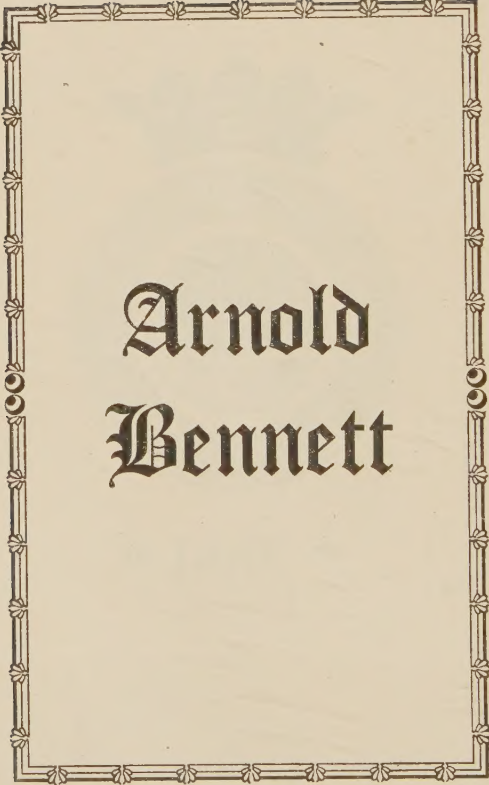


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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR
1846.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

Closing Events of the Year 1845—Sudden Dissolution of Sir R. Peel's Government—Causes of that Event—Failure of the Potato Crop—Lord John Russell is sent for by the Queen—Unsuccessful Attempt of that Nobleman to form a Cabinet—Sir R. Peel returns to Office in the new character of an Opponent to the Corn Laws—Examination of his Conduct and Motives in this juncture—Lord Stanley resigns the Secretaryship for the Colonies, and is succeeded by Mr. W. E. Gladstone—Great interest attending the Assembling of Parliament—It is opened on the 19th of January by the Queen in person—Her Majesty's Speech—Debates on the Address—In the House of Lords it is moved by Lord Howe, and seconded by Lord De Ros—It is then put by the Lord Chancellor, and declared to be carried—The Duke of Richmond makes some severe observations on the Conduct of the Government—He is answered by the Duke of Wellington—Remarks of Lord Stanley, Lord Hardwicke, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, Lord Radnor, and other Peers—In the House of Commons Lord Francis Egerton moves the Address in an able and impressive Speech, in which he opens the subject of the Corn Laws—He is seconded by Mr. Beckett Denison—Sir R. Peel enters into a full explanation of the Reasons and Motives of his change of Policy, and of the circumstances attending the retirement of his Cabinet from Office and their return to it—Lord John Russell then makes a full statement of the part which he had taken in the recent Transactions, and the results of his Interviews with the Queen on the different occasions when he had been consulted by Her Majesty with the Cor-

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respondence which had taken place—Mr. Disraeli follows with some severe animadversions on Sir Robert Peel's conduct—Mr. Miles and Colonel Sibthorp follow on the same side—The Address is carried without a Division—On the 26th the Duke of Wellington states in the House of Lords the Reasons which had induced the Government to resign, and afterwards to return to Office—Remarks of the Duke of Buckingham, who declares his Opposition to the Ministerial Policy—Speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne, explaining his Abandonment of the Principle of a Fixed Duty—Further statement of recent Transactions by the Duke of Wellington—Observations of Lord Radnor, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Aberdeen, and other Peers on the same subject.

THE close of the year 1845 was signalized by political events of the most unexpected and startling character. During a period of the most complete repose in the political world, while the Peel Ministry was to outward appearance in the very noontide of its prosperous career, holding a position fortified at once by the favour of the Crown and large majorities in both Houses of Parliament, suddenly and without a blow that strong Government was dissolved, and the foundation on which it had rested irretrievably destroyed. The news that Sir R. Peel and his colleagues had abdicated their power excited, both among the adherents and opponents of their policy, the most lively emotions of surprise and curiosity, while it forcibly brought home to all minds the insecurity and changefulness of political combinations. The event to which such important consequences were attributed, grave and serious as it has since proved to be, was at that time by no means appreciated as adequate in importance to the effects it had produced. The appearance of an extensive disease in the potato crops in various parts of the United Kingdom, though regarded as a serious calamity to the poorer classes, especially in

Ireland, was scarcely deemed a satisfactory solution for the wreck of one of the most powerful Cabinets of modern times. Yet it soon transpired that it was in this apparently insignificant cause that Sir R. Peel had found the necessity of his retirement from office. In the face of the alarming prospect presented to his mind by the destruction of a large portion of the staple food of the labouring population, his resolution to maintain the existing Corn Laws gave way, and his secession from power was the consequence. In the latter part of November Cabinet Councils had been held very frequently, and it had transpired that the subject of their numerous deliberations was connected with the great question of the restrictions on food. The leading transactions of this period will be found recorded in the account afterwards given by Sir R. Peel in his place in Parliament; it will be sufficient to say here, by way of introduction, that after much discussion and much difference of opinion in the Cabinet, the conclusion was adopted by the Prime Minister and his colleagues to tender their resignations to the Queen. They were accepted accordingly, and the same channels of intelligence which announced the retirement of the Conservative

Government conveyed also the fact that Lord John Russell had been sent for, and had received Her Majesty's commands to form a Government. The commission was promptly undertaken by that nobleman, but it was not long before it was understood that serious difficulties impeded the new arrangements. Dissensions and jealousies were supposed to exist among the aspirants to the vacant offices, and considerable doubt prevailed among many judicious members of the Whig body, whether it consisted with the true policy of their party to undertake at the existing juncture so hazardous an enterprise as the formation of a Government committed to an alteration in the Corn Laws in the face of a very powerful opposition, both in Parliament and in the country. After considerable delay and much fruitless negotiation the attempt was found impracticable, and Lord John Russell announced his failure to the Queen. The only alternative which the circumstances of the country now rendered possible was the resumption of office by Sir R. Peel; but in the altered character which his recent convictions had obliged him to assume, as the instrument of a fundamental change in that policy of which he had so long been the foremost champion and supporter. A task more repugnant to the feelings of any statesman possessing the least share of sensitive feeling can hardly be conceived than that which the restored Premier was about to undertake. Obloquy and misrepresentation—the alienation of friends, the reproaches of former supporters, the sneers and taunts of his opponents, the sacrifice of consistency, the retraction of oft repeated and

recorded convictions, the abdication of a position which had been achieved with so much industry and maintained with such distinguished fortune—these were the terms upon which Sir R. Peel prepared to resume the coveted but unenviable functions of First Minister of the Crown. To this must be added, that while the burdens and vexations of office were so great, the temptations which it offered were little calculated to seduce the most covetous or ambitious aspirant for power. It was resumed notoriously and avowedly for a single purpose—the accomplishment of a single measure: this done, the disruption of his party would render his removal from office inevitable, and that, too, with a very distant, if any, prospect of return.

But whatever may be thought of the conduct pursued by Sir R. Peel with reference to the Corn Law question, during the many years in which he took so active a part in upholding a system which, with his own hand, he now came forward to destroy, and whatever impeachment may be made upon his sagacity and foresight as a statesman, or his consistency as a party leader, it would seem difficult for any one, not blinded by party spirit or exasperated by resentment beyond the bounds of reason, to impugn the honesty of the motives by which he was actuated in adopting the course now described. That course involved the sacrifice of every object and every feeling most dear to a political leader; it was equally fatal to the reputation of the past and the prospects of the future, and it exposed him to a storm of obloquy and reproach, under which nothing could have supported him but a consciousness

of having acted with a single aim for the public welfare. Where a statesman has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of policy, it seems to require even more than the usual perversity of faction to discredit the sincerity of his motives. It is true that sincerity is no apology for error in judgment, and being convicted of the latter by his own confession, Sir R. Peel could not expect to escape the penalty which is attached to it; but it is due to justice that the blot of inconsistency should not be magnified beyond its true proportions, and that the distinction should be maintained between a candid avowal of error and a corrupt dereliction of principle.

With a single exception the entire Cabinet of Sir R. Peel gave countenance to his change of policy by resuming office under him. Lord Stanley alone retired from the office of Secretary for the Colonies, in which he was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who not long before had vacated another office under circumstances narrated in the preceding volume. It is needless to say, that unusual interest and excitement attended the opening of the session under the recent circumstances. It took place on the 19th of January, when Her Majesty in person delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It gives me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice.

“ I continue to receive from my Allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances

of the desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

“ I rejoice that, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquillity of the East.

“ For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavouring to effect the pacification of those States.

“ The Convention concluded with France, in the course of last year, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the Two Powers on the coast of Africa. It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity and to secure the peace of the world.

“ I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect of the territory on the north-western coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honour shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“The Estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the Public Service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the Estimates which provide for their efficiency.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I have observed with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland. It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime.

“I have to lament that, in consequence of a failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been affected has prevailed to the utmost extent in Ireland. I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity; and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Legislature.

“I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time calculated to extend commerce, and to stimu-

late domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties. The prosperous state of the revenue, the increased demand for labour, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favour of the course you have pursued.

“I recommend you to take into your early consideration, whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and, by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

“Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country.

“I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

“It is my earnest prayer, that, with the blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, to provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comfort and bettering the condition of the great body of my people.”

The business of the session was commenced in the House of Lords by Lord Howe, who, in proposing the usual Address in reply to Her Majesty's speech, recapitulated its several topics, and recommended, for the adoption of their lordships, the opinions it expressed. After briefly noticing the continued maintenance of peace, the settlement of differences between the Ottoman Porte and Persia, the intervention of France and England on the River Plate, the co-operation of the Two Powers for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and expressing a fervent hope that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States to the Oregon territory might still be amicably adjusted upon such a basis as the Ashburton Treaty; he adverted to the failure of the potato crop, and after mentioning, without discussing, the last important paragraph of the Royal Speech, concluded by moving the Address, which, as usual, was a very faithful echo of the Speech.

Lord De Ros, in seconding the Address, went over nearly the same topics, noticing, with especial commendation, the suggestion that some more effectual means should be taken to check the practice of assassination in Ireland.

The question, that the Address be adopted, was then put by the Lord Chancellor, and declared to be carried in the affirmative.

The Duke of Richmond expressed some displeasure that the discussion had been so abruptly concluded. He had, however, heard enough to know that Ministers intended to withdraw protection from the industry of the country, and he challenged them to show any cause for rescinding the solemn compact made with the

agricultural interest in 1842. He could see no difference between the Anti-Corn Law League and the Government, and no reason why they should not create Mr. Cobden a peer. He denounced the League as the author of all these changes, and warned their lordships by the example of Ireland, still unappeased by the concessions of 1829, not to be intimidated into a surrender of their own opinions. He called upon the great towns, too, to observe, that if protection were taken away from agriculture, Sir R. Peel was bound by his promises in 1839 to remove it from every other article; and asked how, if this complete revolution in our system were achieved, the public creditor was to be satisfied, the farmer to pay his tithe, or a single salary or payment to remain unaltered? He solemnly protested against the clause of the Address which referred to protecting duties as being directly contrary to every principle and every speech of the present Government, and challenged it to test the amount of public confidence it enjoyed by an appeal to the country. He declared that he would resist by every means in his power—factious, if necessary—any diminution in the amount of agricultural protection, and concluded by calling for an explanation of the mysterious resignation and counter-resignation which had lately surprised the world.

The Duke of Wellington declined to defend the conduct of Sir Robert Peel or any measure of his government. The question before their lordships was the Address; other measures would shortly be submitted to them, but they had now only the Address to discuss, and an acquiescence in that

bound them only to take into consideration the measures it suggested, upon which the Duke of Richmond would hereafter have ample opportunity of expressing his opinions. As to explanations, he reminded the noble duke that he was himself a member of the Privy Council of his Sovereign, and must know that, without her permission, he was bound to keep her council secret. He should, at least, therefore, have given notice of his question.

Lord Stanley being called upon by the Duke of Richmond for an explanation of the grounds upon which he had retired from the Government, declined to enter into details, upon the plea that he could not explain the motives of his conduct without stating what were the measures contemplated by the other members of the Cabinet, or with justice to his late colleagues, but stated, that upon one question only—one relating to the degree and amount of agricultural protection—was there any difference of opinion. Upon that question a measure was proposed which he considered uncalled for by any change of circumstances since 1842, and which, therefore, he could not undertake to recommend without a sacrifice of his own personal consistency and honour. He cast no imputation upon the conduct of others; but conceiving it his duty to dissent from a project approved by a majority of his colleagues, he had tendered his resignation, and with this explanation of his motives and the course he had adopted, he trusted that their lordships would be satisfied.

Lord Hardwicke said, that as he saw in the Address a direct advance towards free trade, he

must form an exception to those who approved it. He thought that unless a change of circumstances could be proved, they were bound to adhere to the adjustment of the Corn Laws made only three years since, and he denied that there had been any such change as to render the measures it was intended to bring forward necessary. He would rather that it were proposed to put aside protection altogether than to make a gradual diminution of it, for many would unite to oppose the former measure who might be induced to acquiesce in a series of trifling alterations.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, that having, like Lord Stanley, obtained Her Majesty's permission to explain the circumstances of some political transactions in which he had lately taken a part, he should avail himself of that permission as soon as the members of the Government had tendered an explanation. He had only at present, however, to express his cordial approbation of that portion of the Address which related to the differences with the United States upon the subject of Oregon.

Lord Brougham heartily concurred in this opinion, and then at considerable length, and with his accustomed ability, claimed for himself the credit of perfect consistency upon the great question of Corn Law repeal. He strongly condemned, however, the conduct of the League, especially in the course it had lately adopted, of endeavouring to procure an overpowering influence at elections by the purchase of qualifications, which he denounced as most dangerous to the constitution, and concluded by approving the reference to the state of Ireland in the

Address, and recommending their lordships to disregard all considerations of party, and strengthen the hands of the Executive Government.

Lord Malmesbury protested against the opinion, that the great mass of the people were in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws. They had not changed their opinions because Cabinet Ministers had changed theirs, and it was their constitutional privilege to have a veto upon such a measure.

Lord Radnor defended the League from the attacks of Lord Brougham, and especially denied that their conduct had been in any degree unconstitutional. He regretted that it should be necessary to force right measures upon a Government by pressure from without; but if even Lord Brougham's arguments were successful, the pressure was necessary to reinforce them.

The Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Beaufort deprecated any diminution in the amount of agricultural protection, and their lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved on the same evening by Lord Francis Egerton, who, after alluding to the fact that it was now twenty years since he had stood under the auspices of Mr. Canning, in the same position which he then occupied, congratulated the House on the continuance of amicable relations between England and France, the two great countries which were at the head of the civilization of the world. He should look with deep anxiety and regret to the possibility that England might be called on to maintain her rights in any part of the world, however distant, by any other means save those of patient

and friendly negotiation; but he should look at that possibility with still deeper anxiety and regret in case of a difference arising between England and the United States, a country united to our own by a community of laws, and language, and lineage. After declaring his concurrence in that part of Her Majesty's Speech which suggested the increase of our national defences, he passed to other topics which engrossed at present more of the public attention. He was addressing the House at a juncture when an invitation had been offered by Her Majesty's Ministers to reconsider the whole state of the laws which regulated the importation of foreign commodities into this country. If he had not concurred in the propriety of that invitation, he could not have undertaken the office which he was then discharging. The time was now arrived when the House ought to avail itself of the earliest opportunity to reconsider the whole state of our laws regarding manufactures, with a view of ultimately departing from the principles of restriction and prohibition for the sake of protecting the productions of our home manufacture. Protection, in his opinion, should be applied to, or withheld from, all the productions of the country with strict impartiality. In former years he had opposed the imposition of a fixed duty as a permanent impost upon foreign corn, for he thought that if a duty were to be imposed, a sliding scale was better than a fixed duty. He had, however, arrived at the conclusion, that restriction as a permanent system ought not to be applied to any foreign commodity. It had been supposed in some quarters that some vast confeder-

ation of Foreign States might deprive us at some future contingency of all foreign supply. He could not think that such a general raising of bucklers against England was very probable. Indeed; the universal voice of history was against it. In 1810, when there was a fear of scarcity in England, and all Europe was almost closed against us by the power of France, we imported 1,200,000 quarters of corn from the ports of Europe, and 500,000 quarters from France itself. That it might be necessary to make some sacrifice for the legislation to which he invited the House he was not prepared to deny, but some penalty always must be paid for some time for past errors. He was convinced, however, that ultimately no class would reap more benefit from these changes than that higher class of manufacturers who were called the landholders of England. Whatever might be their throes in the interim, he believed that their remuneration would be ample, in the removal of that general dissatisfaction which was renewing the war of the roses in the reign of Queen Victoria, and which, if it were prolonged much further, must, whenever it terminated, leave the country in a state of exhaustion which would not fail to attract the notice of our enemies. The noble lord concluded an eloquent speech, which was loudly cheered throughout, by moving an address, which, as usual, was a mere echo of the Speech.

Mr. Beckett Denison, in seconding the Address, commented with satisfaction on the first heads of Her Majesty's Speech, and alluding to the state of Ireland, which had been threatened in the last few months both by famine and by

murder, expressed a hope that the danger of the first was exaggerated, though he was compelled to admit that the latter had been walking unpunished in broad daylight for some months past. It was very desirable that Ministers should propose measures which would prevent and arrest the perpetration of such atrocities in future. He then declared himself friendly, on the experience of the last four years, to a further relaxation of the protective duties now imposed on foreign commodities, and hoped that Ministers would propose a plan which would deal justly and liberally with all parties.

Sir Robert Peel hoped, that though his course might be deemed unusual in rising at so early a period of the debate, he should be considered as acting in conformity with the ordinary practice of the House in explaining at once the grounds which had led him, and those with whom he had acted, first to tender their resignation of their offices to Her Majesty. The immediate cause of their resignation was that great and mysterious calamity which had befallen Europe—the failure of the potato crop. But it would be unfair to the House if he were to say that he attached exclusive importance to that particular cause. It had gained, however, additional weight by its forcing an immediate decision upon the laws which governed the importation of grain. He would not deny that his opinions on the subject of protection had undergone great change. He did not feel himself humiliated by making that confession; on the contrary, he asserted and claimed for himself the privilege of yielding to the force of reason and argument, and of acting upon his

enlarged experience, and upon his more matured conviction. He must confess that a change in his opinions had been forced upon him by the experience of the last three years. During that period he had watched day by day the effect of the relaxation of duties on all the social interests of the country; and the consequence was, that he thought that his former arguments were no longer tenable. He did not now think that protection of native industry was in itself right and advantageous, nor did he believe that it was impossible for this country to compete with foreigners, because it laboured under a heavy debt and severe taxation. During the last three years prices had been low, and yet at no time had wages been higher. During the three previous years prices had been high, and the lowness of wages had produced universal distress among the labouring population. He next proved, from statistical returns, that the result upon trade, of removing protective duties, had been a great increase in the foreign exports of the country, and that the result upon the revenue, though in the last four years a reduction had been made in the Customs duties to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* and upwards, and in the Excise duties to the amount of 1,000,000*l.*, had been equally satisfactory. He then adverted to considerations which he deemed of more importance than those of either trade or revenue, namely, to considerations of morality, and showed that in 1842, when high prices and high duties were in existence, there had been an alarming increase of crime, but that in 1843 things had taken a favourable turn, and that in 1844 and 1845 the decrease of

commitments had been very large; and he inferred from the returns, which he quoted, that low prices and comparative abundance contributed greatly to the promotion of morality. He showed that these advantages had not been purchased by any detriment to the agricultural interest. Protection to that interest had been diminished, and yet it had not suffered any damage in consequence of that diminution. He proved this position by reference to the diminution which had taken place in the duties paid upon foreign flax, foreign wool, foreign cattle, figs, lard, &c., and to the prices which every one of those commodities was now fetching in the markets of Great Britain. He contended that he was justified in proceeding with the further removal of protecting duties by the gratifying results produced by the removal of those which he had already repealed. It was right that he should state, that notwithstanding the conviction which was thus forced upon his mind, he had been of opinion that the charge of altering the Corn Laws ought not to devolve upon him as Minister of the Crown. He felt that with that conviction, which he could not control, he could no longer meet the annual motion of hon. members opposite with a direct negative, and that, therefore, he could no longer continue the contest on the subject with any advantage to those who had hitherto honoured him with their confidence. During the course of last autumn a great calamity had visited the United Kingdom. There was great danger of a scarcity of that article which formed a considerable portion of the food of the country. It was the duty of Government to

meet that danger ; and the House should now have an opportunity of judging whether, with the information of which the Government was in possession, it was possible for them to maintain, in their present integrity, the existing Corn Laws. His opinion was, that it was quite impossible for them to do so. Sir R. Peel then described the circumstances which induced him, early in November, to think that it was necessary to meet the impending evil by a suspension of the duties on the importation of foreign produce ; and read consecutively the information which Government had received from various parts of the United Kingdom, and also from abroad, and which he considered as justifying him in the conclusions to which he had come first early in November, and afterwards early in December. He next read the information which he had received from England, Scotland, and Ireland, relative to the failure of the potato crop ; and expressed a hope that those who had so precipitately condemned the Government would now make some allowance for its difficult position. The right hon. baronet then entered into a lengthened statement relative to the resignation of the Ministry and their reinstatement in office. He said,

“ There were two periods [in which the dissolution of the Cabinet and its reconstruction were mooted] ; one reaching from the 1st to the 6th of November, the other from the 25th of November to the 6th of December : and, in justice to those who dissented from my opinions, I must say, that on any advice I gave no information derived from letters received since the 6th of December which has or could have any bearing. Now, many Cabinets

were held between the 31st of October and the 6th of December. On the 1st of November, there was no agitation, no petitions had been presented : but it appeared to me that these reports from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—the example of foreign countries—the example of Belgium, whose merchants had cleared the market at Liverpool of rice, almost in a day—justified the Government in taking measures before it was too late, either by opening the ports by an Order in Council, or by calling Parliament together in a fortnight, to obviate the impending evil. That was the advice I gave on the 1st of November. There would have been an advantage in the plan of taking the responsibility of issuing an Order in Council, and trusting to obtain an indemnity from Parliament afterwards ; and I was prepared to take that responsibility : I did not insist on that course, but stated that I was prepared to call Parliament together immediately, and advise Parliament, that for a limited period the restrictions on importation should be suspended. I did not anticipate that this would compel a reconsideration of the tariff ; but I considered that the effect of calling Parliament together during the period of the suspension of the duties would compel the reconsideration of this question. My advice at that period was not taken. Only three of my colleagues concurred with me ; and we separated on the 6th of November, I reserving to myself the power of calling the Cabinet together, with the hope of convincing them, that if my alarm was confirmed by subsequent events, my advice ought to be taken at a later period. So far as I was concerned, that was the time for me to have tendered my resigna-

tion. I can truly say, that if I did not do so, it was upon public considerations that I acted. I felt that it was my duty to adhere to my post when there was a possibility of my advice being acceded to. I felt it was a positive duty not to evade the difficulty. I might have said, that overruled by the great majority of my colleagues, I could not take the responsibility of continuing in office: but I determined not to abandon my post. I determined to remain, that if there was a probability of an adjustment of this question I might bear my part: I determined, therefore, to remain. The Cabinet reassembled on the 25th of November. The evidence I received in the interval did not in the slightest degree diminish my apprehensions. We had during the interval, with the unanimous consent of the Cabinet, taken extraordinary measures for acquiring certain information. We had issued a Commission for that purpose, and had taken precautions to prevent the spread of fever. On the 25th of November it became necessary to consider what instructions should be issued to that Commission. Those instructions were determined on. I stated at that time, that it appeared to me that the issuing of those instructions was inconsistent with a determination to maintain the present Corn Laws; and that I could not consent to the issuing of those instructions to the Commission, without reserving on my own part the power to propose to Parliament some measure of immediate relief. The instructions were issued; and again I brought under the consideration of the Cabinet what I had pressed on them on the 1st of November—namely, the suspension of the restrictions upon importation, either

by means of Orders in Council or by calling Parliament together. But at that period my own position, I admit, was entirely changed. The lapse of time, the increase of agitation, and other circumstances, had occurred, materially affecting my own position. I had been overruled in the Cabinet. The noble lord opposite had in the interval written his letter; and, giving him credit for the best intentions, I must say it was a letter which, after what had occurred in the Cabinet, did most materially affect my position. After that letter I should have appeared to be adopting the proposition of the noble lord. On the 22nd of November his letter appeared, and that act of mine on the 26th of November would have appeared to be a servile acquiescence in his views. I would not have abandoned the post of danger if I had been supported by a unanimous Government: but that was not the result of our deliberations. One of my colleagues—one for whom I feel the sincerest regard, for whose public qualities I felt, and now feel, the highest respect—he took from the first the most entirely opposite views. His views were most sincere, I am sure, and adopted after great deliberation; and he was convinced that the danger had been greatly magnified, and that no sufficient reasons had been brought forward for having recourse to Orders in Council. I thought that the adoption of extraordinary measures would compel the reconsideration of this question. That was my opinion. In these circumstances, my noble friend would have felt it his duty, and he was not the only member of the Government who would have felt it his duty, to resign; and believing, as I did,

that their resignation would be followed by that of others, and thinking, too, that it was highly probable that, in the attempt to settle this question, I should fail, and that, after vehement contests, and the new combinations that would be formed, probably worse terms would be made than if some other person were to undertake the settlement of the question, I felt it my duty humbly to tender my resignation. That resignation was accepted by her Majesty; and her Majesty, *of her own choice*, immediately sent for the noble lord the member for London. The noble lord undertook the task of forming an Administration. I believed that I was then in the situation of a private member of Parliament—that I was reduced once more to the ranks—that I was at liberty to act as I thought right: and I do not hesitate to say that in that capacity I would have done all that I could to promote the settlement of this question.”

Sir R. Peel then went on to say, that there appeared every probability that the adjustment of the question would devolve upon Lord John Russell; and as a private member of Parliament, he repeated, he would have done everything to facilitate its adjustment. At the Queen's invitation, he went to Windsor, on the 20th of December, to take a final farewell. Before doing so, he learned that Lord John Russell had failed to form a Government. On meeting Sir Robert Peel, the Queen informed him, that so far from taking leave, she was obliged to require him to continue his services; and she asked whether he intended to persist in tendering his resignation. The colleagues who differed from him not having advised the formation of a Cabinet on the principles of protection, and Lord John

Russell having failed, Sir Robert Peel did not hesitate to withdraw his resignation. Accordingly, he resolved to meet Parliament prepared to submit those measures which he thought necessary to meet the emergency. Having reason to expect that the noble lord to whom he formerly referred would be precluded from lending his assistance to the Government as reconstructed, he felt it his painful duty to accept his resignation. His other colleagues felt it their duty to assist him in the arduous task he had undertaken.

He had given notice for the following week of the measures which he had to propose, and should not then anticipate that discussion. He wished to separate them from mere personal and party considerations. Those who thought he had magnified the danger he exhorted not to be too confident.

“I advise them to recollect that we have yet seven months to pass before there will be any new supply of food. Better accounts may be coming in from some quarters; but I ask them not to form too precipitate an opinion. Some persons have suggested the introduction of Indian corn as a remedy: that is impossible. At the present moment the duty on Indian corn is regulated by the duty on British barley. This might seem very odd, but such was the law. Suppose that on the meeting of Parliament a proposition had been made to admit Indian corn duty free; what would have been the consequence, supposing such a state of things to arise in Ireland which I anticipate as possible? What would be the effect upon the great agricultural interest, supposing we had agreed to touch the present Corn Laws on some slight point like Indian corn, and refuse to admit the slightest

relaxation in regard to a nobler species of grain, namely, oats? For my own part, I would rather keep the present system intact, and refuse to touch Indian corn, than come down to the House with a proposal to relieve the pressure of scarcity by introducing Indian corn, and fight the battle of protection with respect to other grain."

In conclusion, he complained of some unjust treatment.

"When, after the severe labour of last session, almost every hour of my time since has been devoted to watching chances and reading evidence night and day, so as to be able to guard against a heavy national calamity, I confess it does seem hard to find myself the object of accusations of being unfaithful to the interests of the community in general, or to any special or peculiar interests."

It had been said that those who had placed him in power could remove him, and he was threatened with being displaced. There was a material mistake as to his position—both as to the extent of his obligation and the severity of the threatened penalty. Without undervaluing the distinction of his position, he might say that he owed no personal obligation to any man, or to any body of men, for being compelled to submit to the toil and to make the sacrifices which official duty exacts. He had served four sovereigns: under George the Third his situation was so subordinate that it was impossible for him to attract the notice of his sovereign; but under his three successors he had held some of the highest offices in the state.

"I have served them in critical times, and under difficult circumstances. They have each taken far too favourable a view of any services I have rendered; but

to each of those sovereigns I have said, with every feeling of dutiful and grateful acknowledgment, that there was but one favour, one distinction, one reward they had it in their power to confer—the simple assurance that I had been a loyal and faithful servant. If power have any value, it is because it gives increased opportunities for rendering public service. It is this which constitutes the real value of official power; and I think I can say with truth, that in intention, at least, I have not abused it. I and those with whom I act have tried to use it for the promotion of the public interest and the advancement of the common good. We cannot charge ourselves with having acted at variance with the true principles of Conservative policy. We cannot think that it was at variance with Conservative policy that we attempted to repair the disasters of Cabul, and to restore in the Indian army a spirit which had been checked by the misfortunes of Afghanistan. We cannot think it inconsistent with Conservative policy that we laboured to assuage the animosities which have so long prevailed between this country and our powerful neighbour. It surely is not inconsistent with Conservative policy that we have laboured to increase the foreign trade of the country by removing prohibitory duties—that we have reduced taxation and yet have increased revenue. Is it inconsistent with a true Conservative policy that we have discouraged agitation and extinguished sedition, not by coercive laws, but by creating an impression on the part of the great body of the people? that we, the rich and powerful, are ready to take our full share of the public burdens, and relieve them of oppressive taxation? The conduct of

Government is an arduous and a difficult undertaking. I may without irreverence be permitted to say, that, like our physical frame, our ancient constitution is 'fearfully and wonderfully made'—that it is no easy task to insure the harmonious and united action of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and a Reformed House of Commons. These are the objects which we have attempted to accomplish, and I cannot think they are inconsistent with a pure and enlarged Conservatism. Power for such objects is really valuable; but for my own part, I can say with perfect truth, that, even for these objects I do not covet it. It is a burden far above my physical, infinitely beyond my intellectual strength. The relief from it with honour would be a favour, and not a punishment. But while honour and a sense of public duty require it, I do not shrink from office. I am ready to incur its responsibilities, to bear its sacrifices, to confront its honourable perils; but I will not retain it with mutilated power and shackled authority. I will not stand at the helm during the tempestuous night, if that helm is not allowed freely to traverse; I will not undertake to direct the course of the vessel by observations taken in the year 1842. I will reserve to myself the unfettered power of judging what will be for the public interest. I do not desire to be the Minister of England; but while I am Minister of England I will hold office by no servile tenure; I will hold office unshackled by any other obligation than that of consulting the public interests and providing for the public safety."

Sir R. Peel's speech elicited considerable cheering, both during its continuance and at the close, but

the more emphatic portion was received from the opposition benches.

Lord John Russell then rose to explain his own conduct in the recent events. He stated that he had applied through Sir R. Peel for her Majesty's permission, and had not only received it, but also an assurance from Sir R. Peel that it would perfectly accord with his convenience that the explanation should be made at the commencement of the session. Lord John Russell then began by stating the circumstances attending the writing of his letter to the electors of London, to which Sir R. Peel had referred.

"It happened to me, in consequence of private affairs, to go to Edinburgh at the latter end of October last. Early in November, the Lord Provost and Corporation of Edinburgh did me the honour to confer on me the freedom of that city, and invited me to a public meeting to receive it. I addressed those who conferred on me that honour; at the same time I took especial care not to refer in my speech to any measures that might at the time be under consideration. The Lord Provost expressed to me immediately afterwards his regret that I had not expressed my opinions on the subject of the Corn Laws; and he added, that it was the wish of a number of the citizens of Edinburgh to give a public dinner, to which I should be invited to attend. I told him I was unwilling to receive that honour; and that, among other reasons, having formed a very strong opinion as to the course which ought to be pursued as to the Corn Laws, I could neither be silent in justice to my own opinion, nor could I declare fully and freely that opinion without some risk of embarrassing the public

councils of my Sovereign. But I found, by the public prints and by the *London Gazette*, that her Majesty's servants had met ; that they had been in consultation for many days ; that no result appeared ; that it was confidently reported that no proposition had been adopted, or even made ; and there was also the regular announcement in the *Gazette* of the further prorogation of Parliament. Under these circumstances, I did think that the Ministers were not performing their duty to their Sovereign and to their country."

His own opinion at that time was, that Parliament ought to be called together to consider the Corn Laws ; the case of Ireland as regarded the supply of food being particularly pressing. Sir Robert Peel, according to the statement made that evening, had entertained the same opinion, and in conjunction with three of his colleagues had expressed that opinion in the Cabinet. From the inaction of the Government he supposed that no decision had been come to, and he considered it necessary to publish his letter. It had been supposed by some persons of low minds that his letter was intended as an advertisement for office ; but nothing was farther from his thoughts. Shortly after its publication, the Ministers resigned ; and he received her Majesty's commands to proceed to Osborne House in the Isle of Wight. He felt that, in ordinary circumstances, the only thing he could do was to decline the commission ; the party to which he belonged being in a minority of from 90 to 100 in the House of Commons.

"Sir, I was no sooner admitted to an audience of her Majesty, than she informed me she had sent for me to undertake the formation of a new

Administration. I at once stated to her what I now state, that those I acted with were in a minority. Her Majesty replied by putting into my hand a paper, which she said the right honourable gentleman had given to her just before—the day before, I believe ; stating generally the reasons why he had resigned, and stating also that he would be ready, in his private capacity, to give every assistance and support to whatever new Ministry her Majesty might choose for the settlement of the question of the Corn Laws. Sir, I immediately stated to her Majesty, that the perusal of that paper altered the state of the question ; and that if her Majesty would permit me I would consult those I was in the habit of acting with, and ascertain from them what their sentiments were as to our duty to her Majesty. I immediately came back to London ; where I consulted a few persons who were within reach, and they were of opinion that it was very desirable, if possible, to know exactly the nature of the measure which the right honourable gentleman had in contemplation. The right honourable gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department was good enough to call on me, and to inform me generally of the state of this country and of Ireland, and to give me all the information it was desirable for me to know. I stated to him the wish of my colleagues. He next day stated to me that the right honourable Baronet, now at the head of the Government, did not think it would be convenient for the public service that he should state the details of the measures he proposed on the subject of the Corn Laws. I then again called together those with whom I am in the habit

of acting, and stated that I would endeavour to frame an outline of a measure on the Corn Laws, and communicate it to the right honourable gentleman, in order to ascertain whether it was a measure which would meet with his support. Now, I may be asked, and therefore I will state it at once, what prospect I could have of carrying any measure of the kind." Although fully aware of the difficulties which beset any attempt on his part to carry on the Government, he considered that the settlement of the Corn Laws would be of so much advantage to the country that he should be justified in encountering great risks to attain it. But there was another point to be considered. Supposing he were to propose the settlement of the Corn Laws, should he do so without endeavouring to get such a majority as would influence the House of Lords; or should he resort to a dissolution of Parliament? It appeared to him, that if it were possible to obtain the wished for settlement without having recourse to a general election, it would be much better to do so. But it was impossible that he could obtain such concurrence in this House, unless he had not only the support of those who agreed with him, and of those who support the cause of absolute free trade, but also that of the right honourable baronet and a considerable number of those who usually supported his measures. Sir Robert Peel had declined, for cogent reasons, to state the details of the measures he intended to bring forward under the responsibility of his own Government; and therefore Lord John Russell had to consider what kind of measure it would be the duty of his Government to propose, should he succeed in forming one. "The

grounds on which, in the letter to which the right honourable Baronet has referred, I stated my opinion that the Corn Laws ought to be settled, were first, that the proposal of any duty at present, without a provision for its extinction in a short period, would only prolong a contest, already sufficiently fruitful of animosity and discontent. I stated also, that neither the Government nor the Legislature could ever regulate the corn markets with the benefit that would result from entire free trade; but I also said, let the Ministers propose such a revision of taxation as would, in their opinion, render the public burdens more just and equal, and let them add any other regulation which a cautious and scrupulous forbearance might suggest. Those were the general principles on which I proposed the consideration of the question as to the Corn Laws."

Perhaps his views would be best explained by reading a letter which he addressed to Her Majesty—

"Chesham Place, 16th Dec. 1845.

"Lord John Russell presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has the honour to submit to your Majesty the following considerations.

"Sir Robert Peel's letter to your Majesty, communicated to Lord John Russell at Osborne House, offers the support of Sir Robert Peel to his successors, provided their measures should be founded on certain principles which are there explained, and framed in a spirit of caution and forbearance towards the interests to be affected.

"The measures which Sir Robert Peel had in contemplation appear to have been the present suspension of the duties on corn; a repeal of the Corn Laws at no remote period, preceded by a

diminution of duties ; relief to the occupiers of land from burdens by which they are peculiarly affected, as far as it may be practicable.

“ Upon full consideration of these proposals, Lord John Russell is prepared to assent to the opening of the ports, and to the fiscal relief which it was intended to afford.

“ But upon maturely weighing the second proposal, that by which duties would, after a suspension or temporary repeal, be reimposed and again diminished, there appear to him to be grave objections to such a measure.

“ The advantage given thereby to the land appears to him more apparent than real ; the uncertainty of prices in future years would be aggravated, and the prospect of a complete free trade would be still kept in the distance ; the prospect alarming the farmer, and the distance irritating the merchants and manufacturers.

“ In this view he finds that many persons deeply engaged to the maintenance and support of the agricultural class entirely participate.

“ So great an object as the settlement of this question might indeed have been held sufficient to justify the support of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, had they proposed such a measure. But, as Lord John Russell is placed at present, he could not himself propose a measure against which the weight of argument, as well as public opinion, appears to him to preponderate.

“ Had the harvest been plentiful and corn cheap, it might have been very advisable to have diminished the duties gradually ; but the restoration of a duty after suspension has all the appearance of the re-enactment of a protective law.

“ Lord John Russell humbly submits to your Majesty, that should the proposal of an immediate repeal, instead of immediate suspension and ultimate repeal of the Corn Law, preclude Sir Robert Peel from affording that support to the new Government which he so spontaneously and handsomely offered in his letter of the 10th of December, Lord John Russell must humbly decline the task so graciously confided to him by your Majesty.

“ Lord John Russell concurs with the reasoning of Sir Robert Peel, which shows the inexpediency of pledging him to the outline of a series of measures.

“ The measures for fiscal purposes, therefore, would have to be considered in detail by those alone who may be in your Majesty's service.

“ Lord John Russell trusts that your Majesty will attribute the reluctance which he feels to undertake the Government, without a previous knowledge of the opinion of Sir Robert Peel, to his very deep sense of the injury the country may sustain from the rejection of a measure of such vital importance ; and not to a desire to obtain a security for those who may be in power.”

“ Her Majesty,” continued Lord John, “ was graciously pleased to answer my letter the same evening, informing me that she had sent to Sir Robert Peel, and that she understood the motives by which I was guided in endeavouring to procure support for the great measure which I had undertaken to propose. All I shall say in this place is, that those rumours which were circulated, that I was unable to bring those I consulted to an agreement on the subject of the Corn Laws,

were utterly unfounded. Those I consulted—all, with the exception of my brother the Duke of Bedford, persons who had belonged to her Majesty's Privy Council, and had been in the Cabinet during either the present or the former reign—entirely concurred with me in the sentiments expressed in my letter. Her Majesty next day desired I would attend her at Windsor Castle; and, when I then explained the difficulty which I felt, she put into my hands a letter from the right honourable Baronet, which, if he has no objection, I will read."

Sir Robert Peel.—"I have no objection."

Lord John Russell then read the following letter from Sir Robert Peel to the Queen:—

"Whitehall, Dec. 17, 1845.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and takes the earliest opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your Majesty's letter of yesterday, which reached him at a late hour last night.

"Sir Robert Peel feels assured that your Majesty will permit him humbly to refer to the communications he has addressed to your Majesty since his tender of resignation, as an evidence of his earnest desire to co-operate in a private capacity in the adjustment of the question of the Corn Laws.

"In the letter of Lord John Russell to your Majesty, he expresses his concurrence in the reasoning of Sir Robert Peel, which shows the inexpediency of pledging Sir Robert Peel to the outline of a series of measures connected with the settlement of that question.

"Lord John Russell requires, at the same time, that Sir Robert Peel should give assurances, which

amount substantially to a pledge, that he will support one of those measures, namely, the immediate and total repeal of the Corn Laws.

"Sir Robert Peel humbly expresses to your Majesty his regret that he does not feel it to be consistent with his duty to enter upon the consideration of this important question in Parliament fettered by a previous engagement of the nature of that required from him."

Lord John Russell thought that Sir Robert Peel had misapprehended his meaning. He did not want an absolute pledge from him. "What I wished from the right honourable gentleman was, that he should not feel himself precluded from taking the measure into consideration when brought into Parliament. The letter I have just read, though it proceeds on a misunderstanding of my letter, seems to amount substantially to this—that the right honourable gentleman was quite ready to consider, and did not regard himself as precluded from supporting, such a measure, if brought before Parliament by Her Majesty's Ministers. On considering that letter, those with whom I consulted, as well as myself, were of opinion, that though the task was one subject to great risk, though it was full of danger and hazard, yet, placed as we were, we should run that peril, and assure Her Majesty that we would undertake the task." He was fully aware of the heavy responsibility which attached to him in his attempt to form a Government; but he wished to see the Corn-law question settled without a violent struggle between opposing interests. He knew that many men of liberal politics, as well as men who cared nothing about politics, were disposed to support Sir Robert

Peel if he brought forward a measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws. On the other hand, he knew that there were many men who would follow Sir Robert Peel so as to retain him in power, but who would not vote for any measure founded on the same principle, brought forward by another. He also knew that he might rely upon the support of such men as the mover of the Address, if they thought that the proposed measure was suited to the circumstances of the country. Still, the difficulties to be encountered were great; and he felt it necessary that those who were to join him in the Government should be prepared to encounter the opposition which to a certainty awaited them. This assurance he received. "I therefore wrote to Her Majesty, on the 18th of December, that I was ready to undertake the formation of an Administration; but on the following morning, after I had endeavoured to make my arrangements, I found that one of those with whom I had consulted had objections which it was impossible to overcome, and that I should lose his assistance in the administration which I proposed to form. I do not think it necessary to enter on the grounds of those objections: it is quite enough to say that they had power to deprive me of the assistance of his services. His name has been frequently mentioned, and I see not why I should not state that I refer to Lord Grey. With the highest respect for Lord Grey, for his great talents, for his courage and his honesty, I should, nevertheless, not have thought, on an ordinary occasion, that the loss of a person even of his importance should have prevented me from undertaking the formation of a Go-

vernment. But when I took into view the risk which was to be encountered, and the necessity which existed that we should all go together on this great question—when I considered that my noble friend was among the first of those acting with me in Parliament, who declared that he regarded no other measure but complete free trade in corn adequate to meet the exigencies of the country—when I put all these things together, I did think that the task of forming a Government, leaving out my noble friend, was a task which I was not justified in attempting. I could not but consider, that if my noble friend was absent from that Ministry, all kinds of interpretations would be put upon his absence, and the Ministry be weakened at its very commencement. Considering, therefore, the absolute necessity, as I thought there was, for complete agreement—considering the importance of the person who could not take a part in the Administration—I came to the conclusion that it was necessary for me to give up the task which Her Majesty had graciously confided to me." He accordingly waited upon the Queen on the morning of the 20th of December, and made the following communication:—

"Chesham Place, 20th Dec. 1845.

"Lord John Russell presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has the honour to state that he has found it impossible to form an Administration.

"Lord John Russell was aware, from the first moment when your Majesty was pleased to propose to him this commission, that there were very great difficulties in the way, which it required the most cordial co-operation on the part of his friends, and the firm support of a large

portion of those who followed Sir Robert Peel, to surmount.

“ Lord John Russell has had solely in view the settlement of the question of the Corn Laws, by which the country is so much agitated.

“ Those who have served your Majesty and your royal predecessor in cabinet offices, during the Administrations of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, who are now in political connexion with Lord John Russell, were consulted by him. They agreed on the principles by which they would be guided in framing a measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Thus one great difficulty was surmounted. But, as the party which acts with Lord John Russell is in a minority in both Houses of Parliament, it was necessary to ascertain how far they were likely to obtain the support of Sir Robert Peel.

“ Your Majesty is acquainted with all that has passed on this subject. Lord John Russell is quite ready to admit, that Sir Robert Peel has been willing from the commencement to the end to diminish the difficulties in the course of a new Government prepared to attempt the settlement of the Corn Laws. But Sir Robert Peel could not, of course, rely on the support of his political friends, should the proposed measure be in their eyes dangerous and unwise.

“ In this uncertainty of obtaining a majority in the House of Commons, it was absolutely necessary that all those who were prominent in the political party to which Lord John Russell is attached should give their zealous aid, and act in concert in the new Administration.

“ Lord John Russell has, in one instance, been unable to obtain this concert; and he must now con-

sider that task as hopeless, which has been from the beginning hazardous.

“ Lord John Russell is deeply sensible of the embarrassment caused by the present state of public affairs. He will be ready, therefore, to do all in his power, as a member of Parliament, to promote the settlement of that question which, in present circumstances, is the source of so much danger, especially to the welfare and peace of Ireland.

“ Lord John Russell would have formed his Ministry on the basis of a complete free trade in corn, to be established at once without gradation or delay. He would have accompanied that proposal with measures of relief to a considerable extent to the occupiers of land from the burdens to which they are subjected. But he will be little disposed to insist, as a member of Parliament, on what may seem to your Majesty’s advisers an impracticable course. The country requires, above all things, an early and peaceable settlement of a question which, if not soon settled, may, in an adverse state of affairs, cause a fearful convulsion.”

“ I owe,” proceeded Lord John Russell, “ a debt of the deepest gratitude to Her Majesty, for the gracious manner in which she intrusted me with the task of forming an Administration, and for the facilities which she was always ready to afford with the view of lessening the difficulties of the task I had undertaken. Her Majesty has imposed upon me a burden of obligation which I cannot sufficiently acknowledge. I would say, in reference to the right honourable gentleman’s offer of assistance, that it was entirely spontaneous; and as to his subsequent communications,

there was nothing that tended to make my task more difficult." He was exceedingly sorry at not having been able to overcome the objections of Lord Grey: it was due to him to state that his objections were not of a personal nature, but originated in his sense of public duty.

As to the Corn Laws, Lord John Russell expressed his surprise at seeing it alleged at protection meetings, that the danger of scarcity had been exaggerated, and that therefore the protecting laws should remain untouched. Did those who used such language never carry their thoughts forward? Was there any one who had watched events that would say the law of 1842 was sufficient of itself to provide for the food of the people in 1846? The House had just heard what the author of that law had stated as the result of his observation and experience.

As regarded Ireland, Lord John remarked, that he entertained the hope, had he succeeded in removing the restrictive duties on corn and various manufactures, of being able to propose a comprehensive scheme which would have laid the foundation of future peace in that country. Allusion had been made in the Queen's Speech to the necessity of measures to meet the murderous outrages which prevailed, and he should be ready to support measures calculated to suppress such crimes. He was sorry to say, however, that he did not think that any thing had been done by the present Government to establish that peace, or procure for England that affection, which were so much to be desired.

He concluded by stating that, whether in office or out of office, he should be ready to give his

hearty assent to measures calculated to benefit the country, without reference to the proposer of them. Lord John Russell's speech was received with much cheering.

Mr. Disraeli expressed his intention of adhering to the principles of protection which had sent him into that House, and which would have compelled him to resign his seat if he had conscientiously relinquished them. He did not envy Sir Robert Peel his feelings in the apologetic address which he had that night delivered to those who were once his party in that House. The opinions which Sir Robert Peel had that night expressed might as well have been expressed when he held a position in that House scarcely less influential than his present, namely, when he was the leader of the Conservative Opposition. What could the House think of a statesman who, having served four Sovereigns, was at last compelled, by the observations which he had made in the last three or four years, to change his opinions on a subject which must have been repeatedly brought under his consideration, in every point of view, in the manifold debates of nearly twenty years? Such a statesman might be conscientious, but he was at any rate unfortunate, and ought not to address his former friends in the tone of menace. He knew of no parallel to Sir Robert Peel's conduct save that of a late Captain of the Pasha of Constantinople, who, having received the command of a fleet from the Sultan to attack Mehemet Ali, steered that fleet at once into the enemy's port. The Admiral was called a traitor; but he defended himself from the charge on the ground that he was an enemy to war, that he hated a prolonged contest, and that he had terminated

it by betraying the cause of his master. Mr. Disraeli denounced the speech of Sir Robert Peel that evening as a glorious example of egotistical rhetoric, and censured him in the severest terms for the manner in which he had turned round upon his former party. It was not the favour of his Sovereign which had placed Sir Robert Peel in office, but the sacred cause of protection, by which a Parliament had been dissolved, and a nation taken in. Sir Robert Peel a great statesman, who was always marching after the events of his age! He was just as much a great statesman as he who got up behind a carriage was a great whip. Both were the disciples of progress, and both were anxious for a good place. Who was he that dared to tell the House that an ancient monarchy, and a proud aristocracy, were useless lumber, and that he was the only man who could reconcile their action to that of a reformed House of Commons, whose reformation he had resisted to the utmost? When Sir Robert Peel said that his Conservative policy had put down agitation, notwithstanding his (Mr. Disraeli's) knowledge of the extent to which Parliamentary assurance could sometimes go, he was perfectly thunderstruck. When he said that, too, in the presence of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, he had achieved one of the first great attributes of an orator, for he had made an impression on the House. He wondered how Sir Robert could assert that his proposed legislation had no reference to the agitation on the Corn Laws; and he concluded a bitter invective against Sir Robert Peel, who, he said, had been deserted by Lord Stanley because he had deserted all the principles on which the Mi-

nistry had obtained office, by declaring that he was not the Minister who ought to abrogate the Corn Laws. He hoped that, whatever might be the opinion of the House as to free trade, it would resist, to the utmost, the free politics of such statesmen as Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Miles said, that no amendment had been moved on the Address, because on an early occasion next week an opportunity would be given to the House of expressing a decision on the extraordinary change of principle avowed that night by Sir R. Peel. What had become of those members of his Cabinet who had first objected to his plan? Were they determined to sacrifice every thing to their idol? If so, he hoped they would sacrifice their seats, and make an appeal at once to their constituents. He gave notice on behalf of himself and several other members that the strongest constitutional opposition would be given to his plan, and that every impediment would be made use of to prevent its passing into law.

After a few words to the same effect from Colonel Sibthorp, the Address was agreed to without a dissentient voice.

In the House of Lords on a subsequent day, January the 26th, the Duke of Wellington, on being asked by the Duke of Richmond whether he had received Her Majesty's permission to state the reasons which had induced the Government to resign, and again to accept office, replied in the following brief but characteristic manner:—

“My lords: When the accounts were received from Ireland and different parts of Great Britain during last autumn of the state

of the potato crop, and the inconveniences likely to result, my right honourable friend at the head of Her Majesty's Government deemed it his duty to call together his colleagues, in order to take those reports into consideration. Accordingly he did so; reports and propositions were submitted to the Cabinet; and among the rest Sir R. Peel proposed to suspend the operation of the existing Corn Law, so as to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free. It is not necessary, my Lords, that I should discuss the motives or the grounds on which that proposal was founded. I was, however, one of those who considered that it was not necessary that such a measure should be adopted at that time. I considered, that although the misfortune to which I have referred would undoubtedly have the effect of depriving millions, I may say, of a large portion of the provision they had made for their sustenance during the year, yet that there was not exactly a deficiency of food. Millions, it is true, had been deprived of their food; but still there was no deficiency of food in the country, according to all accounts. It was my opinion that it was advisable arrangements should be made, as had been done before, to find the means of employment for parties who had suffered this deprivation, and to find also the means of rewarding them for their labour, and of giving them food. My lords, it appears to me, besides, that, under the provisions of the existing Corn Law, Parliament had provided for such an emergency. If the price of corn reached such an amount that there should appear to be any deficiency of supply, or any want of food in the coun-

try, the law had provided that corn should be admitted at a nominal duty. Under these circumstances, it appeared to me to be unnecessary to suspend the law; and on that ground I certainly was one of those who objected to this proposition of my right honourable friend. At the same time I was most anxious—and the Government almost unanimously concurred in the same view—to adopt such measures as, under the circumstances, might seem calculated to meet the apprehended misfortune. A commission was appointed and instructed to take measures for employing the people, paying them, and procuring food for them—indeed, all the measures adopted on former similar occasions. In the course of the discussions on the subject, it was intimated that the suspension of the Corn Law might make its renewal very difficult; and subsequently, Sir Robert Peel intimated his opinion of the absolute necessity of making an essential alteration in the Corn Laws. I believe every body admitted that some alteration was necessary—that an alteration upon certain points was necessary. I think there is no doubt about that. That was admitted by all. My right honourable friend considered that it was necessary to make an essential alteration in the existing Corn Law. Many members of the Cabinet objected to this suggested alteration; and there was a strong difference of opinion on the subject. For my own part, I certainly was of opinion that it was desirable to avoid making any essential alteration in the Corn Laws. I confess also, my lords, that I considered it was essential to the safety of the Government that the differences of opinion in the Cabinet should

be reconciled. Having served the Crown of England now for above fifty years, I consider it my duty on all occasions to endeavour to promote the interests of the State; and I did every thing in my power to reconcile the differences of opinion among my colleagues—to preserve in union a Government which enjoyed the confidence of the Sovereign, of the public, and of both Houses of Parliament. I considered it my duty to make every effort to retain union in the Cabinet, and to reconcile differences of opinion, as the best service I could render to the Sovereign in the circumstances in which the Cabinet was placed with reference to this subject. My lords, unfortunately in these efforts I did not succeed; and the result was an intimation on the part of my right honourable friend, that he would submit to Her Majesty the resignation of his office, and that he would recommend Her Majesty to endeavour to form another Government. My lords, this course was adopted, after a discussion whether it was advisable that my right honourable friend should come down to Parliament to make his proposition for an alteration of the Corn Laws as the head of a Cabinet, a majority of which was against the proposition; or whether it was not best, and more for the interest and convenience of Her Majesty, that he should at once intimate to Her Majesty the position in which he stood, and express his desire that Her Majesty would permit him to resign his office; and I certainly thought that it was desirable that my right honourable friend should resign his office, rather than make his proposition to Parliament with a divided Cabinet; and I believe every member of the Cabinet en-

tertained the same opinion. At a subsequent period a noble lord attempted unsuccessfully to form another Administration, and Her Majesty called upon Sir R. Peel to resume his duties. My right honourable friend wrote to me (I was in the country at the time) informing me of the circumstance; and stating, that if he did resume office he had determined, happen what might, if he stood alone, that, as the Minister of the Crown, he would enable Her Majesty to meet her Parliament. I highly applauded my right honourable friend on that occasion, and I determined that I, for one, would stand by him. I felt it my duty; and I did think the formation of a Government in which Her Majesty would have confidence was of greater importance than any opinions of any individual upon the Corn Law or any other law. (*A laugh.*) My lords, my right honourable friend wrote to me, and desired me to attend the Cabinet that evening, which I did. I admired the conduct of my right honourable friend; I was delighted with it; it was exactly the course which I should have followed myself under similar circumstances; and I determined that I would stand by him. My lords, at the same time that I did this, I knew well the position in which my right honourable friend stood in relation to the Corn Laws. I knew well, that in consequence of his having resigned his office into Her Majesty's hands, because he could not prevail upon his Cabinet to support him in a material alteration of the Corn Law, those who were employed to form a Government must have had a knowledge of the particular circumstances under which my right

honourable friend had resigned his office; and, my lords, how could my right honourable friend go into the House of Commons, and again defend the Corn Law, as he had done only the preceding July—(*A laugh*)—how could he go into Parliament and defend the Corn Law against those gentlemen who were informed of his opinion that it ought to be altered, and who, of course, would have reproached him with a fresh alteration of opinion? I knew well, therefore, when I told my right honourable friend that I would stand by him in the resumption of his Government, that in doing so I must be a party to the proposition for a material alteration of the Corn Law. It could not be otherwise. I knew it, and I did it.” The duke went on to express his belief that the measures to be proposed by Sir Robert Peel would be satisfactory to the country, and to his right honourable friends. He observed, that the President of the Board of Control, a great landed proprietor, would scarcely propose measures that would betray the interests of agriculture. He entreated their lordships to wait and hear the measures which would be laid before them, and they would then see whether Sir R. Peel had betrayed his duty. “But, at all events, my lords, whatever that measure may be, I say, that, situated as I am in this country, highly rewarded as I have been by the Sovereign and the people of England, I could not refuse that Sovereign to aid her to form a Government when called upon, in order to enable Her Majesty to meet her Parliament, and carry on the business of the country. Upon that ground, my lords, I

present myself now to your view; and I claim from you an acquiescence in the principle which I have laid down, that I positively could not refuse to serve the Sovereign when thus called upon. I have no doubt, when those measures come to be laid before you, that they will be found to be such as will meet your satisfaction and general approbation.”

The Duke of Buckingham was not satisfied, and demanded further explanation.

The Government, it appeared, had become quite a free-trade Government; and he wished to know why, when Lord John Russell attempted to form a Government, the present Ministers had not supported him. As for himself, he would join with the Duke of Richmond to defeat any measure of this or of any Government to introduce free trade.

The Duke of Wellington.—I don't know what the noble duke means by a “Free-trade Government.” Perhaps the noble duke will explain what he means.—(*Laughter.*)

The Duke of Buckingham.—“No doubt the noble duke is staggered to find himself in a Cabinet professing measures so totally different to what he formerly professed. Ministers who are now ready to carry out measures which they opposed in 1841, form, if not a free-trade Government, as nearly one as possible.”

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, that as the circumstances under which Lord John Russell had attempted to form a Government had been fully explained to the public, he did not feel called upon to recapitulate them. He explained, however, how he himself had determined to abandon

the principle of a fixed duty on corn.

“A friend to the principle of a fixed duty, I saw good reason for abandoning it at this moment, after the public declarations that had been made against it by a person so high in authority as the right honourable Baronet at the head of the present Government and at the head of the former Government, that that substitution for the existing Corn Law was one to which he never could consent. And when I found that to his high authority was added that of my noble friend the member for the city of London, I—retaining my opinion that a fixed duty would have been the most satisfactory arrangement that could be made of this question, and one which, had it been adopted earlier, would have prevented the agitation which has taken place on this subject—I did think that it was impracticable to bring a fixed duty before the consideration of Parliament with any chance of its being adopted.” In the course of some further remarks, Lord Lansdowne mentioned, that when Sir R. Peel found himself unable to carry on the Government, an effort was made to ascertain whether those who differed from him in the Cabinet thought themselves capable of carrying it on. He hoped that the House would now devote itself to the satisfactory settlement of the question. “I for one do hold the opinion, that the facilities enjoyed by the noble lords opposite of carrying this question were greater than those which others could have, as the question only could be carried by effecting conversions in some quarter or another. Those conversions are needed, not

on this side, but on the other side of the House; and a much greater degree of facility in effecting them would be found by your lordships opposite than could be hoped for, either by myself or by any of my colleagues: and, therefore, I am sanguine that, under the influence of those noble lords, this great question may be brought to such a settlement as I for one earnestly desire to see.”

The Duke of Wellington added a few words to his former explanation.

“It is perfectly true, as stated by the noble marquis, that in the course of the discussions which took place (after the resignation of my right honourable friend, and before the resumption of his office) between Her Majesty and the noble lord in another place and the noble marquis—it is perfectly true that I, and I believe others, were called upon to state whether any one of us was disposed to form a Government on the principle of maintaining the existing Corn Law. My lords, what others answered I cannot pretend to say. I answered immediately, that I was not; that I could not undertake to form a Government. But, my lords, when I made that answer, I did it not only out of diffidence in my own ability to undertake such a charge, but likewise, my lords, because I felt that it would be absolutely impossible, according to my knowledge of the disposition of the House of Commons, to form a Government in which the public would have confidence which should be formed on the principle of supporting that measure. Under those circumstances, my lords, I certainly, when called upon to say whether I would or

not form a Government for Her Majesty on that principle, declared that I could not and would not."

The Earl of Radnor asked how it was that if Sir R. Peel thought it necessary, on October the 31st, to open the ports, and if, as he said, in two months the failure of the potato crop would prove so very serious a visitation, the Cabinet had not met from the 6th to the 25th of November. Had any thing yet been done to provide for such a state of things?

The Duke of Wellington repeated his assurance that precautions had been taken.

The Duke of Richmond hoped that inquiry would take place before changes were made in the law.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said he wished for inquiry, but the Duke of Richmond's friends had always opposed it.

The Duke of Richmond said they had done so because the free-trade party had demanded it, with the avowal that their object was to get rid of the Corn Laws. His friends were always ready to give every information upon that subject. He supposed that the highway-rates and the poor-rates were not burdens upon land? (*Cries of "No, no!"*) He should like to know whether one of his tenants did not pay more than the whole League put together? (*Laughter.*) Lord Clanricarde had said that Mr. Cobden had made converts of the whole of the Cabinet of Sir R. Peel and the rest of the Ministers, and then he said that

he had made converts of the people out of doors: if that were the case, then let the Minister dissolve Parliament and go to the country. He (the Duke of Richmond) would say to the farmers throughout the country, "Protection, not to corn alone, but to British industry." Let them go to the country, and ask the manufacturers of England—ay, the manufacturers of this town—the English tailors and shoemakers—whether they would consent to foreign articles coming in free of duty? He defied them to go to the country; let them go and appeal to those constituencies that placed the present Government in power, and those constituencies would say, "We are against free trade now."

Lord Beaumont spoke in favour of protection, and demanded to know the reasons which had made converts of those members of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet who had at first opposed him in it, especially designating the Earls of Ripon, Haddington, and Aberdeen.

The Earl of Aberdeen responded to the appeal on his own behalf. He said: "When my right honourable friend, early in November, made that proposal to the Government which has been alluded to, I gave to it my cordial and unhesitating assent. It would not be proper at this time to enter into the reasons which induced me to come to that opinion; but such is the opinion which I then entertained, and which I entertain now."

The discussion here terminated.

CHAPTER II.

Sir Robert Peel explains his great Scheme of proposed Measures for the Relaxation of Duties on the 27th of January—His able and comprehensive Speech on that occasion—Reception of the Scheme, and comments of various Members upon it—Strong opposition is declared by some of the usual Supporters of the Government—Further discussion is adjourned to the 9th of February—Mr. P. Miles moves an Amendment that the House go into Committee on that Day Six Months, which is seconded by Sir W. Heathcote—The Debate is carried on by repeated Adjournments for Twelve Nights—Forty-eight Members speak in favour of Free Trade, and Fifty-five on the side of Protection—Speeches of Lord Sandon, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Sharman Crawford, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Worsley, Sir James Graham, Mr. Thomas Baring, Viscount Morpeth, Mr. M. Gaskell, Mr. Roebuck, Sir Howard Douglas, Mr. W. Miles, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Manners, Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Sir Thomas Acland, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, and Lord George Bentinck—On a Division the Motion of Sir Robert Peel is carried, the Amendment of Mr. P. Miles being rejected by 337 against 240.

ON the 27th of January, Sir Robert Peel, in accordance with his notice, detailed in the House of Commons his great scheme of commercial and financial policy. He commenced his speech on this occasion by observing, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Speech from the Throne, he was about to call upon the House to review the duties which applied to so many articles, the produce and manufacture of other countries. He would proceed on the assumption contained in Her Majesty's Speech, that the repeal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties was in itself a

wise policy—that protective duties, abstractedly and in principle, were open to objection—and that, though the policy of them might in some cases be defended, it must always be on some special ground of national interest, or of justice towards individuals. He was also about to act on the assumption that, during the last three years, there had been an increased productiveness in the revenue, notwithstanding a large remission of taxation; that there had been an increased demand for labour; and that there had also been increased competence, comfort, contentment, and peace among the

population. In advising the continued application of those principles, which had produced such salutary results, and which had already been sanctioned by the House, he was not inclined to disregard the necessity of maintaining public credit unimpaired; and he was therefore prepared to act with forbearance, in order that he might not prejudice in any respect the permanent interests of the country. It was possible that, owing to the numerous and various interests which his present proposition would affect, an impression might arise that his scheme was a rash one, and ought to be discouraged. If such should be the opinion of the partisans of protection, nothing would be more easy for them than to meet him on an early night with a resolution that protection to domestic industry was in itself a good, and that the principle of it ought to be sanctioned by the House. It might, on the other hand, be the conclusion of the House—considering all the difficulties of this question, and the nature of the contest which had long existed, and would long continue to exist, if there were not a satisfactory adjustment of it—that his proposition, extensive as it was, ought to be accepted as a whole, though there might be objections in detail to parts of it. If that should be the conclusion of the House, he should have confidence in his ultimate success; but, if not, the sooner its disapprobation was expressed, the better for all parties. The great principle of the relaxation of protective duties he was not going to apply to any one particular interest; on the contrary, he asked all the interests of the country—manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural—to

make the sacrifice, if it were one, of their protection to the common good. Of late years, the whole tariff had been submitted to the review of the House. In 1842 he had proposed, and in 1845 he had carried out, to a very large extent, a plan for remitting the duties on the raw materials constituting the elements of manufacture. There was, at this moment, scarcely a duty on the raw material imported from foreign countries which we had not abandoned. He had, therefore, a right to call on the manufacturer to relinquish the protection of which he was now in possession. The only two articles of raw material now subject to duty were tallow and timber. He intended to reduce the duty on tallow from 3*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a cwt., and to make a gradual reduction on timber till it reached a point at which it would remain fixed, and which he would definitely describe on a future day. Having given the manufacturers free access to every raw material of manufacture, he called upon such of them as were engaged in making up the three articles, wool, linen, and cotton, which formed the clothing of the country, to give a proof of the sincerity of their convictions by relinquishing the protection which was now given to the articles of their manufacture. He made this call upon them the more confidently, because it was the manufacturing, and not the agricultural interest, which first called on the Government for protecting duties. He then stated that he intended to relinquish all duties upon the importation of the coarser articles of manufactures in wool, linen, and cotton, and to reduce the duties on linen and woollen goods of a finer quality from 20 to 10 per cent. At present there

was a duty on silk, which was called 30 per cent., but which was often higher. He proposed to adopt a new principle in the levying of that duty, which was now an encouragement to the smuggler, and not to the British manufacturer, and to impose a duty of 15 per cent., instead of 30, for every 100*l.* value of silk. The right honourable Baronet then described at great length the reduction of duties which he intended to make upon the importation of paper-hangings, manufactured metals, dressed hides, boots, shoes, hats, straw-plat, carriages, candles, soap, brandy, geneva, sugar, and various other articles; and then proceeded to review the articles connected with agriculture on which import duties were levied. He proposed to reduce the duty on all seeds to 5*s.* per cwt. Indian corn or maize, which was of such importance in the fattening of cattle, he proposed in future to introduce duty free. In removing that duty he was not depriving agriculture of any protection, but absolutely conferring a benefit upon it. He also proposed that buckwheat, and maize, and buckwheat flour, should be admitted duty free. If any gentleman would ascertain the price which had been recently paid by farmers for linseed-cake and rape-cake, they would agree with him that the removal of the duty on maize was not a disservice to the agricultural interest. The right honourable Baronet then described the reduction of duty which he intended to propose on the importation of foreign butter, cheese, hops, and cured fish, stating that in each case the duty would be reduced to half its present amount. On all articles of agricultural produce which constituted food as distinct

from corn, he proposed an immediate repeal of duty. Every kind of vegetable and animal food would be admitted at once free of duty. All animals from foreign countries would also be introduced on the same terms. He then proceeded to describe the nature of his proposal with respect to the importation of foreign corn: he had already stated that he intended to exempt some articles now included in the Corn Laws, as maize, from duty altogether. It might, therefore, be as well for him to inform the House at once, that though he did not intend to propose the immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, yet, in the hope of making a final adjustment of the question, and for the sake of giving time for adjustment to the agricultural interest, he did intend to propose that their continuance should only be temporary. The bill which he should, therefore, introduce on this subject would contain an enactment that, after a certain date, grain of all kinds should come in duty free. He proposed, however, that a considerable reduction should be made at once in the existing amount of duty, and that the duty so reduced should be limited in its continuance to three years. His bill would contain a provision that at that period, when the change would be least felt—namely, on the 1st of February, 1849—oats, barley, rye, and wheat, should be only liable to that mere nominal duty which he intended to apply to maize, for the purpose of procuring statistical returns of the quantity imported. The main question, then, for the House to consider was this—what is to be the intermediate state of the law? He proposed that there should be an enactment for three years to this effect, that

till the 1st of February, 1849, the following duties should be levied on all wheat imported into this country from foreign ports. Whenever the average price of wheat should be under 48s. a quarter in this country, the duty should be 10s. a quarter; that above 48s. and under 49s., it should be 9s. a quarter; that above 49s. and under 50s., it should be 8s. a quarter; and so on till the price reached 54s. a quarter, when he intended to impose an invariable duty of 4s. a quarter. The enactments which he proposed for all other descriptions of grain would follow the scale of duties upon wheat; but he referred the House for the details of them to certain papers which he would have printed to lay before them. There would, therefore, be levied on wheat at its present price a duty of 4s., instead of the present duty of 16s. a quarter; and every other grain taken out of bond for consumption in the home market would be liable to little more than a nominal duty. Such was the arrangement for the adjustment of this great question which Her Majesty's Government now offered to the House. He intended to accompany that arrangement with other provisions, calculated, he would not say to give compensation to, but to advance the interest of that portion of the community which would be called upon to relinquish protection, with which he was himself more particularly connected, and in the welfare of which the prosperity of England was deeply involved. He then reviewed some of the burdens which fell on the land, and which he thought capable of alleviation by useful reforms, and not by transferring them to other parties. First among these burdens he placed the highway rates. They were at pre-

sent administered by 16,000 local authorities distributed throughout the country. Nothing could be more defective than that a highway which united several distinct parishes should not be under the control of one board, but should be under the control of every distinct parish through which it ran. In each parish there was a different surveyor of the high roads. The system led of necessity to a lax expenditure, and to very bad reparation of the roads. He proposed to compel parishes to unite themselves into districts for the repair of the roads. Those districts would be generally the same with the Poor Law unions, and thus the high roads would be under the control of 600 instead of 16,000 different authorities. Another of the burdens grievously, and he thought justly complained of by the agricultural interest, arose out of the law of settlement. Under that law, during manufacturing prosperity, the rural population was encouraged to migrate to the manufacturing towns. The peasant thus migrating consumed the prime of his life, and gave all the advantage of his strength to the manufacturers. A revulsion took place in trade, and manufactures ceased to prosper. The individual was then sent back to the rural district, and was thus transferred to a new home, where he is unable to obtain a livelihood, from being unused to rural employments. For the purpose of not merely relieving the land from a burden, but of also protecting an indigent man from injustice, Government intended to propose that the power of removability should be taken away in the case of every labouring man who had had a five years' industrial residence in any manufacturing town.

He likewise proposed that the children of any person, or the children of his wife, legitimate or illegitimate, under sixteen, residing with the father or mother, and the wife of any person, should not be removed where the removal of the person himself was prohibited. Further, he proposed that no widow residing with her husband at the time of his death should be removable for twelve months after his death from the parish in which he resided at the time; and, lastly, that no order of removal should be taken out on the ground of chargeability shown to have been occasioned by accident or sickness, unless the removing magistrates should be satisfied that the effects of the accident or sickness are such as to be permanent and incurable. Here, again, by alteration of the law a great social advantage would be obtained, and the agricultural interest would be relieved from a great burden. He then approached another matter, in which he proposed, without any loss to any other interest, a great advantage to the agricultural interest. There was a natural dread in that interest of a very formidable competition on the cessation of its present protection. It was impossible to deny that agricultural science was yet in its infancy; and he, therefore, proposed that the State should give facilities to the improvement of agricultural skill and industry. The Duke of Richmond had collected a mass of interesting evidence to show the great capability of improvement which was inherent to all kinds of land. Much benefit might be effected by increased draining. Mr. Pusey had proposed several schemes for the improvement of land; but great difficulties occurred, especially

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among the owners of entailed estates, in raising the funds to carry them into execution. Government proposed that the credit of the State should be employed in enabling those improvements to be made. An advance of Exchequer Bills should be made by way of loan for the purpose of agricultural improvement, security being of course taken to protect the country against loss. The right hon. baronet, after describing at some length the mode in which these advances were to be made and repaid, concluded by stating that that was another plan by which he hoped to enable the agricultural interest to meet competition with the foreign grower. With respect to the local burdens pressing on the agriculturist, he must declare at once that he could not advise any alteration in the mode of the assessment of the poor-rates. It had been said that they were a charge upon the land, and that there should be an alteration in the mode of the levy. In point of fact they were not a charge upon the land. The opposition was between real and personal property. It was real property upon which the poor-rate was levied, as on mines, houses, lands and manufactories. If the poor-rates were a charge for general objects, it would be just to make personal property contribute; but they were a local charge, and personal property could not be called on for contribution without establishing an inquisition into every man's affairs, which, for the minute objects of a poor-rate raised to relieve local distress, would not be tolerated. The rate on personal property had been abandoned because it could not be levied; and therefore he was not

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prepared to propose any alteration in the mode of assessment. He would, however, relieve the agricultural interest of the charge of maintaining prisoners in the county gaols, and would provide for that charge by an annual vote of that House. He also proposed that that portion of the charge for prosecuting felons which was now defrayed in England and Wales out of local rates imposed upon the land, should be transferred to the State. The relief in point of money would not be large; but if it enabled you to exercise an increased control over prosecutions, it would be a great social advantage. In Ireland, the relief would amount to 17,000*l.*, and in England, to 100,000*l.* a year. He then proceeded to contend, that if there was any part of the United Kingdom likely to suffer from the withdrawal of protection, it was Ireland: for Ireland had not, as England had, the means of finding employment for her agricultural population in her manufacturing districts. Here, again, he would propose no relief from local burdens which was not accompanied by social advantages. In Ireland, the police was paid partly by the land, and partly by the Treasury. He believed that it would be for the general advantage to place the police entirely under the Treasury, and to vest the control of it in the Executive Government. Such was the recommendation of Lord Devon's Commission; and he, therefore, proposed that all the charge for the rural police in Ireland should thereafter be borne by the public Treasury. Sir Robert then adverted to the subject of the medical relief of the poor in this country. He believed that there was no part of the Poor Law which

had given greater or more just dissatisfaction. He proposed to relieve the unions of half of the charge on this score by taking it upon the Government. He estimated that the amount of charge in that case would be 100,000*l.* for England, and 15,000*l.* for Scotland. The subject of medical relief in Ireland was under a different system, and would shortly occupy the attention of the other House of Parliament. He next proceeded to intimate his belief, that in the parish workhouses of England the provision for purposes of education was very inadequate. He did not purpose in any way to interfere with the right now vested in the board of guardians to appoint a schoolmaster or schoolmistress to superintend the education of the pauper children; that right of appointment would remain where it now was; but Government, in undertaking to provide 30,000*l.* a year for the salaries of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, for the children of the destitute, would reserve to itself power to inquire into the qualifications of those instructors, and a power of inspecting, and, to a certain extent, controlling the schools. Then, again, as to the auditors of the unions: he proposed that their salaries, like those of the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners, should be defrayed at the public expense.

He called upon the House to recollect that in every compensation which he had proposed for the land, he had also proposed to give to the community great social relief. He therefore hoped that, before this law was rejected, both parties, if their immediate views were not accomplished by it, would recollect that it proposed great benefits for society at large.

Whether those benefits would be sufficient to induce both parties to give their assent to his proposition, he could not as yet tell; but he wished them to consider it calmly and temperately, and to reflect upon the consequences which might accrue from its rejection. He concluded with two observations; one connected with our foreign and our commercial policy, and another connected with our domestic policy. In making these great reductions on the importation of articles, the produce or manufacture of foreign countries, he could give the House no guarantee that foreign countries would follow our example. He had resolved to consult our own interests alone, and not to punish other countries and ourselves by continuing high duties, and the necessary concomitant of high duties—smuggling. He could not promise them that foreign countries would exhibit any gratitude for what they were now doing. On the contrary, he might be told that many countries which had benefited by the relaxation of our duties on their commodities had applied a higher rate of duties to our goods. He relied on that fact as an encouragement to proceed in our past course. What had been the result of those increased duties on our export trade? Why, that it had flourished in spite of them, because the smuggler of foreign countries had been called in by the inhabitants to our aid. He was convinced that our example would ultimately be followed by foreign countries, and that reason and the common interest of the people and the Government in those countries would induce a relaxation of hostile tariffs. He illustrated this by reference to recent publications in the United States, Naples, Nor-

way, Sweden, Austria, and Hanover. With respect to our domestic policy, he had been asked why he had determined to disturb the prosperity which had now lasted for nearly three years. "It had coexisted with the Corn Laws of 1842—what reason was there to disturb it?" His answer was, that up to October last all those indications of prosperity did exist; but since that time there had been indications of sympathy in the manufacturing districts between employment and the price of provisions. What had occurred since October, 1845, was one of the grounds on which he had determined to bring forward his present proposition. Such were the proposals he had to offer for the ultimate adjustment of this great question. He believed that there was at present between the master manufacturers and the operatives, a sympathy which did not prevail in 1842, and which led both of them to the conclusion, that these laws ought to be altered. But although that was the case, there was nothing but general content, loyalty, and confidence on their part in the wisdom of the Legislature. But because there was a calm, and no coercion, he entreated hon. members to bear in mind that the aspect of affairs might be changed. They might have worse harvests, and therefore they ought to avail themselves of an adjustment of this question, which must ultimately be made, and which could not long be delayed without endangering the peace and security of the empire. He recommended his proposition to the calm consideration of the House, in the hope that it would, in the language of Her Majesty's Speech, "promote friendly feelings between different classes,

provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and maintain contentment and happiness at home by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of the people." Sir R. Peel concluded his address amid loud cheers.

He shortly afterwards rose again to suggest that the discussion on his resolution should be taken on that day week. His measure involved a great remission of taxation, and, therefore, a defalcation of the revenue. Besides, it incurred an annual charge amounting at least to 600,000*l*.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. Miles, and other members, then urged upon Sir Robert Peel the expediency of allowing a longer time than he had proposed to give for the consideration of the measures now offered, before the discussion was resumed. Sir Robert Peel assented to the suggestion; but, at the same time, stated that he should then ask the House to proceed *de die in diem* with the consideration of them. In answer to certain questions addressed to him, he stated that he could not exactly calculate the probable effect upon the revenue from the adoption of his propositions. He thought that by the alteration of the Excise duties he should lose one million, but the revenue from that source was now as good as it had been before the recent alterations. He had expected to lose four millions by the former reductions of the Customs' duties, but nothing of that sort had occurred. He was, therefore, unwilling now to estimate the loss which would accrue to the existing revenue. The charge which his scheme would impose on the Consolidated Fund would be an additional charge of 513,000*l*.

A desultory discussion ensued; some members asking additional information, some expressing hostile opinions, others promising support. Mr. Newdegate inquired if Sir Robert Peel had formed any estimate of the price wheat would bear after his measure came into operation. Sir Robert Peel replied in the negative. Lord Ingestre desired to know what provision had been made for the regulation of the tithe averages. Sir Robert Peel answered, that it was not necessary to determine that question at the present time. In answer to further questions on the same subject, from Lord G. Bentinck, he answered that he did not propose any alterations with regard to the tithe laws, not anticipating any material change in the price of wheat. If there should be, the House ought in justice to reconsider the subject. Mr. Wodehouse inquired if it was intended to submit to the House any of the communications which had been received from some of the crowned heads of Europe. Sir Robert Peel said, that any convention entered into would be laid on the table. There had been some strong expressions by the Secretary of the American Treasury with regard to a relaxation of the American tariff, and he expected shortly to be able to lay on the table a convention with Naples in favour of free trade.

Mr. Curteis thought the duty on hops ought to have been repealed, and for not doing so the Ministers would incur the censure of the hop-growing counties. He wished Sir Robert Peel to take the case into consideration, but would not press for an answer.

Sir Robert Peel said: "But I must give you an answer; and, if I were in private, I would earnestly

advise the honourable gentleman not to encourage the hop-growers in Kent and Sussex to agitate this question." In 1842, when he proposed to reduce the duty from 10*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*, he was told it would ruin the home-grower: but what was the fact? Why 4*l.* 10*s.* had proved as great a prohibition as the former duty of 10*l.*; the whole amount of duty paid at the reduced rate being only 10*l.* He thought that a duty of 2*l.* 10*s.* would confer a fair protection. With regard to the Excise duty of 18*s.* on home-grown hops, the state of the revenue did not admit of any further reduction.

Several members expressed determined hostility, among whom were—Mr. Stafford O'Brien, the Earl of March, Sir John Tyrell, and Colonel Sibthorp, who severely taunted the Ministers with tergiversation and inconsistency. Lord Ingestre, Mr. Liddell, Mr. R. Scott, and Lord Newport expressed disapproval of the scheme, though in more measured terms.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Gisborne, and Mr. Philip Howard, strongly supported the propositions.

Mr. Sidney Herbert (who had been twitted by the Earl of March for changing his opinions) declared that his views had altered, not from any wish for power, nor for currying favour or popularity with a peculiarly agricultural constituency, but from a conviction that the proposed changes would effect much good. He himself had suggested some of them, and was ready to explain, advocate, and defend them.

It was finally arranged that the House should enter on the discussion on Sir Robert Peel's motion to go into Committee on his resolutions on the 9th of February.

On that evening, accordingly, the debate commenced, and was continued, by repeated adjournments, into the third week, when it finally terminated, on the 27th of February, by a division on the twelfth night. Forty-eight members spoke in favour of free trade, fifty-five on the side of protection; making a total of 103 speeches delivered. It would be vain to attempt, within our allotted limits, to give even a brief summary of the individual speeches. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to an endeavour to present the more prominent arguments which were urged on either side of the question, by selecting some of the principal speeches as a sample of the rest, and exhibiting, in a condensed form, the grounds on which they mainly supported their views.

The debate was commenced, after a great number of petitions had been presented on both sides, by Mr. Philip Miles, M.P. for East Somersetshire, who moved as an amendment, "That the House do resolve itself into the said Committee on that day six months." He said he did not see any necessity for departing from a course of policy which had been pursued in this country from an early period of its history, and under which it had risen to great eminence. True, there has been a failure of the potato crop in Ireland; but the crop in this country had been very large. That famine was not apprehended was shown by the fact that wheat was then at 56*s.* a quarter, a price which, in 1842, Sir Robert Peel thought a fair one. Taking prices into account, and the circumstance that Sir Robert's colleagues had refused to assent to the opening of the ports, Mr. Miles was led to think that the cause of protection had

been long doomed in the mind of the Minister, and that the propositions now made had sealed its fate. He did not deny that there were parts of the measure from which benefit would be derived; but he deemed the continuance of a moderate amount of protection essential to the welfare of the country. He had brought forward his motion not on account of the agricultural interest alone, but of all the interests of the country; he was connected with them all. He knew the difficulties which stood in his way in the House; but he should not be disheartened, knowing that a large and influential party without the walls held opinions in accordance with his own. One chief objection entertained by him to the proposed measures was, that he could see no end to them: every session would bring additional change; and when all these things were considered, he thought the opinion of the constituencies ought to be taken before the measures were allowed to pass. He did not think that the recent prosperity of the country was altogether to be attributed to the measures of Sir Robert Peel. When Sir Robert succeeded to office trade was in a bad state, owing, mainly, to a succession of bad harvests. Railroad speculation sprang up, labour came to be in demand, prices rose, and the termination of the wars in India and China gave a great impetus to trade. Adding to these the succession of good harvests, he could not admit that the prosperity boasted of was attributable entirely to Sir Robert Peel's policy. Neither was the state of exports a test of prosperity. The foreign markets had been glutted, China and India had been inundated with British goods. When

the proposed measure passed into law, the country would be inundated with foreign goods, to the discouragement of the home trade. Wages on railroads and public works might for a time be higher, but reduction would soon come. In many things the manufacturer possessed a great advantage over the farmer; his establishment was much better conducted. (*Laughter.*) He could exercise a better control over his servants, and he was not so heavily burdened with taxation. On this point, Sir Robert Peel's professed compensation was altogether inadequate; and Mr. Miles believed that the agriculturists would almost have been better pleased had nothing at all been offered.

As to the Colonies, Mr. Miles thought the Ministerial scheme most imperfect. If the principle of the Canada Corn Bill were generally extended, he would not withhold his support. If free-trade principles were to prevail, they ought to be extended to the Colonies; and the manufacturer of this country ought not to be allowed to have a monopoly of the colonial market.

Sir W. Heathcote seconded the motion, but declared that he did not intend to follow those who had charged Sir Robert Peel with dishonesty in the proposition of these measures.

The plan professed to be a great and comprehensive scheme of free trade, which it was not; but, even if it had been impartial, he would still have looked upon it as a step in a downward course leading to evil. He was not afraid to avow that the legislation of the last twenty years in the same direction had produced greater evils than had been supposed, but the

extent had been concealed through the enormous growth of our colonial trade. But now, for the first time, Government was declaring itself against the continuance of the colonial policy, and was taking the first step towards severing connection between the Colonies and the mother country.

In the course of his argument Sir William adverted to a difficulty which presented itself to those members who sat on his side of the House—the risk of upsetting the Government by opposing the Ministerial scheme. But as Sir Robert Peel had claimed credit to himself for not being actuated by personal objects, he ought to concede to his supporters the possession of the same motives; and if, on their deciding against those measures, the right honourable baronet were induced to throw up the Government, why, on him, and not on those who generally supported him, would be the responsibility attending such a course. For his own part, although thus differing from Sir Robert Peel on one important point, he would not be induced to withhold from him a general support.

Lord Sandon had not been convinced by the arguments adduced by Sir Robert Peel that his new policy was the right one, yet he had resolved to support it.

He feared the effect would be to render the sphere of competition larger and larger, and he saw no ground in the experience of three years' peculiar and artificial circumstances to justify the risk. The danger was not so great even to the landlords as it was to the farmers and labourers. These and other reasons had induced him to consider well before

assenting to so great a change. But the country must be governed. Upon a question like protection, he thought that unless it was supported by the great mass of enlightened opinion, there was no chance of its maintaining its ground in such a country as this. He felt that when opinions hostile to protection had been pronounced by the great leaders on both sides of the House, and when it was opposed by all the gentlemen who had ever sat in the Government except two, it was no longer a matter for discussion; but the only question was the way of doing it. He looked upon it, as the French said, as *un fait accompli*—it was settled. It might be railed against, but the country must be governed; and when the only persons who could govern the country were of one opinion, the sooner it was settled the better it would be for all parties. Let the gentlemen around him struggle and resist, there might be months or a year of embitterment, during which they might unsettle every branch of trade and agriculture itself; but they must come to the same result. He saw, therefore, that it was only a question of time. He did not feel the same excessive apprehensions from the experiment as some others did, otherwise he would have been prepared to act with them. He thought Government were taking a dangerous step; but he did not think that millions of acres would be thrown out of cultivation in consequence, or that millions of labourers would be thrown out of employment. He saw in the act, indeed, a hazardous experiment; at the same time, not sharing to their full extent in the apprehensions felt by others, and

not seeing how, in the result, they must not ultimately come to what was now proposed, he felt bound to give it his support. The Corn Laws were not a question of religion, of faith, or of morals; and he must pursue that course which he believed to be most consistent with the real interests of the country.

Lord John Russell supported the measures, being the first member who rose on the opposition side of the House. Lord John began with some general arguments in favour of removing protection. He admitted that the theoretical writers had thrown little light on the proper mode of effecting the transition to a different state, and he allowed that the transition could not be made without the risk at least of some suffering. He derived courage, however, from the success which has attended the dreaded transition from prohibition to protection, made by Mr. Huskisson, and recently by Sir Robert Peel.

Sir R. Peel now proposed to go beyond the reduction of duties to their abolition.

"I am of opinion that if the right honourable gentleman had undertaken this task, in 1842, in a different spirit, and had made a far greater reduction in the duties on corn than he then made, it would have been better for the agriculturists as a body, and better for the country in general; but, as matters stand now, I am ready to say, seeing the contest that is going on—seeing the struggle that would go on if you attempted any intermediate step, either of a sliding-scale over a few shillings or a small fixed duty—I am prepared to say, as, indeed, I have al-

ready said in public, that I think the abolition of the duty is the most expedient course for a Government to propose to Parliament. Considering the plan of the right honourable gentleman as a great measure—as a measure that is to lay the foundation of a completely new principle with regard to our commercial legislation—that principle being neither to foster one trade nor the other, neither to attempt to promote agriculture nor manufactures, but to leave them 'to flourish or to fade,' according to the energies and skill of the people of this country—and believing that is the sound principle, I am prepared to give every support I can to the plan brought forward by the right honourable gentleman."

With regard to the new system of corn duties, proposed by Sir Robert Peel for three years, every thing tended to strengthen the opinion expressed by Lord John, in December, in favour of immediate change. The farmers exclaim—"If we are to have the system of free trade instead of protection, let us know at once what that system is to be. If there is any danger to the English farmer from competition, it can only be increased by the lapse of time; and the circumstances of the present year, with the failure of the crops abroad, render it peculiarly favourable to the change. I think, the way in which the immediate prospect of the duty being reduced to 4s. has been encountered in the market—for, I believe, the price of corn has generally rather risen than otherwise—is a proof that there is no great danger at the present moment. If there be any danger to encounter, it is when, both on the Continent of Europe and in

the United States, preparations are made, the ground has been cultivated, and the seed has been sown, with a view to send in large supplies to the English market, and then at that very moment the duty is to cease. It is as if the right honourable gentleman were to furnish the farmer with a great coat, provided he wore it only in the summer, and were to make it a condition that he should take it off when Christmas arrived. I will put it to the right honourable gentleman whether he will not reconsider that part of his plan. (*Loud cheers.*) But, as I have already said, I wish the plan of the right honourable gentleman to succeed; I wish to see his measure, with respect to corn, successful in this and the other House of Parliament, and no vote of mine shall tend in the least to endanger a measure of such a character. If, therefore, when we come into committee the right honourable gentleman tells me that he has considered the representations made from various parts of the country, but that upon the whole he considers the delay of three years, and the duty to be imposed in the mean time, an essential part of his plan, I for my part shall go out with the right honourable gentleman upon it." (*Loud cheers.*)

Much need not be said with regard to other parts of the plan. Sugar might for the present be passed over. Duties on manufactures, of a protective kind, unless yielding a large amount of revenue, ought, in justice to the agriculturist, to be removed altogether; it ought to be shown that protection is abandoned as a principle vicious in itself and injurious to the country. Sir R. Peel had proposed to give relief with respect to certain

local burdens: those amendments of the law were upon their own ground just, but no compensation ought to be offered. Formerly Lord John had doubts whether the land did not sustain more than its due share of local burdens; but he found that whenever a proposal for inquiry was made it was resisted, which made him suspect that a case could not be made out. If he had had to propose a scheme, it might have differed from Sir R. Peel's; but there would not have been any more very material relief. Sir R. Peel had this alternative—either to devote the surplus in the exchequer to the equalization of burdens, or to remove those burdens by an increase of taxation.

"Now, that increase of taxation, I think, would be a most inexpedient course. I believe it would expose the landed interest to very great unpopularity; I believe nothing they could gain in point of money would be equal to the odium which would attach to them, if it was to be said that the taxes of the country were to be increased in order to provide a compensation for the abolition of the Corn Laws. For these reasons, therefore, I say at once that I concur in the general scheme of the right honourable gentleman. I wish that the repeal had been immediate instead of deferred; but, in the present state of affairs, seeing the attachment that there is on the part of a large portion of the community to this protective system, I think the advantage so great of getting rid of that system as respects corn in three years, and of almost every other protection giving way immediately afterwards, unless it be really some case which will bear argument, that I am unwilling to disturb in

any way the settlement of this question."

He proceeded to notice a remark, by Mr. Lascelles, that the present measures would be more successfully carried by those now in power than by the Whigs. Plans of moderating duties he thought were not properly Whig measures, nor were they exclusively Tory measures; and when such plans were proposed by the Whig Ministers, in 1841, they were opposed by many who would have supported them, but who were prevented by party ties. Mr. Lascelles was an honourable exception to that rule. But if Sir R. Peel was more able to carry these plans, it would be by the aid of the opposition. ("Hear, hear!" *from Sir Robert Peel and some other members.*) "If the right honourable gentleman has the glory of adopting plans of commercial freedom which will benefit his country, which will enable the poor man to get a better reward for his labour, which will increase the demand for all the productions of this country, and which, after these questions are settled, will, I hope, open the way to the moral improvement of the people, hitherto prevented by their want of adequate means of comfort—if the right honourable gentleman has the glory of carrying a measure fraught with such large and beneficial results, let ours be the solid satisfaction, that, out of office, we have associated together for the purpose of aiding and assisting the triumph of the Minister of the Crown." (*Much cheering.*)

Sir R. Inglis commented severely on those who had deserted protection. He did not accuse his right honourable friend of sordid motives; he was satisfied that his recent

changes were dictated by motives most pure and honourable—he could be actuated by no conceivable motive but a sense of duty. Precisely in proportion, however, was he to be distrusted; for if he were now a great statesman, all his former propositions must be wrong, and all his past conduct, that not of a statesman—he must hold himself as having hitherto acted as a statesman who was insensible to the real wants and necessities of the country. There was his noble friend (Lord John Russell)—whatever he said—whether he said he would carry out the Appropriation Clause, or that he would support the Established Church—he might be relied upon for making good to the utmost of his power. Sir Robert Inglis would rather trust an enemy who would tell him what he meant to do, than one who—he would not exactly call him an enemy—but one who had acted as the right honourable baronet had done; for the right honourable baronet could not fail to see how he had broken up a great party. He deeply deplored that event; but he should, if possible, say nothing to excite an angry feeling.

Mr. Sidney Herbert vindicated the measure and its authors with much ability. He combated the allegation that there was no sufficient dearth in Ireland to warrant the proposed interference; he avowed, also, that the Corn Law of 1842 had failed on its first serious trial by adverse circumstances. Lord Sandon had expressed his regret that the measure should have been proposed by Sir Robert Peel's Government: "I have no hesitation in saying," continued Mr. Herbert, "that I held the same opinion, and that I strongly advocated the neces-

sity of intrusting it to other hands than ours. The noble lord (John Russell) is a recent convert to free trade; but I think that, as latterly he has, from his party connections, been so much mixed up with the cause, he had a better right than we had to bring forward this measure, and I for one should have been heartily glad if he had undertaken its conduct."

Mr. Herbert adverted to the complaint that the introduction of this measure by the Government would be a fatal blow to the combination of parties, and the system on which our political constitution had been carried on.

"It has been said, that party is part of our constitution. I think it is contrary to the whole spirit of our constitution. I am not one of those who wish to see the constitution of this country rendered more democratic than it is; I cannot think that the public mind wishes it to be more democratic than it is. I think late events have rather shown that the mantles of despotic kings who disgraced the world have fallen upon democratic, rather than upon temperate and mixed governments. I wish to see the aristocratic element preserved in our constitution; and it is upon that account I say, do not peril it on a question in which your motives may be impugned, when once you are convinced, as I am, that these laws are not for the good of the community. I say that, with that opinion, no earthly power can induce me to rise from this bench to defend them.

"Within the last fifty years great changes have taken place in the constitution of the country. The manufacturing power has increased to an enormous degree; it has become a permanent element in our

society; it is the great source of our maritime power; by extending it you are able to carry your institutions into every part of the world, to civilize and exalt the remotest and wildest regions: the men who contribute to those advantages are entitled to a full share of the advantages of the State." He awaited to see the two interests of agriculture and manufactures firmly united; and he believed that the measures of the Government tended to that union.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien denied that there existed, as Lord J. Russell represented, an impression among the farmers that the repeal of the Corn Laws, if it took place at all, should take place immediately. He regretted that the agricultural interest had not an opportunity of publicly and constitutionally declaring their opinion. Alluding to the assertion of Mr. S. Herbert, that the law of 1815 was the greatest error the landlords had ever committed, he asked who it was that had urged those very landlords not to retract, but to persevere in their so-called error? After the late declarations, he wanted to know upon what principles parties in this country were in future to be kept together? Not only had the present Government changed its principles since it came into office, but it had also taught us this valuable truth—that parties in this country were no longer to be kept together by distinctive principles. Mr. Sidney Herbert had told them that the law of 1842 had signally failed. What he wanted to know was this—"Did that law fail to the Sidney Herbert of 1845, or to the Sidney Herbert of 1846?" The Sidney Herbert of 1845 found that it failed because it let in corn too freely;

the Sidney Herbert of 1846 found that it failed because it restricted the free importation of corn. Mr. Sidney Herbert asked too much, if he supposed that the Corn Law of 1842 could, by any human ingenuity, be made to answer the views of a Minister of so changeable a temperament. The failure of a law which had succeeded two years and failed only one year, was not a sufficient reason why he should give up the principles of a whole life. He then noticed the arguments which Mr. Sidney Herbert had drawn from an exaggeration of the chances of famine in Ireland; and contended that, even supposing the facts on which those arguments were founded to be true, famine would not be averted, but would even be greatly aggravated, by the changes now proposed in the Corn Laws. He could not agree with the proposition of Lord John Russell, that protection to agriculture was no longer defensible; and, in reference to his assertion that labour was the property of the poor man, observed, that it was well for those who had used up that property most cruelly in the manufacturing districts, to come forward and say now that we ought to let it alone. We were propounding the most selfish doctrines when we brought forward measures of which the avowed object was to leave the poor man without protection, and so to consign him to unmitigated ruin. He had been accustomed to consider the present as a landlords' question. He was convinced that he had been wrong. It was not a landlords' question, but a tenant-farmers' question; and, being such, he refused to alter the existing law relative to the importation of foreign corn. He then drew a highly co-

loured picture of the ruin which would fall upon the tenant-farmers and the labourers whom they employed—whose honest hearts were worth more than all the heaviest volumes of political economy—if the new-fangled doctrines of Mr. Cobden should be carried into execution under the auspices of Sir R. Peel. Their great fault was that they, like their landlords, had trusted in the faith of the Legislature, and the misfortune which they would most deplore in their common ruin would be the loss of all confidence in public men.

Mr. S. Crawford considered that the eloquence of the last speaker was much greater than the power of his arguments; for though he professedly took great interest in the welfare of the working man, he showed the value of his professions by refusing to give to that working man cheap food. Nothing would promote the prosperity of the country so much as cheap corn, and therefore it was that he wished to repeal every tax which was imposed on its importation from foreign countries. He then entered into a discussion upon the social and domestic condition of Ireland, and upon the bearing of the changes now proposed upon the labouring population of that country; and after warning the House that the danger of famine in Ireland was not visionary, but actual and substantial, concluded by declaring his intention of giving his cordial support to the proposition of Her Majesty's Government on this occasion.

The Marquis of Granby believed that Sir Robert Peel was actuated by the most pure and honourable motives; but if he had promulgated in 1841 the same opinions which

he now entertained, he would not have proposed them now as a Minister of the Crown. It was not a fair way of putting the question to say that the labourer, if the Corn Laws were repealed, would be enabled to buy cheaper bread. The question was, would he be able to buy and to eat more bread? He was afraid that the labourer would not be able; for where subsistence was cheap, labour was cheap also, and the condition of the population most miserable. Sir Robert Peel had told the House that he could not hold out hopes that foreign nations would follow our example, or relax the regulations of their tariffs. But even if they did, you might increase your exports, but in the same proportion your home consumption of manufactures would fall off, as your agriculturists would be deprived of funds wherewith to purchase them. He should support the principle of protection, which had mainly conduced to the greatness, the happiness, and welfare of Great Britain.

Lord Worsley observed that this measure was not brought forward by Her Majesty's Government as a measure which they deemed right, but as a measure which peculiar circumstances had rendered expedient. At the last general election no cry was so general as that of "Peel, the farmer's friend;" but now, "Peel, the farmer's friend," was introducing a measure which almost every farmer in the country considered as pregnant with ruin to himself and his property. Noticing the observation of Mr. Sidney Herbert, that the country gentlemen of England were entertaining apprehensions of the proposed change not very creditable to their good sense, he asked who were the parties who had first

poured those apprehensions into the agricultural mind? They were no less personages than Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham. Having read, amid the cheers and laughter of the House, extracts from their speeches in direct contradiction to the many advantages which they now proclaimed as likely to result from free trade, he observed, that with the recollection of these speeches fresh in their memories it was impossible that the farmers would not at the next general election choose such representatives as would enable them to demand a revision of the Corn Laws, even if they were defeated in their present opposition to the new-fangled scheme of Government. The question, therefore, would not be settled even if the present measure were passed; but he hoped that it would not be passed even by the present Parliament, which was elected as a protection Parliament; for it was neither wise nor equitable to enact a permanent law to meet a mere temporary evil. He urged upon the Government the propriety of appealing to the country upon this subject, and of taking the opinion of the constituencies whether they would or would not abandon protective duties. If they did not, they must remain in their present painful position, in which they were dependent on their opponents for support.

Sir James Graham, in a speech of considerable length, supported the motion. He began by admitting explicitly that his opinions on the Corn-law question had undergone a great change, and by this admission he said he would dispose at once of the citations from his former speeches which Lord Worsley had made. He then proceeded to explain the

reasons of the change which had taken place in his opinions, and to apply certain tests to try the honesty of that change. The first test would have reference to his private interests in this question. He must therefore inform the House that his private position as a landlord who had inherited a large portion of inferior land, exposed him, if this change should prove injurious, to as great risk as any landowner in the country. Lord Worsley had insinuated that the Government had brought forward the present measure, not because it was right, but because it was expedient. Now, he distinctly asserted that the Government had brought it forward, not only because it was expedient, but also because it was right. He denied that this alteration would be injurious to the poor, and contended that it would give cheaper bread to the working population. The question, therefore, narrowed itself within this compass—"Is the maintenance of the Corn Laws conducive to the interests of the majority of the community, and is it calculated to procure for the population a cheap and abundant supply of food?" and that question he proceeded to argue at considerable length. He admitted that the unforeseen circumstances which occurred after the close of the last session had exerted great influence in producing the change of opinion which he was now about to defend. Those unforeseen circumstances were the condition of the harvest, which though not deficient in quality was variable in quality, and the great failure of the potato crop through all the domestic dominions of Great Britain. In Ireland the failure was so universal that it would become necessary before

many days elapsed to make a grant of public money to purchase food for its inhabitants. But could any Minister take upon himself the responsibility of asking the people of Great Britain to submit to a tax for such a purpose whilst their own food was enhanced in price by artificial regulations? He certainly could not; and, therefore, he had proposed that the law should be suspended; but he foresaw the necessity of abolishing if you once suspended it. Since the year 1842 those whose duty it was to watch public events had had experience leading to the most decisive conclusions. He might confess, now that the danger was passed, that the year 1842 itself was a year of the greatest danger. It was a time of high prices and of scarcity, and the danger arose from the want of the means of subsistence among the working classes. What an alteration had been accomplished in the last two years! We had had abundant harvests—with them came abundance of employment and low prices. Perfect tranquillity and comparative happiness now prevailed, and nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the content of 1845 and the disaffection of 1842.

Sir James Graham then proceeded to compare the statistics of crime in the six counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, in the years 1841 and 1842, when the prices of a quarter of wheat varied from 66s. to 57s., with those of the same counties during the years 1844 and 1845, when the prices averaged 50s. a quarter; and he impressed upon the landlords the necessity of having a settlement of this question, and reminded them

that that settlement could only be accomplished by an abolition of the duties. Such an abolition would render the law certain, would give steadiness to prices, and would rid the landed interest of a reproach which had often been cast upon it, of wringing from the poor for their own advantage a paltry increase of rent. It had been said that by proposing this abolition a great party had been broken—social relations had been dissevered—and that a powerful Administration would be broken up. Though he should regret the two first results, he should be consoled for the last, if it took place, by his belief that the proposition of his right hon. friend would save a great and powerful nation from misery, anarchy, and ruin.

Mr. T. Baring expressed his deep regret that he was compelled to give his vote on this question in opposition to a Government which he had hitherto supported, and in whose patriotism he still trusted. The experience of the last three years was not a sufficient justification for adopting, without hesitation or reserve, a great experiment, which would shake the security of all who were interested in the prosperity of agriculture, and which would open a future to the whole country of which no man could foresee the result. After alluding to the allegation of Ministers, that famine was impending over Ireland, and after contending that casual distress ought not to induce us to change a permanent law, he proceeded to express the surprise which he felt at hearing Sir James Graham assert that he would not be the Minister to propose, and that this would not be the Parliament to consent, to the imposition of a tax for the pur-

pose of supplying the starving people of Ireland with food, so long as the price of corn in Great Britain was enhanced by artificial regulations. Talk of want in Ireland! He believed that the greatest want under which the country laboured at present was the want of Ministers, and the most appalling scarcity was that of statesmen, who would consent to sit together in the same Cabinet. Neither in the effects of our previous relaxation of protective duties, nor in the present circumstances of the country, could he see any justification of the sweeping change now proposed. There were three parties on the subject of the Corn Laws at this moment—the agriculturist, who required the protection of a sliding-scale; the Anti-Corn-Law League, which repudiated all protection; and those who advocated a fixed duty. The present settlement would not satisfy any of the three. If ever there was a time when a compromise could be made by conciliation and concession, this was it; and he recommended the three parties, laying aside passion and prejudice, to submit their claims to friendly arbitrement.

Lord Morpeth observed, that the House knew before that evening, that Mr. T. Baring was a friend to free trade in the abstract; but after his recent speech it would be difficult to persuade the country that he was a friend to it, either in the abstract or in the detail. Mr. Baring had told the House that the greatest want of the country last autumn, was the want of a Minister. At the present moment, that want was most severely felt by that party of which Mr. Baring was a member, and which was now left without leaders and without a head.

Mr. Baring had proposed a compromise on this question. The time for it was gone by ; but it had been offered once by the leaders of the party with which he (Lord Morpeth) had acted, and had been insultingly and ignominiously rejected by those who had hailed Mr. Baring's speech with such triumph. Since he had lost the honour of sitting in that House, he had travelled much in America ; he had lived two years in the heart of an agricultural district, and he had lost and regained the representation of Yorkshire. That last circumstance told its own moral and its own meaning, and required no comment of his to explain it. In Yorkshire was the greatest woollen trade, the greatest linen trade, the greatest steel trade in the empire. The withdrawal of protection from these trades was immediate ; and yet they had all of them met before the hustings at Wakefield, and had declared by his return, " Competition we have to meet, and all we ask is a fair field and no favour." Why should not that interest, which plumed itself on being eminently English, take a leaf out of the book of these manufacturers, and why should it be the only interest, which scorned fair odds in order to keep its own ? He said that he had lived two years in the heart of an agricultural district ; and that circumstance had led him to the conclusion, that the protection, which you profess to preserve for the benefit of the farmer and the agricultural labourer, was nothing but a misnomer and a positive injury to both. The interest of all classes was identical ; but the real interest of agriculture must always depend on the well-being of the community, and on the effective demand for the labour of the

working classes. That effective demand always existed when the price of bread was low. The fact was—and it could not be denied—that with cheapness of bread there always came an increased demand for labour. He made a syllogism on this subject do the work of a speech. It was impossible to deny that there was not a sufficient quantity of food grown in this country for our population. There was a daily addition of 1,000 children to that population, or an addition of 365,000 in a year. But there was not an addition every year of 365,000 quarters of wheat to our native growth of corn. Ought we not then to procure a supply of corn from abroad, and at the cheapest possible rate, in order to be able to furnish the poorer classes of our community with a cheap and abundant supply of food ? If a flaw could not be detected in these premises, then he maintained that the aristocracy of England, in spite of their prepossessions and prejudices, must see that they could not persist in their resistance to this change without infatuation, and, he had almost said, without ruin.

Lord Morpeth then proceeded to state to the House the impressions which had been made upon his mind with reference to this question, during the tour from which he had recently returned in the United States. Much that he had seen in that country, and much that he had heard since he left them, had not given him much faith in the good to be derived from unmitigated democracy ; and he had not returned home with a diminished attachment either to the monarchical or the aristocratical institutions of England ; but he had felt most strongly

in America that we could not present in England that appearance of ease and comfort which, from the cheapness of food, was visible in the great mass of the American people. He had also felt that we could not meet the wants and wishes of our own people if we did not work out our aristocratic institutions in more of a democratic spirit. No class which propped itself on selfish interests could escape from downfall in this age of intelligence; and no aristocracy—not even an aristocracy as illustrious as our own—could stand under the pressure of a system of Corn Laws, if those Corn Laws were prohibitory. He, therefore, conjured the aristocracy to rise above their own special interests, and to bear their part in the consideration of this question, which, if not adjusted with them, would be adjusted in spite of them. Our system enabled us to embrace within it the active energies of industry, the steady forethought of the middle classes, the privations and patience of the working classes, the busy agency of a free and enlightened press, and the progressive intelligence of an advancing age. Let the aristocracy throw in their lot together with these interests, and let it be their pride, as it would be their safety, to be the leaders, and not the laggards, in the honoured march of the great community of the British empire.

Mr. Gaskell observed, that in spite of the speeches of Sir J. Graham and Mr. S. Herbert, he had yet to learn what new circumstances had arisen to induce this Parliament, elected on protection pledges, to consent, not to a suspension of the Corn Laws, but to a total departure from their general principles. During the last four

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years he had opposed every motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws under the guidance of those in whom he had hitherto placed confidence. He had always been a friend to a moderate protection to agriculture, and in those opinions he had been confirmed by the authority of Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Lord Grey, and Sir R. Peel. The force of that authority could not be swept away by a single sentence even of so able a statesman as Sir R. Peel; and, the more he reflected on this subject, the more he was convinced that gentlemen on his side of the House should not propose, and that this Parliament should not sanction, the repeal of the Corn Laws. In the course of his public life, Sir R. Peel had made great sacrifices to his sense of public duty; but the first sacrifice which he had made was not so great as his present. By the first, he had lost the representation of the University of Oxford; by the present, he had destroyed a noble party which was once his pride. He then expressed the regret with which he had contrasted the votes with the speeches of Lord Sandon and other members. Though he differed from Sir R. Peel with pain, he differed from him without hesitation; and he should therefore, with a clear conscience, give his vote in favour of the amendment of Mr. Miles.

Mr. Roebuck observed, that when passion had passed away on this question, posterity would wonder how it had contrived to raise such a storm of agitation. He differed from most of the speakers who had preceded him; for he had nothing to retract—nothing to defend—but every thing to assail. He was surprised that the High Tories on the other side of the House should

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have given encouragement to the notion that a Member ought to resign his seat whenever his opinions were in opposition to those of his constituents; for that doctrine, which degraded the representative into a mere delegate, was contrary to all their former dogmas on the subject. He also wondered what they would say to those representatives who had resigned their seats, not on the demand of their constituents, but because they were the nominees of certain influential proprietors of close boroughs. He lectured Sir R. Peel and Lord J. Russell on their recent change of opinion on the Corn Laws, and observed, that he who gave them credit for sincerity must do so at the expense of their understandings. The real meaning of "protection" was that the food of the people should be produced at a higher price at home by certain individuals for their own benefit, than that at which it could be procured abroad if the trade were free. It was said that such a system was necessary to promote the welfare of the agricultural class, which consisted of labourers, farmers, and landlords, all with different, if not conflicting interests. He contended that it was more injurious than beneficial to them all. After a long argument on this subject, he concluded by expressing a hope that the measure of Government would pass, and by recommending the House to accompany it with some measure for the general education of the people. This measure, if carried, would give a stimulus to the population; and as the population increased, its condition, unless it were educated, would deteriorate rapidly.

Sir Howard Douglas said, that he rose with inexpressible pain to op-

pose the proposition of Her Majesty's Government, and to give his vote in favour of protection and against the extinction of restrictive duties. After explaining the grounds on which he thought that agriculture was entitled to protection, he proceeded to make several practical observations on the injurious bearings of the present scheme upon those great colonial interests which were not represented in that House, and which were not in general well understood by the country. The abolition of protecting duties extinguished the Canada Corn Bill, which was a solemn compact between the Imperial and Canadian Legislature, and destroyed all the flattering hopes which that bill was intended to foster. It also involved the abolition of discriminating duties; and from the moment when discriminating duties were abrogated, our colonies, so far as commercial purposes were concerned, became free and independent States. There would arise the question—"Of what use are our colonies?" and to that question it would be difficult to give a satisfactory answer. He concluded by quoting several extracts from the speeches of Mr. Huskisson, for the purpose of proving—first, that that great statesman was not an advocate for free trade properly so called; secondly, that he was the strenuous supporter of protection to agriculture; and, lastly, that he thought it absolutely necessary that we should give protection to our colonies if we wished to maintain our maritime ascendancy.

Mr. W. Miles observed, that he was glad that this question was presented to the House in such a shape that there could be no mistake respecting it. Protection

must be defended as applicable to every class of the community, or must, if withdrawn from one class, be withdrawn from every other. Mr. Thomas Baring had talked of the expediency of a compromise. He never had been, he never should be, for such an arrangement. On the contrary, he thought that we must either have the present duties under the sliding scale, or else submit to the new duties proposed by Sir R. Peel, and to their abolition at the expiration of three years. He could not understand the principles on which that proposition rested, nor could he see why the policy which had been pursued for more than two centuries, and which had raised this country to greatness, should be set aside on no other ground than the experience of the last three years. The apprehension of impending famine had been alleged as a reason for this innovation; but he was rejoiced to have it in his power to dissipate all fears of a coming scarcity on the authority of returns made to the Central Agricultural Association from its provincial branches in twenty-six counties, if not more, of England and Wales. There was a sufficient stock of wheat in England for the consumption of its inhabitants, and the price of potatoes was at present falling in the London and country markets—a certain proof that the supply of them was not deficient. He then proceeded to reply to the statements made by Sir Robert Peel in his speech on the Address at the commencement of the session, and also in his speech in proposing his present commercial code, and to controvert the returns which he had quoted respecting the consumption and price of flax, wool, meat, lard, and various other articles for the three

years before and after the passing of the tariff in 1842. Even supposing the returns of Sir Robert Peel, and the conclusions derived from them, to be correct, were they sufficient to justify him in throwing overboard all the industrial energies of the country, and in leaving us to compete by ourselves, under our heavy taxation, with the untaxed energies of Germany and the United States? After contending at great length for the negative of that proposition, and after reading a large quantity of statistical information in support of his arguments, he proceeded to show, that it was the interest of the country to foster its home trade in preference to its foreign; whereas Sir R. Peel was upholding the foreign trade at the expense of the immense mass of capital thrown into the home market by the great consumers and little savers of the country. Our recent prosperity had not been occasioned by the relaxation of duties made by the tariff of 1842 so much as by the impetus given to the home trade by the formation of railroads; and he therefore cautioned the House against acceding rashly to any proposition for interfering with the march of our native industry. Though he did not approve either of the plan proposed by Sir Robert Peel or of that proposed by Lord John Russell, he must say, that if he were compelled to accept one or the other, he should prefer that of Lord John Russell to that of Sir Robert Peel, inasmuch as the suffering which Lord John admitted must accompany the transition from the present Corn Laws to a free trade in corn, would, in his opinion, be less under the latter than the former plan. After giving his reasons for that opinion, he noticed

with some indignation the advice which Mr. S. Herbert had offered a few nights ago to the landed interest, when he said that it was time for the country gentlemen to lay aside their clap-traps, and not to propagate alarms founded on delusion. In order to show that the alarm was not unfounded, and that we should be inundated with foreign corn in case of the repeal of the Corn Laws, he read a description of the immense agricultural resources of the United States in the extensive valleys and boundless prairies of the Mississippi, and of Russia in her northern and southern provinces, amid some laughter occasioned by the extraordinary accounts of the fertility of Tamboff, which he quoted. As soon as our markets should be thrown open to the world, those fertile lands would be tilled, and our barren lands would go out of cultivation. He could not see any prospect more disheartening; and yet the agriculturist was told "to cultivate, to cultivate." Why should he cultivate, when, after his crop was grown, he would find the home market paralyzed and closed against him by the foreign corn thrown into it free from duty? He concluded a denunciation of great length and vehemence against the proposed measure, by a declaration of his fears that the time would soon arrive when the people of these islands would curse the day when first their Government was intrusted to a cautious and temporizing free-trade Minister.

Sir R. Peel observed, that two matters had occupied the attention of the House during this debate; the first was, the manner in which a party ought to be conducted; and the second, how the contingency of a great political cala-

mity could be mitigated, and how the commercial policy of a great nation should be directed. On the first question a great part of the debate had turned; but surely, in the eyes of the people, that question was subordinate to the two other questions—the precautions against an impending danger, and the principles of our commercial polity. On the party question he had nothing to offer to the House; for party interests the Government measures were bad measures. He admitted too, at once, that it was unfortunate that the conduct of them was intrusted to his hands. He believed, however, that there was impending over the country a calamity which was perfectly appalling; and, whilst there was a hope of averting it, he did not think it consistent with his duty as a public man to evade the difficulty which he saw approaching. He had not a word to say against the explanation which Lord John Russell made a few nights ago; but he must read a letter which Lord John Russell had not seen, and which he had addressed to Her Majesty during the period when he was out of office, to show that he had not been desirous of robbing those of the credit of settling this question who had originally brought it forward, or of embarrassing their course during the settlement of it. That letter (which he then read at length to the House, but which it is not necessary to set out here,) was of such a nature, that he was certain Lord John Russell would be convinced by it, that he (Sir R. Peel) had been prepared to give him the same cordial support which he (Lord J. Russell) now boasted that he had given him. His belief at that time was, that this question ought to be adjusted; and he had been pre-

pared out of office to facilitate that adjustment both by his vote and by all the influence which he possessed. He admitted to the party which had honoured him with its support, that it was entitled to withhold from him its confidence. But was it likely that he should have voluntarily sacrificed its support, unless he had been influenced by strong motives of public duty? Be the consequences to himself what they might, he would avow that his party could not rob him of the conviction that the advice which he had given to his Sovereign and the Parliament during these late transactions was consistent with all the duties which he owed to that party. The month of May would not arrive without convincing the members of it that he should have abandoned his duty to his country, his Sovereign, and his party, if he had hoisted the flag of protection for a time, knowing that he must soon have deserted it. Before the House came to a decision upon this measure, it was necessary for them to know the state of Ireland as connected with it. For this purpose he read a series of letters received by the last two Irish mails from Sir D. Roche, Lord Stuart De Decies, and various other gentlemen in different parts of that kingdom, giving the most appalling description of the scarcity of the potato in Ireland. One eighth of the crop was always wanted for seed; and, if that quantity was not saved from consumption as food, Ireland would have to struggle with famine in the next year also. It was impossible to supply that quantity of potatoes from any foreign country, and the Government therefore proposed to get the seed potatoes into its keeping by giving other food in exchange for

them. Now, in that case, would it be possible for him in May next, with a duty of 17s. on the importation of foreign corn, to call on the people to pay such a duty for the food to be distributed to the people of Ireland, to save them from starvation? Supposing famine then to ensue, would the aristocracy be able to bear the odium of saying, "We will throw on the Government the responsibility of supplying the people of Ireland with food, but one iota of the Corn Laws we will not part with?" He called upon Parliament to consider what had been the course taken by its predecessors on former occasions when scarcity was impending over the country. On every occasion Parliament had removed for a time the duty on the importation of foreign corn. The cheer with which that observation was greeted, he received as a unanimous, or, at any rate, a very general assent that at a period of approaching famine the proper course to be adopted was a free importation of corn. If that were so, then he asked the House to expedite the passing of this bill, or else that all the duties on the importation of provisions should be suspended. He reminded the House that in November last he had advised, and three of his colleagues had supported, the suspension of the existing duties on corn by an Order in Council. There was no day in his political life of which he was more proud than that on which he had recommended that suspension of the law. But the law was not suspended; Parliament was now assembled, and it was not within the competence of the Crown to suspend duties by an Order in Council whilst Parliament was sitting. If there was a necessity for suspending the corn duties in November, that necessity was ag-

gravated now ; and the House must come to one or other of these two alternatives—it must either maintain the existing law, or propose some facilities for the importation of foreign corn. If, then, all former precedents justified the suspension of the Corn Laws in emergencies similar to the present, let the House consider the laws to be suspended, and what the case would be then. His conviction was strong that it would be utterly impracticable, after suspending the Corn Laws for six months, to bring them again into operation. It was an utter misapprehension of the state of public opinion to suppose that any Government, after the country had tasted for six months the sweetness of free importation, would be enabled to re-enact the existing Corn Laws in all their provisions. Would any sane man advise this Government to give a guarantee, in case of its suspending the Corn Laws for six months, that it would renew them at the expiration of the suspension? He then proceeded to notice the arguments which had been offered against his plan by the different speakers in debate. Mr. T. Baring had recommended a compromise on this subject. What was a compromise but a new law? and was this a time for producing a new law which would satisfy no party? Referring to Mr. F. Scott's curious notion of the relation existing between a Sovereign and his Minister, which he had compared to that of a client and his counsel, he observed that there was this difference between the counsel and the Minister—that the Minister took an oath to give his Sovereign the best counsel that his judgment could dictate, and that the counsel did no such thing. Mr. Scott had spoken of him as the counsel of a

party, and had claimed for himself the privilege which was formerly claimed for himself by Anacharsis Cloots, namely, that of being the Attorney-General for the whole human race. Adverting to Mr. Colquhoun's assertion that he had not in this measure established a great principle, he remarked that, if such were the case, no man in the empire ought to be more indebted to him. Mr. Colquhoun had voted both for and against the repeal of the Corn Laws. He had been since 1841 a determined advocate for a fixed duty; and yet during the subsequent interval he had done all that he could to support a sliding scale. He wondered how he should have fared with Mr. Colquhoun, if, after he had carried the suspension of the existing law, he had got up and said, that Government would stake its existence upon restoring the Corn Laws at the period when the suspension ended. But this was mere trifling. The real question before the House was, "Is this measure right?" If it be, vote for it; if it be wrong, vote against it, and withhold your confidence from the men who proposed it.

He then entered upon a dissection of the speeches of Mr. Miles and Mr. S. O'Brien, controverting the statistical returns of the former, and turning into ridicule the pathetic colloquies of the latter with the tenant-farmers of his district. Both those gentlemen, and, indeed, every speaker on their side, had treated the question as a Corn Law question; but, in point of fact, it was not a Corn Law, but a great national and commercial question. That portion of his measure which related to the Corn Laws might be rejected, and the other portion accepted, or *vice versa*. He wished

it, however, to be considered as a whole, and rejected or accepted as such. It was also the intention of the Government to adhere to its own proposal. He stated this, however, distinctly to the House, that if the agricultural body should be of opinion that immediate was preferable to deferred repeal, and if, by uniting with the Anti-Corn-Law League, they placed him in a minority, he should only consider what course he ought to take to give effect to the law so amended at their instance. He would do all he could to carry the proposition of the Government. He preferred it. He did not pretend to say now, what effect success in the House of Commons might produce elsewhere; but his opinion, that it was necessary to procure a final adjustment of this question was so strong, that he should prefer immediate repeal so carried against him to the chance of throwing the country into confusion by postponing for six months the settlement of a question which was now paramount to all others. The great question was, "Shall we advance in the relaxation of protection and in the removal of prohibitory duties, or shall we stand still?" Mr. Miles said, "Stand still;" but for the House of Commons to stand still on such a question was to condemn every previous step which it had taken in a liberal career of commercial policy.

He then entered into an eloquent defence of his past, and into a lucid explanation of his own present relaxations in our tariff. After showing that in every case the removal of prohibition had contributed, not only to the welfare of the consumer, but also to that of the producer, he called upon them calmly to reflect on what was the policy best suited to a great commercial empire like

our own. Let them look at the moral, social, physical, and geographical advantages which God and nature had given to this country; let them also look at their acquired advantages; let them reflect on their capital, their skill, their free press, their inimitable constitution, and let them say, whether this was the country which ought to dread competition? What was it they had to dread? Which would be their motto, "Advance" or "Retrograde?" Other countries were watching their example. There was no reason for expecting that every where they would be met with a hostile tariff. Sardinia and Naples had both adopted liberal systems. Prussia was already shaken. The most sound and sensible thinkers in France were instigating a willing Government, which was desirous to follow that of England and to reciprocate advantages with it. They were giving encouragement in the United States to the party which was seeking to procure a more liberal tariff. Even if that party was unsuccessful, he advised the House not to punish itself by seeking to be revenged on others. His earnest advice to the gentlemen of England, founded not on the experience of three years merely, but on the experience of every previous relaxation of restriction, was to persevere in the course upon which they had entered. By passing these measures they would take another guarantee for the content, and love, and willing obedience of the population; and if a calamitous time should come, when we must offer them exhortations to bear their destiny with fortitude, it would be a consolation for us to reflect that we had relieved ourselves from the necessity of regulating the supply of

food in a time of famine; and that, in a period free from clamour and excitement, we had anticipated difficulty and removed every impediment to the free circulation of commerce. Sir Robert Peel, after a speech which occupied two hours and three quarters in its delivery, resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Lord John Manners, who spoke next after Sir R. Peel, deplored the disadvantageous position which a Member occupied who could enlist neither under the banner of the Member for Northamptonshire, (Mr. S. O'Brien), nor under that of the Member for Stockport (Mr. Cobden). He deprecated the idea of deciding a question, involving the food of a people, upon the principles of political economy. Count Carli, President of the Council of Public Economy at Milan, a great authority, entertained a similar opinion; remarking, in his celebrated work, that statesmen ought to separate the subject of food from all questions of a merely commercial nature. Men, he observed, could do without wine or oil; but the first necessary of life—that which was essential to human existence—ought not to be subjected to the ordinary rules of commercial intercourse. The consequences likely to arise from free trade had been greatly exaggerated; and Lord John was therefore anxious to consider any proposition for a settlement of the question, whether it proceeded from Lord John Russell or Sir Robert Peel. But he was persuaded that any such proposition, to be satisfactory or successful, should be made not on narrow, temporary, evanescent, suspicious, or self-contradictory grounds, but placed on broad, great, and general principles—not as the expedient

of a terrified Cabinet, hurried through a mystified Parliament into a premature law—but submitted to the patient discussion and free and calm verdict of the English people; without which, a measure of such a revolutionary character could not be productive of present good, or of lasting benefit. After the speech which had been delivered by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Manners was at a loss to see how the Government could have adopted any other course than that which they had pursued: but how different would have been the position of Ministers if the right honourable Baronet had opened the ports during the past winter, and if upon the meeting of Parliament he had told them, to use his own metaphor, that he would no longer steer the ship in the same course? Then he might have well vindicated the full performance of his duty. But, unfortunately, it would seem that the members of his Cabinet were not prepared to support him. Sir Robert Peel had stated very unfairly the argument touching the resumption of the Corn Laws after the opening of the ports: he asked, did they wish for a guarantee that the Corn Laws would be restored? Why, every Member knew that no guarantee of the kind could be given; for the ports could not be closed, after having been opened, without the consent of Parliament.

Even now, if the danger were so imminent and the remedy so easy, the shortest course would be to open the ports before the end of the week, with the consent of Parliament, and leave it to the good sense of the people of England to determine whether the law should be revived.

Lord John Manners gave it as his opinion that a scheme which

admitted the produce of the Colonies and Indian corn duty-free, and other foreign corn at a moderate fixed duty, would place the corn-trade on a basis satisfactory to the mercantile interests of the country, would bind the members of our vast Colonial empire to us by the closest ties of interest, and would afford security to the English farmer. This view he fortified by a quotation from the circular of Messrs. Fergusson and Taylor, of Manchester, suggesting a fixed duty of 5s. or 6s. Lord John Manners deprecated all rash and hasty interference with the great interests which had grown up under the system of protection; and advised the House not to lend itself, under the dictation of the Minister, to a policy calculated to alienate the sympathies and affections of the rural classes. While, therefore, he was not afraid of free trade, and most anxious for a settlement of the great question at issue, he should nevertheless give his most hearty vote for an appeal to the country, and his most determined opposition to the proposal that the House do now go into committee.

Mr. Bright supported the motion, with a warm eulogium on the Prime Minister. Sir Robert Peel had been called a traitor. It would ill become him to defend the right honourable Baronet, after the speech which he delivered last night—a speech which, he would venture to say, was more powerful and more admirable than any speech ever delivered in that House within the memory of any man in it. (*Cheers.*) He watched the right honourable Baronet last night go out of the House; and he must say—it was the first time he did it—he envied him the feelings which must have animated his breast.

That speech was wafted on the wings of scores of thousands of newspapers to every part of the kingdom and of the world; and it would be carried to the abodes of the labourers, conveying to them joy and hope. This was the man whom the Protectionists had chosen to be their leader. They placed him in office: but they should remember that a man in office was not the same man as he was in opposition; they ought to consider the responsibilities of office. "There is not a man among you," continued Mr. Bright, "who would have the valour to take office and raise the standard of Protection, and cry 'Down with the Anti-Corn-Law League, and Protection for ever!'" There is not a man in your ranks who would dare to sit on that bench as the Prime Minister of England pledged to maintain the existing law. (*Loud cheers from the Free-traders.*) The right honourable Baronet took the only honest course—he resigned. He told you by that act, I will no longer do your work. I will not defend your cause. The experience I have had since I came into office renders it impossible for me at once to maintain office and the Corn Laws. The right honourable Baronet resigned—he was then no longer your Minister. He came back to office as the Minister of his Sovereign and of the people—not the Minister of a class who first raised him into office for their own special and private purposes. Why, the right honourable Baronet did not use you badly: he offered no obstacle to your taking office." (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*)

Mr. Disraeli assailed the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, in bringing forward such a measure as the present, with great severity and keenness

of invective. He said, whatever doubts had been expressed upon other points in the course of this debate, there had been none as to whether Her Majesty's Ministers had changed their opinions. Sir R. Peel had complained that a great part of the present discussion had been wasted on the subject of party. He (Mr. Disraeli) considered party as public opinion embodied, and protested against Sir R. Peel's conduct, not because he had deferred too much to party or public opinion, but because he had outraged it by the abandonment of his past principles, and by the flagrant scandal of carrying a measure which the majority of his Cabinet resisted. Sir Robert had then indicated what, in his opinion, ought to be the proper subject of discussion in the House, and had called upon it to meet an emergency, and to construct a system. Now; could there be a stronger contrast than between a system which was permanent, and an emergency which must be precipitate? We had now a Protection Cabinet and a Free Trade Premier; and perhaps some of the Protectionists in that Cabinet would explain to the House what were the reasons which induced them to come to the conclusion that the present system of Corn Laws ought to cease. Passing from that subject, Mr. Disraeli noticed Sir R. Peel's declaration, that in consequence of the removal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties, accompanied by the regulations of his tariff, in 1841, there had been a great and simultaneous increase of exports and imports. Now, when a great change was recommended on the ground of the increase in the exports and imports, it became necessary to analyze the cause of that increase. After

tracing the influence of that cause on the import of all our colonial commodities last year, he proceeded to notice and controvert the argument which Sir R. Peel had drawn from the present condition of the silk trade in favour of free trade. He (Mr. Disraeli) asserted, that after twenty years of relaxation, we did not now import more pounds of silk than we did in the last year of protection. It was true Sir R. Peel maintained that the importation had risen from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds; but, even if that were correct, all the increase was not to be attributed to commercial regulations, but some part of it at least must be assigned to the industry and enterprise of Englishmen. He admitted the fact, which Sir R. Peel had laboured so effectually to establish in his last speech, namely, "that, for thirty years, we had relaxed protection, and that the country was flourishing." That was his (Mr. Disraeli's) case. The country was flourishing, because you had given it a just, judicious, and moderate protection. Could Sir R. Peel fight hostile tariffs with free imports? If so, why had he made so many lamentations over the failure of his diplomatic negotiations for commercial treaties? He concluded, from Sir R. Peel's language the other night, that he was not so well satisfied on that point as the pupils of the Manchester school. Why else did he hope so much that other nations would follow our good example? He (Mr. Disraeli) could assert, from his personal knowledge of the leading men in France, and from his perusal of the works of German writers on statistics, that Sir R. Peel was much mistaken as to the feelings of France and Prussia; and in America it was notorious, that ever since the question

of free trade had been agitated in England, the manufacturers of the United States had become animated with a warlike spirit against us from a conviction that war was the only way by which they could maintain protection for their manufactures. If then, Sir Robert was not prepared to fight hostile tariffs with free imports, he was not justified in proposing his present measures; and, if he was prepared so to fight them, he would produce a convulsion, of which no man could foresee the result. Noticing the speech of Mr. S. Herbert, which he denounced as a genuine League speech, he observed that that gentleman had no right to address the House as if he was a martyr, when in reality he was a convert, to those free-trade doctrines which he had resisted with the utmost vehemence when he was in opposition. A change in his situation in the House might have worked a change in Mr. Herbert's opinions; but he should like to know what right he had to threaten the country with "anarchy, misery, and ruin," if resistance were longer continued to the Government measure? Did he imagine that the gentlemen of England would be influenced by the same panic which had worked wonders among his colleagues? The fact was, that the Cabinet was an alarmist Cabinet, fear was stamped upon every countenance in it, no matter whether it arose from the pressure of famine in Ireland, or from the abundance of suffrages in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Having thus met the arguments advanced in favour of the new system of free trade, he next proceeded to bring forward his own arguments in favour of the old system, and maintained, in opposition to the

League, that with protection we could feed the people, and employ them too. He lamented that there were no statistics of agriculture; but this was undisputed, that fifty years ago we were compelled to import corn to supply our population, and that now, when our population was doubled, we fed them from our own resources, and at lower prices than formerly. No man could prove that protection had been the bane of agriculture in England, unless he could show that the cultivation of our soil was inferior to that of other countries; but it was generally admitted that it was infinitely superior to that of every nation in the world. Those who boasted of our present prosperity could not deny that our people were employed; and, if it were not as well employed as he could wish, still its work would not be increased by the admission of foreign competition, nor its wages increased by a reduction in the price of corn. He thought that in England we ought to do more than merely maintain a balance between its agricultural and manufacturing interests. We should give a preponderance to the agricultural. We had been told that the object of this change was the transference of power from the agricultural to the manufacturing class. He admitted the intelligence, and did not envy the wealth and opulence of the manufacturer; but in this age, when we had been suffering much from class interests, were we to be rescued from one class merely to sink under the avowed domination of another? If such were to be the great result of the struggle, he protested against the ignominious catastrophe. If we were to have a change, he hoped that the foundations of it would be

deep, and the scheme grand and comprehensive: then, instead of falling under the thralldom of capitalists, who prided themselves more upon their wealth than their intelligence, we should seek, in bending to a new course, for the means of safety in the institutions of our ancient monarchy, and in the invigorated energies of an educated and enfranchised people.

Mr. Cardwell observed that, as he had never yet spoken on the question of the Corn Laws, he was anxious to explain the grounds on which he gave his cordial support to this measure for their final adjustment. He then proceeded to expose the fallacy contained in the arguments by which the Protectionists defended the existing Corn Laws. He showed that those laws had not rendered us independent of foreign supply—that they had not given security for the investment of capital in land—that they had not insured the farmer a remunerating price—and that they had not afforded the labourer a protecting price for his labour. He then contended that the repeal of these laws would promote the prosperity of commerce and manufactures; and that that prosperity would increase, as it had increased, in past time, the rate of wages in the commercial and manufacturing districts. A man with 30s. a week would consume more bread, butter, beef, mutton, and other agricultural produce, than a man with 8s., or even 16s. a week; and when the consumption of agricultural produce was thus increased, the profits of the farmer would be increased likewise, and the condition of the agricultural labourer would be proportionably bettered. He called upon the House to

keep pace with the march of improvement, and to rely on the ever-growing demands of our increasing population, and on the expanding energies of trade and commerce. He had always entertained, and had never disavowed nor disguised, the sentiments which he had just expressed; but he had likewise always considered that great questions like the present ought to be regarded as questions of time. If, then, this question were a question of time, was not this of all others the time to look out for a supply of food? And, if the adjustment of the Corn Laws were to be accomplished, when could it be done with less dislocation of existing interests? He contended, too, that this Parliament had a perfect right to decide the question; and if it should decide it, as the Government advised, by removing the sources of discord between conflicting classes, and by exhibiting a wise and discriminating regard towards all the interests of this great empire, it would confer an inestimable benefit upon the present and every succeeding generation.

Sir W. Molesworth entered into a close argument on the political economy of the question; and he looked forward to the time when improved agricultural science would produce corn in this country at so cheap a rate as to outbid the foreigner even in supplying a population larger than the present; to a time, too, when the iron network of railways would have converted Great Britain into one vast city, agricultural products being brought uninjured to the best market in the world.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe heartily supported the Minister, challenging the Protectionists to form an Ad-

ministration, or to vote "want of confidence." But, in fact, they dared not face opinion in the country. At Westminster they dared not produce a candidate, though he might have stood on the hustings in Covent Garden up to his knees in native cabbages. He asserted, that the tenant-farmers did not care a straw for protection, and that they would vote for the measure if they could vote by ballot. (*An emphatic "Hear, hear!" from Sir Robert Peel.*) Had such a measure been adopted in 1842, it might have saved Ministers the painful boast that they had sent down a regiment of guards and a park of artillery to Manchester. Mr. Duncombe warned Sir Robert Peel, however, of a danger to one part of his scheme: it being already rumoured that, after the Corn Law is disposed of, the manufacturers intended to oppose the alteration in the Law of Settlement. Let him look to that, or the entire measure would be made comparatively worthless.

Sir Thomas Acland rose, with some warmth, to defend the agricultural interest against the charge of ignorance and bigotry which the last speaker had preferred against it. He had never been a friend to extreme protection. He had welcomed Sir Robert Peel's measure of 1842. But the reasons which Sir Robert Peel now advanced in support of the sweeping change, and the further reduction which he now proposed, were by no means satisfactory to his mind. Eloquent in language, no doubt, they were, and of great excellence in debate, but convincing they certainly were not. Sir Robert Peel seemed to use every effort to put his opponents in the wrong, but took very little pains to place himself in the right. It was a most unjust im-

putation on the agricultural interest to assert that it upheld the Corn Laws because they starved the labourer for the benefit of the landlord. Believing that the existing Corn Law had worked well for the landlord, the farmer, the labourer, the manufacturer, and the exporter, he could not accept the measure which Sir Robert Peel now offered to him; for he could not, in three weeks, learn to read backwards the lesson which Sir Robert Peel and he had learned together, in the same school, for thirty years. He believed that the League was at the bottom of all this change: but a greater agitation even than that which the League had raised, might have been put down by Ministers firm and resolute, though it could not be met by Ministers who, in heart and in spirit, by some process or other, had, secretly arrived at the same conclusions with the League itself. In conclusion, he informed Sir Robert Peel that he would not join in any factious opposition to his Government. He would not even worry his measure. If Parliament should pass this measure, and the Crown should sanction it, Sir Robert need expect no further trouble from him; but, if the division should be closed on the present debate, then Sir Robert would not be able to carry his measure, and the sooner he dissolved the present Parliament the better.

Sir George Clerk, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, after stating that, though he could not give a silent vote on this question, yet he did not expect to advance a single new argument in support of his view of it, after the protracted discussion of the last seven nights, proceeded to comment upon the speech of Mr. Disraeli, and to contro-

verthis statements. Sir Robert Peel had done nothing more than carry out the principles of the system which Mr. Huskisson had propounded in 1824, and which Sir Robert himself had then supported. He wished that he could consider that the emergency was only temporary; but he was bound to look beyond the present year; and, in a country where the potato was the principal food of the majority of the population, it was his duty to inquire from what quarter that population could procure the seed for the potato crop of 1846 and 1847. The emergency, therefore, was not confined to the present season, but extended to future seasons. Moreover, the deficient supply of potatoes was not confined to Ireland, but extended to England also; and, as a proof of that position, he mentioned that potatoes, which in January, 1845, varied in price from 50s. to 80s. a ton, varied in January, 1846, from 80s. to 160s. a ton. That high price was an index of the deficiency of the supply in England at this moment; but, in May next, he believed that the deficiency would be so large as to require that every impediment to the importation of food should be removed. Besides all this, the grain of the last harvest, though not deficient in bulk, was deficient in weight, and that deficiency produced a very unfavourable effect on the averages. The Government knew that the potato disease prevailed all over the Continent, that the harvest in Germany had failed to a very great extent, that alarm had been excited in consequence in Belgium and Holland, and that those two countries had permitted the importation of corn into their ports. At that time—namely, in Novem-

ber last—the Government found, that although the price of corn in London was very high, the averages were very low. No subject had attracted the attention of Government with more anxiety than the circumstances to which he had just alluded. The Government had likewise regulated the quantity of corn coming into the country and afterwards going out again for re-exportation to Belgium and Holland. Fortunately, only a small quantity was re-exported. If a large quantity had been re-exported our ports must have been opened, in order to enable us to eke out the quantity of corn, which would be found not too large for our supply. Under such circumstances we might have been justified in suspending the existing law; but, if the law were once suspended, away went for ever the great argument on which the sliding scale rested, and it was evident that along with it went the law itself. He then proceeded to defend the measure now proposed by the Government, and to show that it would equalize prices, not by bringing English prices down to the Continental level, but by raising Continental prices to the English level. He likewise entered into a description of the agricultural resources of Germany, Poland, Russia, and America, for the purpose of demonstrating that the apprehensions which had been once entertained, that so large an inundation of foreign corn would follow the repeal of the Corn Laws as would throw our arable land out of cultivation, were false and unfounded. In the last five years we had imported 10,000,000 quarters of corn, or 2,000,000 annually. He did not think that any man would contend that the people of England had

been over-fed in that time ; and he now asserted, that if in the next five years our importation should amount to 3,000,000 quarters a year, it would not be more than sufficient for the rapid increase of our population, and would not throw a single British acre out of cultivation. He then answered in detail the arguments advanced by various speakers with respect to the injury inflicted on the silk-trade, the paper-hanging trade, and the zinc and spelter trade, by the relaxation of protective duties. He upset all their assertions and arguments by the production of Custom-house and other public documents, proving that every one of these trades had derived the greatest benefits from the very measures which were said to have been so pernicious to them. He also accused Mr. Disraeli of having been guilty of the greatest unfairness in his "business speech," as he had himself been pleased to call the speech which he had delivered on Friday evening. He showed that Mr. Disraeli, in the comparison which he had drawn between the effects of protection and those of free trade, had never taken his comparison during an average of years, but had always made his contrast between the best year of protection, and the worst year of free trade. After stating that he could not congratulate the honourable Member on his first appearance upon the stage as "a man of business," for he shone much more as a joker of jokes, and a fabricator of pleasant sarcasms, he proceeded to notice his question, "Can you fight hostile tariffs by free-trade imports?" Now to that question he replied, first, that this measure had not been introduced with any reference to foreign nations, but with refer-

ence to the interests of the great mass of the community in the British Islands ; and next, that Mr. Disraeli had grossly exaggerated the repugnance of foreign countries, and especially that of France, to a liberal system of commercial policy. Having grappled with all the alleged facts of Mr. Disraeli, and having satisfied the House, he hoped, that in the statement of them all Mr. Disraeli had been inaccurate, he next proceeded to comment upon Mr. Disraeli's opinion that the House ought to give a preponderance to the agricultural interest. For one, he (Sir G. Clerk) repudiated it, both as a Member of Parliament and as an individual landowner. If the influence of the agricultural interest depended on the continuance of the Corn Laws, he for one should tremble for it. Mr. Disraeli's argument on that point was the most dangerous one that could be used, and had hitherto been always disclaimed by the landowners ; for, translated into plain English, it meant nothing else than that the Corn Laws must be maintained to keep up the landlord's rents.

Mr. Beckett Denison began by adverting to a statement made by Mr. Ferrand, on a former evening, to the effect that Sir Robert Peel, when he did him the honour to ask him to second the Address, had deceived him as to the measure which he (Sir Robert Peel) intended to propose. Now Sir Robert Peel was the last man in the world to deceive any body ; and in no way, either directly or indirectly, had he deceived him. When he (Mr. Beckett Denison) seconded the Address, he expected that Sir Robert Peel would propose a measure of the same character as those which he had proposed on several

occasions, in the last three years, and which had been so eminently successful; but he had not been prepared to expect that Sir Robert Peel would propose a total abolition of the Corn Laws after a period of three years, during which we were to have a diminished sliding scale, accompanied by certain compulsory propositions. He thought that, in propounding such a scheme, Sir Robert Peel had committed a mistake, which many now regretted, and which he hoped that Sir Robert Peel would never live to regret himself. Though he should oppose to the uttermost that scheme, he hoped that, if it were made law, it would promote the public interests in the way which Sir Robert Peel expected. If he (Mr. Beckett Denison) could be convinced that by this scheme the health, the comfort, the morality, and the happiness of the working classes would be promoted, he should instantly become a Corn Law repealer; but, until that conviction was produced in his mind, he must stand by the existing Corn Laws. He then called attention to the state of things for the last few years, for the purpose of showing that protection to agriculture had been of benefit to all classes in the country. Even if this measure for the repeal of that protection were right in itself, still the time for bringing it forward was most improperly chosen. Ministers had taken the country by surprise. They had placed 300 gentlemen in that House in the painful situation of voting either against a leader whom they wished to support, or against their consciences, and in some cases against their constituents, if they supported him. For himself, he had been selected by

his constituents to oppose two of the most popular men in the kingdom—Lord Morpeth and Lord Milton—on the sole ground of his advocacy of the principle of protection to agriculture; and he felt himself as much bound to redeem the promises which he had given to his constituents, as if he had given them a bond to that effect. If he were to vote in 1846 for the abolition of the Corn Laws, without having heard one single satisfactory reason urged for it, even by Sir Robert Peel himself, how could he justify to himself the opposition which he had headed against those two noble Lords, whose names he had mentioned, in 1841? He could not say that he had changed his mind on the subject, for if he had, he should have felt himself bound in honour to resign his seat, and would have disposed in that way of all the speeches which he had made in defence of protection. In conclusion, he warned Lord Morpeth against believing that his return for the West Riding was a proof that the opinions of the electors of that district were changed on the subject of the Corn Laws, and by advertising him that at the next general election the extent of the change would, probably, be brought to a test.

Mr. Villiers believed that the farmers of England were a loyal set of men, as the last speaker represented them to be; but he was almost surprised at it after the temptations to which they had been exposed by the violent and inflammatory language of their landlords against Her Majesty's Government. He called attention to the different manner in which this law was originally passed, and in which it was now proposed to repeal it. The law was passed through the House

as quickly as law could be ; but the proposition for the repeal of it had been delayed, unprecedentedly, for more than three weeks, by a fierce party opposed to the public good. That delay, too, had been persevered in after they had received full information of the mischief inflicted on commerce and manufactures by the protracted length to which they had spun out this discussion, for which nobody cared a straw, except so far as regarded its result. He expressed his joy and satisfaction at the concession made to wisdom, truth, and justice, in the proposals and avowals of Her Majesty's Government. That concession, he was bound to say, had not been made by the members of that Government at any sacrifice of private honour or of public principle, but had been extorted from them by a conviction of the great danger in which the country was placed from an apprehended deficiency in the supply of food. He knew that this measure was not complete ; and he had been asked whether he would recommend it as such to his constituents. Before that question was put to him, he had placed on record the opinions of his constituents, who, in a petition, had declared that they gladly received this measure as a great instalment of the debt due to them. Even if it were more imperfect than it actually was, the country would be of opinion that there was a sufficient apology for Sir Robert Peel's not proposing a more perfect measure, in the fierce opposition of the noisy party on the Protection benches. Mr. Villiers then commented on several of the speeches made by the Protectionists in that House and elsewhere, and more particularly on a speech made by Lord

Stanley some years ago, in Lancashire, when he admitted that the Corn Laws raised rents, and raised the price of food, but did not raise the rate of wages. Such was the system for which the landowners of England were fighting ; and that was the system which rendered the prosperous farmer " so rare a bird, that he ought to be stuffed and sent as a curiosity to the British Museum," and the labourer so demoralized, that his wretched condition had passed into a by-word. Yes ; the complaint of the agriculturists was low prices, and their object in supporting the Corn Laws was high prices. In bringing forward this measure, the Government was protecting the agriculturists from themselves, and he hoped that they would have good sense enough to see that, and to consent to the abolition of a law which was an evidence of their past selfishness and present shame.

Mr. Cobden complained, that extraneous matter had been introduced into this discussion to a greater extent than it had ever been introduced previously into any Corn Law debate. The two main topics on which it had turned were the conduct of Ministers, and the propriety of an appeal to the country. The people of England believed that the discussion on the first topic was a quarrel got up for no other purpose than to evade the real question, and to conceal from public notice that there was no justification for the Corn Laws. He assured the party opposite that the more they covered the Ministers with obloquy and odium the more would the people of England sympathize with them. In point of fact, they were making the Ministers the most po-

popular men in the country. If Sir Robert Peel should visit the manufacturing districts, his march through them would be one continued triumph. Sir J. Graham, as Home Secretary, had not made himself very popular; but the magnificent contribution which he had recently made to the good cause of free trade, and still more the nightly martyrdom to which he had recently been consigned, had made him an object of popular sympathy in Manchester and Liverpool. "But," said the Protectionists, "we wish to appeal to the constituencies of the country, and, if their verdict be against us, we will give up our opposition to this measure." Why, if their opinions were just, they ought not to relinquish their opposition on that ground; but nobody knew better than he did that they had no chance of obtaining a majority at the next election. Three months ago he had said that the advocates of free trade had no chance of obtaining that majority; but now that the Protectionists were a broken party, and had lost all the talent and intelligence which formerly directed their tactics, the case was altered, and it was they who had now no chance of success in an appeal to the constituencies. He would even suppose that a dissolution took place, and that the Protectionists should be in a majority, would they even then have public opinion in their favour? We have at present on the side of free trade the eighteen metropolitan members, and at the next election we should have the two members for the county of Middlesex. Those twenty members would represent 2,000,000 of men, the most intelligent and hard-working men

in England. Was that public opinion? If they said that it was not, did they think that the metropolis would be contented with being estimated as nothing in public opinion? Besides that, did they imagine that they would find in their ranks the representatives of Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Liverpool? Let them take any borough with above 20,000 inhabitants, and they would not have a single representative for such boroughs. They would have, of course, their representatives for their pocket boroughs and their nomination counties, and with them he would suppose that they had a majority of thirty. With the representatives of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of South Lancashire, and Middlesex and London, and Edinburgh and Dublin, pitted against them, what would be their position? They would shrink aghast from it, and there would be more desertions than ever from their party. There would be no safety for the country without such desertions. The member for Ripon, Stamford, Woodstock, Marlborough, and such places, would only hold their seats on sufferance, and, if they refused to yield to moral force, would be put into a new schedule A. by some great popular movement. "But," rejoined the Protectionists, "we have the majority of the population on our side." They had never heard him speak in raptures of the talent and judgment of the working classes. But he would dare the party opposite to call a public meeting of the working classes in any part of the kingdom on the subject of the Corn Laws. They were pluming themselves at present on the re-

sult of the late county elections. Did they recollect that the county representation, under the 50*l.* clause, was not the old constitution of England? Fifty years ago requisitions were not got up by the tenants-at-will, but by freeholders. The League intended to fight the modern innovation of the 50*l.* clause with the 40*s.* freehold, an institution in use five centuries ago. Had the opposite party ever reflected that half the money in the Savings Banks, if invested in small freeholds would produce a better interest, and would swamp the 50*l.* tenants-at-will, who had no independent suffrages? If the contest should unfortunately be protracted any longer, the free-trade party will meet monopoly in that way, and in that way will overcome it. He had now given them some idea of the position in which monopoly was placed in the country. The mischief of it might be averted if they would take these facts home with them, and would study them for their own advantage at leisure. So much had been said on the merits of the question, that there was no occasion for him to dwell on that topic. Though he had not heard, he had read all the speeches made in that discussion; and when he saw all the fallacies, which he had been knocking on the head for the last seven years, again brought forward as arguments, he could not help thinking what fun it would occasion for the working men in fustian jackets in the north of England. Since the Government measure had been propounded, he had inquired whether land had suffered any depreciation in value; and he had ascertained this very remarkable fact, that though silk was unsaleable, land was selling and letting at higher prices

than ever. The house might affect the value of cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures; but there was a love for land inherent in the human race, and especially in the minds of Englishmen; and it was monstrous to suppose that the value of land could be diminished, whilst a process was going forward which must inevitably increase the number of customers for its produce, and augment the number of shoulders which had to bear its burdens. He, therefore, called upon the Protectionists to consider whether they could not do something better than prolong these angry conflicts with the advocates of free trade, and tax each other for the separate benefit of their respective classes. There was honour and fame to be gained in the adjustment of the question. Our nation was the aristocracy of the human kind. We had given the world the example of a free press—of a representative government—of civil and religious liberty—and we were now going, he trusted, to give them an example more glorious than all, that of making industry free—of giving it the advantage of every clime and latitude under heaven, and of enabling our population to buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest market. The honourable member concluded amid long-continued cheers by giving his support to the measures of Government.

Lord Geo. Bentinck condemned the proposition of the Government as vicious in principle, and likely to be deeply injurious, not only to agriculture, but to all the great interests of the country. Certainly it could not be carried in what he emphatically called a Protection Parliament without a loss of honour to public men. The alleged
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change of circumstances in the state of the country, combined with the experience of the last three years, formed no justification for Sir R. Peel in abandoning the whole course of policy he had pursued for the last thirty years. Accepting the challenge that had been thrown out to name any articles on which the repeal of prohibitory or protective duties had operated injuriously either to the consumer or producer, the noble lord adduced a variety of statistical details connected with the silk, woollen, spelter, and timber trades, for the purpose of showing that a relaxation of the protective system had, in these instances, signally failed. In fact, the free trade doctrine was an absolute delusion. The price of wheat was now actually lower than the average of three years before 1842. He contended that the rate of wages would fall with the price of corn, and the working classes would be better off with undiminished wages and wheat at 70s. per quarter, than with corn at 45s. and reduced means of procuring it. The apprehension of famine, at present, was altogether a mistake. The crop was more than an average one, and in some parts of the country, in Scotland particularly, there was positive repletion. The potato murrain was by no means so extensive as it had been represented; indeed, he complained that only one side of the question had been stated to the House. He had himself made some inquiries on the subject, and he found that in Roscommon there was no disease at all, while in Tipperary and Queen's County

it prevailed but very partially. According to his noble friend, the Marquis of Clanricarde, one-half of the evil was attributable to the conduct of the Government in sending commissioners to Ireland and creating an alarm. The potatoes were dug up before they were ripe, and they rotted. The cry of famine was a mere pretence for a party object. The Duke of Wellington had admitted that there was no scarcity of food in Ireland; and Lord Cloncurry declared that there was a sufficiency of oats now in that country to feed the whole population. Never was there a change of so extensive a character proposed on so slender a basis, and with so little just cause shown. He should not have objected to open the ports had that been necessary; but he could not see how the necessity alleged by Government could be met by free trade in corn three years hence. Much greater benefit would be derived by the public from a remission of the duties on tea and sugar, two of the main necessities of life, produced by countries favourable to commercial intercourse with England, and which came into no rivalry with our domestic produce.

The House divided at twenty minutes to three. The numbers were—

Ayes	337
Noes	240
Majority	97

The main question was then put and carried.

CHAPTER III.

The House of Commons goes into Committee on Sir Robert Peel's Resolutions on the 2nd of March—Mr. Villiers moves as an Amendment, That all Duties on Imported Corn should cease—Division of Parties on this Proposition—Speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell—The Amendment is lost by a Majority of 187—Debate on the Second Reading of the Corn Bill continued by adjournment for four nights—Mr. E. Yorke, seconded by Sir John Yarde Buller, moves an Amendment for the rejection of the Bill—Speech of Sir Robert Peel in answer to the Attacks made upon him—The Amendment is lost, and the Second Reading is carried by a Majority of 88—Further Debates on the Corn Bill in the House of Commons—The Third Reading is moved on the 11th of May, by Sir James Graham, and is carried by 327 to 229, after an animated Debate—The Corn Bill is discussed in the House of Lords, on the Motion for a Second Reading, on the 25th of May—Speeches of the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Wilton, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Normanby, Earl Grey, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earls of Dalhousie, Clarendon, Carnarvon, Haddington, Hardwicke, and the Duke of Wellington—On a Division there appear for the Second Reading (including Proxies) 211; against it, 161; Majority, 47—Various Amendments are moved in Committee, by the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Wicklow, and Lord Ashburton, which, after much discussion, are rejected by considerable Majorities—The Duke of Richmond opposes the Third Reading by an Amendment, which is subsequently withdrawn, and the Bill is passed.

THE large space occupied, in the preceding chapter, by the preliminary discussions on Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy renders it impossible, and at the same time unnecessary, to pursue with the same detail the numerous debates which succeeded during the progress of the Corn and Customs Acts, through their successive

stages, until they became law. Night after night, these discussions continued for several weeks with little interruption, every inch of ground being pertinaciously contested by the opponents, and all the resistance being made to the Ministerial scheme which the forms and usages of Parliament allow. It is needless to say that debates

so continued soon ceased to possess the attraction of novelty ; the subject, extensive as it is, became fairly exhausted by the industry and ingenuity with which every argument bearing upon it was enforced and reiterated by successive speakers. It is conceived that the speeches of which a summary has been given in the last chapter will indicate sufficiently the main positions taken up by the supporters and opponents in these debates, and that it will be sufficient, in tracing the further progress of the measures through the House of Commons, to limit our notice to a brief statement of results.

On the 2nd of March, on the House going into Committee, the first resolution being moved, Mr. Villiers proposed, as an amendment, " That all duties on imported corn do now cease." He explained, that this amendment did not arise from any desire to impede the Ministerial measure, but from a conscientious belief that the full advantage of the measure might be extended at once, without danger or inconvenience. The opinions of leading agriculturists, farmers as well as landlords, showed that they had no apprehension of injury from immediate abolition, but that, on the contrary, they preferred it. Protectionist members in the House—Lord Worsley, Mr. William Miles, and others—had asserted, that immediate abolition would be better than a postponement for three years. Lord John Russell was of the same opinion. Mr. Villiers thought that Sir Robert Peel himself must prefer immediate abolition, as he had proposed what was tantamount to it, the opening of the ports in November. He also claimed the support of the Duke of Rich-

mond, on the ground of his expressed preference. The probability of a deficient harvest next year was urged.

Considerable difference of opinion was expressed by members favourable to free trade as to the policy of supporting the amendment or the original resolution. Mr. Ward and Mr. Cobden declared themselves in favour of the amendment, but Mr. Hume, Mr. T. Duncombe, and Mr. Wakley, avowed their intention of supporting the Government, whose measure had gone as far or farther than they had anticipated.

Sir Robert Peel said : If the case of Ireland were the sole question to be considered, he thought the immediate suspension of all duties would be the preferable course. But there were other considerations ; and the Government had considered that the whole question could be better dealt with in the way they had proposed, than by the course prescribed by the amendment. Sir Robert proceeded to show that, by the adoption of his measure, certain descriptions of corn and other food would be admitted duty-free, and all other kinds at a greatly reduced rate. With respect to the amenement, he said—" Still, if the measure be carried—that is, immediate instead of deferred repeal—I shall accept the amendment (though my conviction of the policy of my measure remains unchanged), and yield to the opinion of the majority of this House : but it is totally impossible I can answer for the effect of such a change in the passing of the measure. I prefer the deferred to immediate repeal, on this, among other grounds, that the Government intend to accompany it by other

measures. I cannot help thinking, if we had come forward in the first instance with a proposal for the total repeal, the measure would have encountered such a degree of opposition, that we must have abandoned all hope of success."

Sir Robert was of opinion, that if the question were settled, wheat in the home market would instantly rise in price; and he did not think that the slightest apprehension need exist of this country being inundated, under any circumstances, with foreign corn.

Mr. Bright had threatened the House with continued agitation if the repeal were not immediate: Sir Robert Peel was sorry to hear it. He thought, however, that such an agitation was unreasonable; he did not think the agricultural party would make an attempt to disturb a settlement when once made. [This statement of opinion was received in silence.] But not only did he think the threatened agitation unreasonable, he thought, also, it would not be successful. "I think a great number of persons would withdraw from the ranks of the Anti-Corn-Law League; that a great number of men would say that our proposal was not an unfair one, considering the differences of opinion which exist, considering the prospect there is of the duty expiring in three years, and that every day we are advancing towards a total repeal of the duty, which, after the proposed reduction, would be much lower than at present."

Lord John Russell said he would have voted for the amendment were he not apprehensive that the success of the measure would be endangered if the amendment were carried. Sir Robert Peel had made a

most important statement, to the effect that, in his opinion, if he had brought forward a project of immediate repeal he would have failed in his endeavour to settle the question. "Looking," continued Lord John, "at the comparative advantages of the two courses, I, for my own part, say, that I will not incur the responsibility of assenting to the motion of the honourable member for Wolverhampton. It is far better, in my opinion, to promote the measure of the First Minister of the Crown; and I believe, if the House carry it by as great a majority as voted for the Committee, that the Upper House will accept it more readily as a measure of that Minister."

Sir Robert Peel had expressed his regret, the other night, that Lord John Russell had not undertaken a Ministry founded on the immediate abolition of the Corn Laws. "I was surprised to hear that statement," said Lord John, "for, though I believe the right honourable gentleman would have given me every support to any measure I might bring forward which he conceived to be for the public good, yet I think he must have heard, since that time, objections and statements strong enough, and numerous enough, to have convinced him that those who would have followed him and supported me in office, on such a proposition, would have been a very small number indeed, as compared with the hundred and twelve members who have now voted with the right honourable gentleman. I must fairly say, that I do not believe there would have been more than forty, or perhaps fifty, members to have voted with me."

After other speeches, Mr. Villiers

replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—

For the Amendment . . . 78
Against it 265

Majority . . . 187

Upon the bringing up of the Report, a few nights afterwards, some further discussion arose. Upon the resolution which referred to maize, rice, and buck-wheat, Mr. Miles made some observations. He had expected that Sir Robert Peel, to make it more palatable, would have introduced into the resolution a few words limiting the free importation of Indian corn, buck-wheat, and rice, to three months. No absolute necessity for the change had been shown; but, had the abolition of duties been merely temporary, the Protectionists would have shown, by the readiness of their assent, that they had no wish to prevent the introduction of food for the Irish people. Should the Bill, however, pass, the abolition would be permanent, and he hoped the agriculturists would well consider what they were about. Maize, in point of nutriment, came next to wheat, and a bushel of it was equal to a bushel and three-fourths of barley, or to three bushels of oats. No doubt, therefore, it would be used largely where barley and oats were now consumed; and he was informed that maize could be introduced into the port of Liverpool at only 20s. a quarter, duty included. England could not compete with America in the production of this article, the climate was too cold. No doubt could exist that its introduction, duty-free, would displace, to a great extent, barley and oats; for it would not

be difficult to render it a palatable substitute, especially with a small admixture of wheat. It would thus come into competition chiefly as human food, and, to a certain extent, would doubtless supersede even wheat. Mr. Miles added, that it was not his intention to divide the House; and he hoped the friends with whom he acted would adopt the same course; thus displaying as great an anxiety as those on the free-trade benches to afford relief to the Irish people.

A desultory discussion ensued, in which the members on the side of protection generally expressed concurrence with the views of Mr. Miles. Some of the Irish members declared their anticipation of permanent benefit to Ireland from the substitution of a more substantial and nutritious food for potatoes.

The Corn Bill, founded upon the resolutions just referred to, stood for a Second Reading on the 20th of March. The debate was continued by adjournment for four nights. Mr. E. Yorke began, by moving as an amendment, "That the Bill be read a second time on that day six months." He said, if gentlemen around him felt as he did, they would not be deterred from using every form that the House allowed, and adopting every rule that the usages of Parliament suggested, to defeat the measure. He spoke of the Ministerial scheme as a breach of faith, calculated to diminish the value of property, and reduce the profits of farmers and the wages of labourers. With the view of showing the feeling which existed among the agricultural labourers, he mentioned that he had received a communication from a poor but intelligent man, who said

that in the neighbourhood from which he wrote, there was "not a village in which the people were not ready to assert, by brute force if necessary, their right to taste of the fruits of their own labour;" and he added, that "every village in the vicinity was ripe for outrage at the first reduction of wages."

Sir John Yarde Buller seconded the amendment, which was supported by Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord Pollington, the Earl of March, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Finch, Lord Rendlesham, Lord George Bentinck, and other members. On the other side, speeches were delivered by Mr. Fox Maule, Sir John Hanmer, Lord Ebrington, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. C. Buller, Sir James Graham, and Lord Palmerston. Sir Robert Peel, at the conclusion of the debate, entered into a vindication of his own conduct and measures from the attacks which had been made upon them by some of the preceding speakers, remarking that, had he occupied the position of a private member of the House, he would have allowed the accusations to pass unnoticed. He entered into a defence of his proceedings, bringing to recollection most of the facts already known in connection with the ministerial explanations. He adverted to what he said on Mr. Villiers's motion of 1845, and commented on at the time, to show that he had *then* arrived at the conviction, that the Corn Laws could not be defended on the old grounds: in consequence of this speech, the Protection Society passed resolutions expressive of distrust in the Government. He replied to a charge made by Mr. Bankes, of having acted an unconstitutional part in venturing to advise Her Majesty as to a succes-

sor. He refuted the more important objections to the ministerial measure. He showed the necessity of adopting means to improve the physical condition of the population: the first step ought to be that which the Government had taken. Looking at the measure as a whole, he was convinced that it would not be injurious to the agricultural interest, and that it would be conducive to the interest of the community generally. He noticed the taunts of his dependence on opposition support.

"An honourable gentleman asks me how long do I calculate upon their support? I will be perfectly frank and explicit on this, as on every other subject. I have no right to place any confidence in the support of honourable gentlemen opposite—I have none whatever. I feel and acknowledge every proper obligation to them as a public man, for the support which they have given to this measure, and for studiously avoiding every thing calculated to create embarrassment to its progress; but then our differences remain the same. I have no right to claim their support, or their protection; nor shall I seek it, by departing in the slightest degree from that course which my public duty may urge me to adopt. If this measure pass, our temporary connection is at an end; and I have not the slightest right to expect support or forbearance from them. Still less have I, after the declarations that have been made, a right to expect forbearance or support from this side of the House."

He concluded his speech in these words:—

"I am not surprised to hear honourable members predict to me that my tenure of power is short.

Let these measures pass into a law. Suspend your indignation until then ; and then it will be perfectly open to you to determine what measure you will adopt for the purpose of terminating my political life. I shall still pursue steadily that course which my conscience tells me I should take, let you and those opposite pursue what course you think right. I only hope you will permit these measures to be passed into a law. I do assure you that I deplore the loss of your confidence, if I have unfortunately lost it : I deplore it more than I do the loss of political power. The accusations which you have preferred against me are on this account harmless, that I feel they are undeserved. Every man has within his own bosom and conscience the scales with which are determined by their real weight whether his acts are deserving of reproach or of approbation ; and if I could feel, if I could believe, that I had been moved by corrupt motives or unworthy impulses, one-tenth part of the accusations you have levelled against me must have been fatal to my existence and my peace. You may think I have taken too great precautions against Irish famine : you are mistaken. Events will prove that these precautions are not unnecessary. But even if it were not so, the motive was to rescue a whole population from the calamity of possible famine and disease ; and I shall, under these circumstances, be easy under such an accusation. I am not saying whether this measure will do it or not ; I am merely speaking of the motive. I am only observing upon the weight such an accusation will have even if the precaution is superfluous. With the information we have had, even if the precautions

were superfluous, I can say with Mr. Burke, under similar circumstances, under every accident, in pain and in sickness, in depression and distress, I shall call to mind this accusation and be comforted. I shall never regard the reproaches that may be heaped on me, if the events prove that these precautions have been superfluous. Sir, the month of July will have established the conviction that these measures of precaution were not superfluous ; and I am speaking now, not of the temporary, but of the permanent ones we have adopted. Sir, when I do fall, I shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that I shall not have fallen because I have shown subserviency to any party. I shall not fall because I have preferred the interests of party to the general interests of the community. I shall carry with me the satisfaction of reflecting, that during the course of my official career my object has been to mitigate monopoly, to increase the demand for industry, to remove the restrictions upon commerce, to equalize the burden of the taxes, and to ameliorate the condition of those who pay them."

The House divided as follows :

For the second reading 302

Against 214

Majority 88

On the 4th of May, on the motion being made that the House should go into Committee on the Corn Bill, Lord George Bentinck again attempted to interpose an obstacle, by moving a postponement till that day six months. He repeated the assertion which he had made on former occasions, that the distress of Ireland had been greatly exaggerated. He was

answered at some length by Sir Robert Peel, who was followed by Lord John Russell, Mr. G. Banks, and Mr. Disraeli, the two latter gentlemen speaking with much severity of the measure and the parties who had proposed it. After two divisions occasioned by motions from the opponents of the Bill, the order of the day was carried, and on the next evening the House went into Committee. Upon the clause applying to the reduction of the duty on oats, Lord George Bentinck moved the omission of the word "oats," assigning the peculiar circumstances of Ireland as his reason. The annual importation of oats from Ireland had amounted in the last and former years to 2,500,000*l.* in value; and, supposing that the free importation of oats from abroad should but lower the price of oats to the extent of 10 per cent, that would affect Ireland in a very grievous degree, and the loss to the Irish producer, with respect to the single article of oats, would amount to 250,000*l.* a year. Lord George proceeded to comment on some points in Sir Robert Peel's speech of the previous evening, and expressed himself with increased animosity on the position assumed by the Government. It was most humiliating in a great statesman like Sir Robert Peel to come down and acknowledge that the whole course of his life had been a series of errors. Lord George also reasserted his opinions about Irish distress, and the steps which Ministers ought to have taken to meet the partial evil which existed.

Sir H. V. Barron said, that the people of Ireland would not thank Lord George Bentinck, either for the proposition which he had made

or for the manner in which he had made it. He argued strongly in favour of the measure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to put Lord George Bentinck right upon an important point. He thought the noble lord could hardly be aware of the effect of leaving out the word "oats" from the clause. The real effect of that motion would be, that after the 1st of February, 1849, oats, instead of paying a 1*s.* duty, as proposed by the Bill, would be admitted without paying any duty at all. It was provided by the Bill, that after that date, the duties should be 1*s.* upon all wheat, barley, bear or bigg, oats, rye, peas, and beans, for every quarter. In lieu, however, of that duty, the noble lord proposed nothing; therefore the effect of the motion would be, that the duty on oats would be lost altogether, and that oats would be admitted without paying any duty. He felt it his duty to state what would be the real effect of the alteration, if carried, in order that the time of the House might not be wasted in a fruitless discussion.

The Attorney-General having confirmed Mr. Goulburn's construction, the amendment, after some further discussion, was withdrawn, and the other clauses were agreed to without a division.

On the bringing up of the Report on the 8th of May, another discussion took place. Sir Charles Burrell again moved as an amendment, that the Report be brought up on that day six months. He repeated the assertion, that the distress of Ireland had been extremely exaggerated. This view was supported by Colonel Verner and Mr. George Banks. The latter asserted that the fear of famine was already at an end, and he

called on Lord Lincoln (the Secretary for Ireland) to deny it if he could.

Lord Lincoln admitted, that he was responsible for all the statements which had been made by Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, on the subject of the scarcity in Ireland. He asserted that they were in all respects correct; and that the distress, so far from being on the decline, had not yet reached its height. He appealed to Mr. Stafford O'Brien himself, who had gone to Ireland sceptical on the subject of the distress, but who had not been a day upon his estate before he wrote a letter to him representing in the strongest manner the existence of severe distress and destitution, and stating that, unless aid were promptly administered, it would be difficult to maintain the peace. The pressure was not so great in some parts of the north of Ireland as in the south-west, and generally in the south portions of the island: the reason of this, with respect to the north, was that the people in those parts of the country were not so generally dependent on the potato for food as in other parts. As showing the increasing demands made on the Government for aid, he quoted two letters, which he had that morning received, one from the island of Valentia, and the other from the county of Cavan, representing that the supply of potatoes, both for consumption and seed, was completely exhausted.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien testified to the existence of much distress in the counties of Limerick and Clare.

Lord George Bentinck taunted Lord Lincoln with the loss of his seat for Nottinghamshire, where he had recently been defeated in a

contest with Mr. Hillyard, upon his accepting the office of Irish Secretary. The debate, after this, assumed a personal character: it eventually terminated by the Report being agreed to without a division.

The House arrived at the last stage of the Bill on the 11th of May, when Sir James Graham moved, that it be read a third time.

The Marquis of Granby thereupon moved as an amendment, that it be read a third time on that day six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Milnes Gaskell, who had recently held the office of a Lord of the Treasury, but had resigned it upon the change of ministerial policy. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Plumptre, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hudson, the Marquis of Worcester, Mr. Disraeli, Lord George Bentinck, and several other members, supported the opposition with arguments similar to those before employed; Sir James Graham, Mr. Sherman Crawford, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Villiers, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel, were the principal speakers on the other side. At length, after three nights' debate, the third reading was carried in a full House, at four o'clock in the morning of the 16th May, by the following division:—

For the third reading . . .	327
For the Marquis of Granby's amendment	229

Majority for third reading 98

The principal debate on the Corn Bill, in the House of Lords, took place upon the question of the second reading of the measure, on the 25th of May.

The Earl of Ripon introduced the motion. Having undertaken to discharge this duty voluntarily, he should not apologize to their lordships for bringing forward a measure which he had always considered as by far the most important, as regarded the social condition of the country, that had ever called for the attention of that House. The question, however, was as difficult as it was important. His lordship proceeded to state the motives which had influenced him on former occasions with reference to it—the principles upon which he had supported the Corn Law, and what were not the principles he had recognized. When he introduced the Corn Bill of 1815, he did it with reluctance, and he told Lord Liverpool, who had desired him to introduce that measure, that he had a great objection on principle to any Corn Law whatever. He had never supported any Corn Law, on the grounds assigned by many others, he did not acknowledge that any ground for a Corn Law was to be found in rents, mortgages, and settlements; nor did he consider it part of a great system of protection to national industry—a doctrine which the legislature had never avowed, but, on the contrary, many of its acts were directly adverse to the proposition. His lordship adduced, amongst other examples, the case of wool, on which no import duty had been imposed till 1819, and then for the purpose of revenue. The only ground upon which he had recognized the expediency of a Corn Law, was a sincere conviction that, without such a law, this country would be, or might be, more dependent than it ought in prudence to be upon foreign countries. Unless a Corn Law was considered

to be so intimately connected with the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, that it ought to be permanently maintained, the question was reduced to one of time. After a detailed history of the various measures restrictive of the importation of foreign grain, showing that if the system of protection was so essential to, and so interwoven with, all the interests of the country, it had been a most unstable system, and that, meanwhile, agricultural improvements had been going on, and were still going on, he said it must, therefore, be admitted, that the repeal of the Corn Law was a question of time; and, if so, the principle was gone. Then came the fact of the rapid increase of the population, which had a tendency to press upon the limits of subsistence, if one augmented in a geometrical and the other in only an arithmetical ratio. Another question was, that of Ireland. Those who thought that a temporary suspension of the Corn Law would have met that evil gave up the important principle that the law contained a power of self-adaptation to circumstances; and, if once suspended, such a law could not be reverted to. A great objection urged against a repeal of the Corn Law was, that it would throw land out of cultivation; he had never been able to ascertain what was the land which would thereby relapse into waste; he had found in his experience that no such apprehension was entertained. In conclusion, his lordship declared he felt no shame at being a party to this measure, and at bringing it before the House. He knew it was inconsistent with what he had formerly done, and it might be with sentiments he had expressed; but he was in-

fluenced by no bad motives ; he acted under a solemn conviction, founded upon deliberate reflection, that this measure was not calculated to injure any of the interests of the country, but would do good to them all.

The Duke of Richmond moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months, feeling it to be a measure likely to inflict a deadly blow upon British agriculture and the national greatness. Lord Ripon had not told their lordships what, in his opinion, would be the average price of corn if this measure should pass ; but surely Ministers had not dared to bring in such a measure without estimates. Lord Ripon had given their lordships a history of the various measures regulating the importation of corn, except that of 1842, which was the measure they were about to repeal ; and of this he had not said one syllable. The noble duke then amused their lordships by reading extracts from the speeches of Lord Ripon in 1815 (when Mr. Robinson) and in 1842, dwelling on the discrepancies between them and the speech of the earl to-night. Lord Ripon had admitted that improvements had been made in agriculture for years past, and the money expended on land, upon the faith of an Act of Parliament, was now about to be confiscated. The noble duke then proceeded to show the benefits which the labourers had derived from the system of protection, as exhibited by the vast accumulations in savings-banks. The present measure was called for by the cotton manufacturers, who looked to a permanent reduction in wages therefrom. The object, the avowed object, of the advocates of this measure out of doors was

to crush the aristocracy ; and, unless their lordships maintained the good opinion of the middle classes of the country—which they could not do if they abandoned their former opinions—they would be powerless indeed. This measure was only the first of a series of attacks that would shake the foundation of the Throne, cripple the Church, endanger the institutions of the country, and plunge a happy and contented people into misery, confusion, and anarchy.

Earl Fitzwilliam supported the Bill, and believed it would be passed by a great majority ; nevertheless, it was not a measure he should have proposed ; a great revenue had been wasted by it, for which a substitute must be found. He did not think that the measure would be injurious to the landed interest, and therefore they were not entitled to demand compensation ; but he had expected there would have been a diminution, if not a repeal, of the malt tax, which was not only oppressive, but unequal. He objected to the retention of a rag of protection for three years ; the landed interest desired to have a settlement of the question at once. Though he disapproved the Bill, he must vote for it, as he had no alternative except that of rejecting the measure for another year. In propounding a measure of this magnitude, was it right or decent for the Ministers to propose it in a manner which drove their Lordships, as it were, into a corner ? The least amendment of the Bill, being a money Bill, would sacrifice it. Adopting all the Duke of Richmond's opinions upon the conduct of Ministers, he must still oppose his amendment.

The Duke of Cleveland opposed

the Bill, which he characterized as unprecedented for its boldness and dangerous in its character, altogether departing from that course of policy under which this country had attained a power and renown superior to any other country in the world; and the great evil attending it was, that if it failed, however ruinous its consequences, it would be impossible to retrace our steps. The concessions which accompanied the measure were of a trivial character, and still left it one of the most unjust and oppressive ever imposed upon a loyal people. The measure of 1842 was believed by all to be final, and the arguments now urged against it by the Minister were precisely the same as those which had been employed by Mr. Villiers and Mr. Cobden in 1842. It was the duty of the Government to have assembled their friends and consulted them before this measure was determined on, instead of betraying them as they had done. The persons who would be most injured by this measure were the small landholders, or country gentlemen, the yeomanry (the pride and ornament of England), and the tenant-farmers; whilst thousands of agricultural labourers would lose their employment, if land were, as he believed it would be by this measure, thrown out of cultivation. The noble Duke, like the Duke of Richmond, considered that this measure was a prelude to further innovations, and that the next object of attack would be the Irish Church.

The Marquis of Londonderry supported the measure. He said that the farmers in the north of England did not participate in the apprehensions entertained by the noble Dukes. He felt it was a

great experiment; but he had such confidence in the ability of the present Ministers, displayed in their domestic and foreign policy, that he could not desert them upon a question which, after all, was more a question of rent-roll and of profit than of any high principle of political economy. He thought that their Lordships should try an experiment proposed by Ministers who had raised this country to the very highest pinnacle of prosperity.

Lord Stanley began by expressing great distrust in his own powers, but he felt a conviction of the truth of the cause he supported, when entering upon the defence of a system of law which had been designated by Earl Fitzwilliam an absurd system, and which had been vigorously assailed by those who had hitherto ably and strenuously defended it, and to whom it owed its very existence. Upon the question of authority, he appealed from the authority of the living to that of the dead; from statesmen of the present day to Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Huskisson; to Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Lord Grey. The Earl of Ripon had denied that the Legislature had recognized the principle of protecting native industry as a reason for regulating the importation of corn, whereas such a principle had been adopted so early as the reign of Edward IV., and it had continued to be the rule of our legislation up to the present time, that it was expedient to secure the independence of this country upon foreign nations for corn, and to give encouragement and protection to the cultivation of its own soil. This had not only been our own policy, but at the very mo-

ment when we were venturing upon the bold experiment of leaving the supply of this nation's food to chance every other country in the world of any eminence maintained a protection to its agriculture. He did justice to the motives of those who had brought forward this measure, and Sir Robert Peel in particular could not fail to have foreseen the dislocation and disruption of ties, the shock to public confidence, and the distrust which it would occasion on the part of constituencies in public men and in Parliament. But the right hon. Baronet had mistaken the emergency and the position in which he was placed; he had confounded the brawling torrent of agitation with the deep, still current of public opinion. Ministers had been asked in another place, what they expected would be the result of this measure, and they frankly said they did not know. This measure, therefore, was introduced without a knowledge of what its effects would be. The grounds assigned for the measure were, the famine in Ireland and the success of the tariff; but these reasons were mutually at variance. If this Bill relieved the famine in Ireland, it could only be by bringing down the price of corn to the means of the starving population of Ireland. Their Lordships must distinguish between famine and great local scarcity. He spoke of famine in Ireland as a vision, a baseless vision; he spoke in different terms of the amount of destitution and distress through the partial failure of the potato crop. When the subject came before the Cabinet, of which he was a member, he yielded his own opinion, and consented to a suspension, and a suspension only, of the Corn Law;

a total abolition he considered unjustifiable in itself; but he was left alone. The noble lord then entered into details respecting the course he had taken in these transactions, and then into statistical details applicable to the policy and effects of the existing Corn Law, and particularly to the operation of the sliding-scale in checking the tendency of a rise in the price of corn, and in preventing the fluctuation of prices. This was a complete answer to those who said that fluctuation of prices was the peculiar vice of the sliding-scale; whereas never had prices fluctuated so much as during the free trade in corn, when we were most dependent on a foreign supply. In the prices of articles not subject to any sliding-scale, in which there was a free trade—potatoes and cotton, for example—the fluctuations were enormous. The present Corn Law had kept us independent of foreign nations, and maintained a steadiness in prices; and would any man contend that these advantages had been purchased by a sacrifice of any interest? So far from it, our exports had increased, our shipping had increased, the value of land had augmented; why, then, was this hazardous experiment to be made? The system of manufacturing prosperity was not without its danger; it should not be checked, but it ought to be carefully watched; the power of production was always overtaking that of absorption, and if manufactures were pampered to an unwholesome increase, when the bubble burst the ruin would be extensive. But it was not clear that the repeal of the Corn Law would increase manufactures. If an argument was drawn from the

effects of the tariff upon other articles, the price of corn would rise with the repeal of the duty, for that of wool had risen. He, however, contended that the price of corn would fall greatly; that we should have an inundation of foreign corn at 40s. a quarter, making that about the price of corn in the British market. The large profits of the foreign corn-grower on the importation of the article into England would furnish him with a capital which he would apply to the raising of more corn. And how were the manufacturers to be benefited by this measure? Only by the reduction of wages. The price of labour must fall with the price of corn. If the labourer's wages were to be reduced, they ought to have the balance of advantages fairly put before them. The noble lord then showed the fallacy of the notion, that Russia, Prussia, and the United States would not take our manufactures because we did not take their corn, and that our exports to these countries would increase after the Bill passed. But admitting that there would be a great increase in the exports of our manufactures, difficulties might arise, and war intervene; and when foreign markets were closed against us, and we had destroyed our home markets, then would be the period of bitter suffering to all, and especially to our artisans. And upon whom would the loss fall? Not merely on the landlords but on the tenant-farmers, who must suspend improvements, discharge labourers, and reduce wages according to the cold and selfish maxims of the free-traders. But if this system could be carried into effect in England, could it even be tried in Ireland? And to say that this measure was for

the relief of Ireland was a proposition perfectly absurd. The noble lord then laboured to show the injurious effects of the measure upon the Colonies. Destroy the principle of protection, and he told them that they would destroy the whole basis on which our colonial system rested. If our Colonies were taught commercial independence, they might learn political independence. With regard to Canada, we were going to break our promises to her; and more, we were about to destroy the communication by the St. Lawrence, and to make New York the channel of our communication with Upper Canada, whilst the United States saw our suicidal policy and were taking advantage of it. In conclusion, his lordship made a powerful appeal to those noble lords who went with him in his argument, and disapproved of and were alarmed at this measure, and yet, for various reasons, were prepared to vote for it, against a blind deference to the authority of the other House, which, according to its recorded votes, had repeatedly negatived this measure. Such a sudden conversion diminished confidence in the last vote. He warned them, likewise, against being deterred by the fear of being suspected of unworthy motives of self-interest. It was for their lordships to check hasty and ill-considered legislation, and to protect the people against the treachery of those whom they had chosen to represent their opinions.

Lord Brougham began by complaining of the disadvantage under which he laboured in addressing their lordships after a speech of so much power and eloquence at so late an hour. Lord Stanley had denied the alleged famine in Ire-

land, and he (Lord Brougham) doubted any general famine in Ireland, but that a great scarcity existed there could be no doubt. He might maintain that there was no reason for introducing the measure this year, and yet support the measure on its merits. The noble and learned lord then showed the inconsistency of Lord Stanley's opposition to this Bill with his advocacy of the Canada Corn Bill. With respect to the effect of this Bill on prices, the question was too difficult to answer : it depended upon a great variety of considerations. The apprehensions of large tracts of foreign land being brought suddenly into cultivation was utterly groundless. Where was the capital? where were the labourers? The operation of increasing the growth of corn in such a country as the Ukraine must be gradual and slow. He did not argue that there would be no diminution of price in consequence of this Bill, but he thought the diminution would be small. He could, from inquiry, undertake to say that the tenant-farmers were not apprehensive of this measure. He had met with many instances of farms let at an increased rent—none in which farms had been refused or let at a reduced rent. He expected that the agriculturists would benefit from this measure to an extent far beyond the slight loss by a diminution in price. Lord Stanley had maintained that this country should not be dependent upon foreign nations for the food of the people, and contended that a war would exclude us. But Napoleon's almost universal power could not seal up the ports of the continent against the exportation of grain to this country, for in one year, (1810), a million and a half quar-

ters of wheat were sent hither—a great part from the ports of France itself. The argument drawn by Lord Stanley, from the existence of protective laws in other countries, was neutralized by his admission that the moment a pressure came the law was suspended in all those countries. The noble and learned lord then discussed the other arguments of Lord Stanley, to which he replied in some detail, and prognosticated that if we set other nations the example of a liberal tariff, they would follow it, and the benefit would be mutual. The noble and learned lord concluded by disclaiming all community of feeling with those who assailed the landed interest, upon which, as well as upon Sir R. Peel, he pronounced a high eulogium.

The Earl of Wilton expressed his intention of voting against the Bill, though his vote would be given with pain and regret at finding himself opposed for the first, and he hoped for the last time, to the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Cambridge deemed it due to his own character to state the course which he intended to pursue on this most important question. He had been a member of the House of Peers for forty-five years, and he had made it an invariable rule never to vote in opposition to the Government, but, if he could not vote with the Government, not to vote at all. It was painful to him not to be able to vote with them upon this question, but his own character was at stake. Having a high opinion of Sir R. Peel, he had attended the late debate in the House of Commons, in hopes that he should be convinced by him ; but the reasons he gave had worked no conviction in his mind. He was no politician ;

he wished to act honestly and fairly towards the country. He regretted that this question should have been brought forward at all, less for the question itself than for what might be the consequences of it. Feeling as he did, he could not support her Majesty's Government upon this occasion.

The Marquis of Normanby believed that the effects of the measure, whether for good or for evil, had been much overrated. He thought, however, that the balance was in favour of the good, and that it would tend to relieve the distress of the labouring classes. He condemned the Government for not taking earlier measures to ameliorate their condition. He reflected with much severity on the inconsistency of Sir Robert Peel's conduct, and on the sacrifice of public character, which he considered to have been made by the introduction of these measures by the party now in office.

The Earl of Cardigan declared his inability to support, upon this occasion, a Government which seemed to have no fixed and determinate opinions.

The Earl of Winchelsea delivered a keen philippic against the Government for their change of opinion upon this question, which he declared was not now whether protection to agriculture should be retained, but whether the Government of this great country, supported by those who had basely betrayed their constituencies, should be allowed to act so degrading a part as to give a premium to one of the most revolutionary factions that had ever existed. There was no greater friend to cheap bread than he was; but it must be cheap bread of home growth, for he would not

have such a country as this, with so many conflicting interests, dependent to any extent for food upon other nations, when it could grow corn enough for its own consumption. As to this question being settled out of doors, it had been settled in 1842, and upon the faith of its being so settled capital had been invested in improvements of land, and that capital would by this Bill be diverted to other countries and employed in the cultivation of their soil. He implored their lordships to vote without any consideration of private feeling or private interest, but only from a sense of public duty.

The Earl of Clarendon rejoiced at the introduction of this measure, and at the justice of the arguments by which it had been defended during the long and wearisome ordeal which it had passed through in the other House. He did not consider this a party measure: the question was merely one of time, of facts, and of experience. During the last thirty years the opinions of almost every one had changed upon the subject of the Corn Law. Would the Protectionists say that their opinions were the same? When they took upon themselves the responsibility of the Government, as they expected to do, were they prepared, at all hazards, to maintain the existing law? The noble Earl vindicated the course pursued by Sir Robert Peel, who had acted upon a higher ground than that of party, and although some had pretended to have been taken by surprise, he had, during the last four years, spoken language that was, or ought to have been, perfectly intelligible. With regard to the plea now urged in favour of the Corn Law, that native industry must be protected, native in-

dustry did not want any protection, and there was no instance where protection had been withdrawn from any article in which either producers or consumers had suffered injury. In the present case, the agricultural labourers could not suffer; their condition could not be worse than it now was. To the good and practical tenant-farmer competition would prove only a healthy stimulus. But suppose 100,000 human beings in this country were cursed with an abundant supply of food, what then? There must be a reduction of rents till some means were found of meeting foreign competition; so that this question was a landlords' question, and nothing else. But, in his opinion, the apprehensions entertained from this measure were hypothetical and groundless. The farmers thought so too; for improvements had not stopped; farms were not thrown up, but were taken at higher rents, and land still fetched a good price. The noble Earl then pointed out the fallacies of many of the notions of the Protectionists, and the error, as well as the vices, of a system now repudiated by all the great statesmen of this country. As to meeting hostile tariffs by hostile tariffs, his conviction was that all future negotiation for commercial treaties must fail, because they would be always defeated by the mutual jealousies of the parties. The only safe course was for each country to pursue that policy which was suited to its own interests, without regarding what was done by other nations. The noble lord showed that in spite of hostile tariffs our commerce had increased even with countries the most hostile to our manufactures. The system by which human intercourse

had been obstructed was fast crumbling away, and those principles were beginning to be recognised which placed upon a solid foundation the continuance of the inestimable blessing of peace. He urged their lordships to pass a measure that would remove a constant and fertile source of discontent, and benefit all classes, founded as it was upon a great and comprehensive view of the varying circumstances and complicated interests of this great country.

The Earl of Carnarvon opposed the Bill, insisting on the absence of any necessity for the repeal of the existing law, and disputing the doctrine of Lord Clarendon that British industry needed no protection in its competition with that of foreign nations. He contended that the wages of the agricultural labourer would be forced down by this measure to the very lowest level, and that the poor farmer—the occupier with little capital—would be ruined. The noble earl then went over the grounds so often traversed,—the treatment of the Protectionist party by the Government; the incongruity of the arguments of the Premier with those he had once so pertinaciously maintained; the tendency of the proposed measure to derange prices, to inundate the country with foreign corn in cheap years, and to make it dependent in deficient seasons upon unfriendly nations. His lordship wound up his speech by a pointed animadversion upon the conduct of the Ministers, and the change of opinions in the other House. The public connected character with consistency, and the conduct of the Government had given a severe blow to the public morals of this country. If ever there was a Government pledged

to the principle of protection, it was that of the Duke of Wellington; and when it discovered its mistake it should not have taken advantage of its own wrong, but should have appealed to the constituency. With the view of procuring such an appeal he voted against this Bill. If the country should feel that the cry for justice and a dispassionate consideration was not heard in this House, and that patriotism was swallowed up in party attachment, he should agree with the gentlemen of the League that the House had lost its purpose of public utility.

The Earl of Malmesbury also opposed the Bill, which he said, if passed, would be passed either because their lordships placed unbounded confidence in the Ministers of the Crown, or because it was sincerely and loudly demanded by the people. The noble earl asserted the injurious effects of the reduction of duty upon foreign barilla in the kelp trade of the Hebrides, and denied that the present protection to native products operated as a burden. He put it to the right reverend prelates, who were the guardians of the temporal goods of the Church, and whose interests were different upon this question from those of their parochial clergy—some of whom had fixed incomes—that the clergy would be paid not according to the old but to the new and reduced prices of grain. The verdict of the people had been passed upon this measure at the election of 1841, and their rejection of the candidates, who had recently appealed to their suffrages in its favour, had confirmed that verdict.

The Earl of Haddington acknowledged that never, either in this or the other House of Par-

liament, had he presented himself with more unfeigned reluctance or greater pain, not from any doubt or hesitation as to the conduct he had pursued or was pursuing, but from finding himself opposed to those with whom for many years it had been his pride to act. He agreed with the Earl of Carnarvon that, as a general principle, public character was connected with consistency of conduct; but, upon questions involving no religious or moral principle, he was not ashamed to avow a change of opinion. But he had never given vent in Parliament to any opinion that the agriculture of this country depended upon protection; he had thought that the landed interest would not have been injured if the Corn Law had been done away with, but for the panic which would have attended the change. The noble earl then explained the course he had recently pursued when this subject was broached in the Cabinet, and the circumstances under which this measure had been adopted by the Government; and then applied himself to answer some of the arguments of Lord Stanley, whose speech, eloquent as it was, glowed with Conservatism. Although he believed that the principle of free trade was growing in favour with the country, yet he did not think the Government should have assumed the responsibility of appealing to the country. He declined entering into the details of the measure, which had been most ably done by Lord Clarendon, who had dealt more generously with the Government than Lord Normanby. The Bill would, in his opinion, ensure more steady prices than the present law, and the apprehensions respecting an exorbitant

foreign supply at one time, and a parsimonious one at another, were at variance with past experience. After passing lightly over the other topics which arose out of the question, the noble earl declared he should witness with great alarm the throwing out of this Bill, because he was persuaded that a new Parliament would bring an overwhelming majority in favour of free trade, and their lordships would lose the opportunity of a graceful concession to public feeling.

The Earl of Hardwicke addressed the House against the Bill. He considered the party with whom he acted were protecting the poor against the overbearing influence of the manufacturers; and he quoted an American newspaper to show that the principle of protection was considered in that country as essentially democratical, and its abolition would inflict injury upon the lower classes. The noble earl pointed out how much, under a protective system, the country had prospered in agriculture, commerce, shipping, and revenue, which, notwithstanding a reduction of taxation, had kept pace with the national expenditure, whilst the people had had cheaper bread than they would have had under free trade. In replying to the speech of Lord Brougham, his lordship charged that noble and learned lord with having advocated the sliding-scale, to which he declared last night he had always been opposed, and referred to a speech he had made, in 1827, in favour of the scale, which, owing to the enormous number of speeches he had made during his life, he had very excusably forgotten. They (the Protectionists)

were said to be jealous of their rents, and they were very properly so, for a great political economist had said that the consequence of a reduction of rents one-fourth would be disastrous to all the productive classes of the kingdom. The noble lord concluded by urging upon their lordships that it was their imperative duty, from a regard to the poorer classes of this country as well as to their own honour, to let this great question go to the people of England.

Earl Grey addressed the House in support of the measure in a long and able speech. After paying a high compliment to Lord Stanley's speech, he observed that the real aim of all Corn Laws was to secure what was called a remunerating price for corn—in other words, to raise the price of food to the people by artificially restricting the supply. Such being, as he conceived, the real object, it was incumbent on the opponents of this Bill to prove that that object was a good and desirable one. This, however, the noble lords on the other side had evaded to do. The principal argument which they had put forward was that of the danger of being dependent upon foreign nations for subsistence. This theory had been satisfactorily disposed of by Lord Brougham, who had shown that, during the height of our struggle with France, Napoleon was unable to exclude the corn of the Continent from our ports. Lord Brougham had also shown that the existing Corn Laws could not be considered as laying on the consumer a tax of less than 10,000,000 a year, which was double the amount of the Income Tax and double the Malt Tax. This tax was one not for the benefit of the State, but for the benefit—

the imaginary benefit—of a class. Lord Grey proceeded to show from the instances of the years 1833, 1834, 1835, as contrasted with 1839, 1840, 1841, that in the former period, when wheat was low in price, trade prospered, wages were high, and the condition of the working classes was favourable; while in the latter period, concurrently with high prices, trade declined, wages sunk, and numbers of the working population were out of employ. A noble lord had referred to Poland as affording an example of cheap corn with low wages. But in Poland wages were kept down by misgovernment, by restrictions on industry, and by a system of qualified slavery. In his (Lord Grey's) view Corn Laws inflicted a double disadvantage on the labourer; while they enhanced the price of food, they depressed the rate of wages. If this supposition were true, no consideration ought to restrain them as a Christian Legislature from sweeping away these restrictions. He referred to the rise which had taken place in rent, and to the spirit with which improvements were prosecuted, as a proof that the agriculturists as a class entertained no real fears on the subject. He instanced also the cases of wool, of live stock, of flax and rape-seed, the reduction of duties on which had called forth so much alarm, to show the futility of similar apprehensions as regarded corn. He expected that under the proposed Bill the price of wheat would be lower, but not greatly lower than the average of the last dozen years, while the fluctuations would be reduced within narrow limits. He had no fear of land being thrown out of cultivation, and he believed that

no country would derive so much advantage from the change as Ireland. Lord Stanley had depicted the injurious effects which would arise to the Colonies from free trade; but, so far from agreeing with that opinion, he (Lord Grey) believed that it would prove the surest method of binding our Colonies to us. The colonial policy, which he deemed the wisest, was that of maintaining the mutual dependence of the Colonies and the mother country. It was commercial jealousy which had lost us our settlements in North America. Against Lord Stanley's predictions of ruin to the interests of Canada, he cited the report of a debate in the Canadian House of Assembly, where the language of the principal speakers was in favour of free trade, and where they had carried the repeal of the before-existing duty on American corn by a majority of 45 to 27. After stating his reasons for believing that a fixed duty, although he had deemed it a desirable measure in 1842, would now be impracticable, Earl Grey adverted to the Anti-Corn-Law League, the existence of which he fully admitted to be a great evil, at the same time disclaiming the intention of throwing any blame upon the leaders of that body, especially upon Mr. Cobden, on whose conduct and mode of carrying on his opposition to the Corn Laws he pronounced a high eulogium. His great objection to the Bill was that it retained "the rag of protection" for a term of years, which might occasion the continuance of the League, whose power might be turned to other and more dangerous purposes. Adverting to Lord Stanley's description of the proper duty of the House of Peers as a check

upon hasty and ill-considered legislation, Earl Grey took a rapid glance at the progress which free-trade opinions had made in the country since the time of Adam Smith, and proceeded to notice its effect on Parliament itself. During the last few years, though there was a nominal majority against it, no man who had looked at the proceedings of the other House of Parliament could have failed to find symptoms of the rapid approach of the period at which the principle would be fully adopted. Its opponents spoke in such terms that they evidently considered themselves beaten, and that this result could not be much longer delayed; till at last they saw Her Majesty's Ministers, who had so long been the ablest advocates of protection, coming forward and manfully avowing a complete change of opinion. They made that avowal, and he gave them full credit for making it with perfect sincerity and honesty; in fact, he knew of no reason why it should be otherwise; and when he found those supporting it, who, under other circumstances, would be the most forward to resist such a measure as the present, he derived from that circumstance the strongest possible reasons in favour of the course, which he had no doubt that the House of Lords would pursue when they came to vote upon this most important question. It was well known that the Ministers of the Crown did hold views respecting the Corn Laws in the years 1839 and 1841, which were not in accordance with those opinions under the influence of which the present measure was brought under the notice of Parliament; but no man in his senses could doubt that that expression of

opinion which they now heard from the responsible advisers of the Sovereign was perfectly sincere. Every one knew that in adopting the opinions which they now put forward they were making a great sacrifice, and doing that which afforded the strongest possible proof of the necessity which existed for passing the measure.

Lord Ashburton opposed the Bill, remarking on the singular coincidence that the Earl of Ripon, who proposed the present Bill, should be the same individual who brought a Bill into the House of Commons many years back, intending to fix the price of wheat at the high price of 80s. He brought in the first corn Bill of the present series, and now he moved the last. Had the ports been opened last autumn, Lord Ashburton did not see that there would have been any difficulty in closing them again. A similar occurrence took place in the time of Mr. Huskisson. In 1825, when corn reached 72s. a quarter, that able Minister let in the bonded corn at a duty of 10s. At that time there were 400,000 quarters in bond; and Mr. Huskisson let in that quantity in three parts, at intervals of three months, and thus prevented the approaching distress. How different from this cautious policy were the measures of the present Government! To show the probable extent of the competition likely to arise under free trade in corn, Lord Ashburton referred to the evidence given by Mr. Bamfield before a Committee of the Lords, and remarked that at once as much as 6,000,000 quarters might come in, or nearly one-third of a whole year's consumption. Under such circumstances it would be impossible to tell how low the price of corn might fall. The

supply would be immense, beyond all power of consumption. Lord Ashburton quoted from a work, published by Lord John Russell in 1821, written in the philosophic quiet of retirement, to show what he then thought of political economy as a science. The noble writer spoke of political economy as an "awful word," as a science which was "changing from day to day;" and now, said Lord Ashburton, their lordships were called upon to decide a question involving the happiness, perhaps the existence, of millions of people, according to the rules of such a science! In his opinion, it was the most mighty and momentous question ever submitted to a Legislature. It was one affecting the foundation of their constitution, disturbing the domestic relations of almost every family in the country, endangering the tenure of their Colonies, exposing them to the mercy of foreign nations; and, as such, they could not treat it with too much caution. He had voted for the relaxations of 1842, but he could not consent to adopt a system which abolished protection entirely.

The Marquis of Lansdowne treated the argument of the danger of dependence on foreign nations for food as entirely chimerical. If there ever was a law contrived to expose this country to the danger of foreign animosity, it was the sliding-scale. The effect of it was to expose to all the world our condition as to the supply of food; and supposing that foreign nations ever would be likely to enter into such a conspiracy, as had been suggested, to cut off our supplies, the sliding-scale would announce to them the precise time most favourable for doing so. Lord Lansdowne treated with equal disregard

the assertion that, in consequence of the introduction of this measure, the influence and importance of landed property would be diminished. In addressing himself to the commercial part of the question he remarked, that whatever Lord Ashburton might think of political economy, he and his noble friends who supported the Bill relied on experience as their guide; and it was those who supported a protective system that, in truth, relied on theories. The many experiments which had been made for fostering trade by protective means had failed, and been abandoned; and with regard to the Corn Laws, which had been described as "the settled system of our ancestors," that system had never had any fixed shape whatever; it was always changing. It had even been said to form part of our constitution and religion, and he knew not what; but if it had formed part of our religion, it must surely have done so unknown to the right reverend prelates, for in that case our religion had certainly never been the same for twenty years together. He agreed with Lord Ashburton in the high estimate he had expressed of Mr. Huskisson; but one of the first efforts of Mr. Huskisson was exerted in destroying the protection enjoyed by the silk trade, and the experiment proved perfectly successful. The same remark applied to wool, to shipping, and to the introduction of Irish manufactures into England. When the proposal to introduce these manufactures was made by Mr. Pitt, it met with the most decided opposition, the ruin of the cotton manufacture in England being freely and confidently held up as a consequence. But what has been the result? Unfortu-

nately for Ireland, she did not produce cotton goods for her own consumption; and the cotton manufacture of England had not only doubled, but tripled, quadrupled, and quintupled. About the year 1788, the commercial treaty with France was debated in their lordships' House; and on that occasion Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, took up those notions of protection which Lord Stanley had now taken up, and came down to the House of Lords and told their lordships that they were overturning all the experience of their ancestors by this commercial treaty. Following, or rather preceding, the example of Lord Stanley, who appeared to the time of Edward IV., Bishop Watson came down later, and read the preamble of an Act of Parliament of the time of Charles II. And what did this preamble, embodying the wisdom of our ancestors, state? It said: "Whereas it is universally known that the wealth of this country is disappearing, and ruin is advancing, from money being sent out of the country to purchase French wines." (*Laughter.*) This was a sample of the experience of our ancestors, to which his noble friend (Lord Stanley) had referred. Revering, as Lord Lansdowne did, the wisdom of our ancestors, in founding the constitution under which we lived—believing that they had laid that constitution on the surest and most certain foundation, and had thereby contributed to the happiness and prosperity of this country—still he must say that his respect for our ancestors did not extend to any one of the nostrums which from time to time they had thought fit to apply to our commercial system. All the schemes

invented by them, and founded on the protective system, had failed; and the noble lord who presided over the Board of Trade, if he were to look over all the papers and memorials presented to that Board from time to time, would find that the commerce of this country had encountered more imaginary dangers than ever had been met with by any adventurer in a voyage, not excepting Sinbad the Sailor himself. If all those representations were to be believed, the commerce of this country had been almost ever at the brink of a precipice; but after a few years all apprehension blew over, and the commerce of the country was always found to be upon a higher eminence than it had attained before. He therefore again said, that they had experience against, and not for, a protective system.

The Earl of Essex, in a concise but effective speech, supported the Bill. He admitted frankly that his opinion had undergone a change—that change had been wrought by reflection and experience. He believed that it was a common fallacy among the farmers that high prices tended to their benefit. He believed, on the contrary, that moderate prices in conjunction with abundant produce would best remunerate them. He believed this measure must pass, and he looked to its passing as the means of putting an end to those bitter divisions which were separating the great interests in this country, and checking the progress of agricultural improvement. His vote would be given in entire confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers. They were charged with inconsistency, but upon this question who had been consistent? He admired the moral courage of Sir Robert Peel

in setting aside personal considerations, and encountering the taunts and sneers of political opponents; and he predicted the arrival of the time when that Minister would be universally regarded as one of the most sagacious and successful of our statesmen.

The Earl of Eglintoun strenuously opposed the Bill. He appealed to their lordships, as the hereditary guardians of the people and the protectors of their rights, not to suffer that House to share in that general degradation which this ill-omened measure had already brought upon the character of British statesmen.

Lord Beaumont followed on the same side. He anticipated great evils as likely to arise from the drain of gold necessary to pay for foreign corn, and gave it as his decided opinion that the British farmer could not compete with the foreigner.

The Earl of Dalhousie defended the Bill. He maintained that protective duties were hurtful to the consumer, and that in the long run they were not beneficial even to the producer. He combated Lord Stanley's statements with respect to the falling off in manufactures on the reduction of duties, exemplifying his own position of a contrary result by the instance of wool, in reference to which he quoted returns of imports for several years. He entered into similar details on the subjects of timber and shipping. Adverting to Lord Stanley's assertion of the universality of the Corn Laws in all the continental states, Lord Dalhousie proceeded to show by a detailed enumeration of the different states that no real analogy existed between the laws there existing and our own. It was folly to talk of

the sliding scale having rendered England independent of foreign supply, when the fact was notorious that year after year our foreign importations had been increasing under that system. The quantity of foreign corn imported into this country had been gradually, but most sensibly and most perceptibly, increasing ever since the sliding scale had been introduced. In the five years, intervening between 1840 and 1845, no less a quantity than 1,879,000 quarters had been imported. Nor should this fact be lost sight of, that never had agriculture been in a more thriving or more prosperous condition than during that period. He had been called upon to state on the part of the Government what would be the price of corn under the new system, but he considered that demand altogether unreasonable. Was there a single noble lord advocating the protective system, who, under the sliding-scale, would have been prepared to predicate at any particular period the price of corn next year? Nothing had been put forth to contradict the official documents by which it appeared that the importation of corn would be extremely limited. It was stated by Lord Stanley that 5,000,000 quarters additional of corn could be imported from the countries on the Danube within a term of three years, being purchased abroad at 14s. a quarter, and sold here at 36s. to 40s. He would not read letters to disprove this, but he would lay before their lordships documents infinitely more authoritative, being the bills of sale of several cargoes of wheat imported from Galacz. These were purchased in the year 1844, and brought to this country; they were not delayed in the ware-

houses; yet on every one of these there was a loss to a great extent. It might be asked, if there was not to be a great increase in supply or diminution in price, why did Government propose this change? They did it not because they thought that it would greatly reduce the price of the article, but because, by stimulating trade and setting in motion the manufactures of the country, they would be taking the surest possible means of providing full employment for the population. Let them depend upon it, the labourer in the rural districts depended entirely on the labourer in the manufacturing districts. Every loom stopped in the city stopped a spade in the field.

The Duke of Wellington addressed their lordships in a succinct and characteristic speech. He began by alluding to the disadvantages under which he appeared as a supporter of the Bill. "I address you under the disadvantage of appearing as a Minister of the Crown to press this measure, in opposition to the views of many of those with whom I have so long acted in public life—with whom I have lived in habits of close intimacy and friendship, and whose good opinion it has always afforded me great satisfaction to obtain, and, indeed, which I have enjoyed in the utmost degree. I have already named to you the circumstances under which I became a party to this measure. In November I considered it my bounden duty to my Sovereign not to withhold my assistance from the Government; and I resumed my seat at Her Majesty's councils, and gave my assistance to my right honourable friend the First Lord of the Treasury, because I knew at that time that he could

not do otherwise than propose a measure of this description—nay, this very measure. It was this very measure that he proposed to the Cabinet early in that month. ("Hear, hear!") It is not necessary, my lords, that I should now say any more on that subject; and though some of your lordships may entertain a prejudice against me for the course I have adopted, I can justify it before your lordships by telling you that I was bound to take it, and that if the same circumstances occurred tomorrow, I would take it again. (*Loud cheers.*) I was bound to my Sovereign and to my country by considerations of gratitude, of which it is unnecessary for me to say more than to allude to them on this occasion. Your lordships may think it probably true, and it is true, that with reference to this subject I ought to feel no relations of party, and you may think that party ought not to rely upon me. Be it so, if you think proper. (*Cheers.*) I have stated to you the motives from which I acted. I am satisfied with them myself, and I should be exceedingly concerned if any dissatisfaction was caused in the minds of any of your lordships by my conduct. I am aware that I never had any claims upon the confidence which your lordships so long reposed in me, and which I have now enjoyed for a considerable number of years. Circumstances contributed to give it to me. In some cases I had the confidence of the Crown, and in other cases I obtained your confidence in consequence of the zeal with which I endeavoured to serve your lordships, to promote your public views, and to facilitate the transaction of the business of this House. I shall ever lament any

breaking-up of the habits of confidence in public life with which your lordships have honoured me; but I will not allow this occasion to pass, even if this night should possibly be the last upon which I should give you my advice, without giving my counsels as to the vote which I think your lordships ought to give on this occasion. My noble friend, whose absence I regret to-night, addressed you a few nights ago, and urged you in the strongest manner to vote against this measure, and told you, in language which I could not imitate, that your duty on this occasion was to step in and protect the public from the rash and inconsiderate measures which have passed the other House of Parliament, and which were inconsistent, in his view, with public opinion. My lords, there is no doubt whatever but it is your duty to consider all the measures which are brought before you with great deliberation before you vote, and you have a right then to vote as if you thought that Parliament would act on the vote which each of you gave. (*Cheers.*) This is the course which I have always taken on former occasions, and it is the course which now, my lords, I beg of you to take. My lords, I will request of you to look to this measure—to the manner in which it has come before you, and to the consequences likely to follow from your rejection of it. This measure, my lords, was announced to you in the Speech from the Throne, and it has been passed by a majority of more than half of the House of Commons. My noble friend says, and with truth, that this vote differs from the original vote given by the same House of Commons, and with the views or with the supposed views of

the constituencies. But I do not think, my lords, that this is a subject which you can take into your consideration, because you can have no accurate knowledge of the fact, and because, in the next place, we know that it is the Bill of the House of Commons that has come up to us, and we know by the votes which have been passed that it is the Bill which has been recommended by the Crown. If we reject this Bill, my lords, we know that we reject the Bill which has been passed and agreed to by the two other branches of the constitution, and that the House of Lords will stand alone in rejecting it. This is the consideration with which I beg your lordships to look at the question. This is a position, my lords, in which you ought not, in which you cannot stand; it is a position in which you are powerless, and can do nothing. You have vast influence on public opinion; but separated from the Crown and from the House of Commons, you can do nothing until the connection with them is revived. I conclude that a new Government will be formed; be it so or not—do you conclude, my lords, that there will not be the same measure brought before you by the next Administration? Do you mean, then, to reject this Bill a second time? Do you mean that the country shall go on in the discussion of this measure for many months longer? But, my lords, I am told that the reply is, that the Parliament should be dissolved—(*Loud cheers*)—and that the country should have an opportunity, if they think fit, of returning other representatives, and of seeing whether or not another House of Commons will agree to this measure. Now, really, my lords, if you have so

much confidence as you appear to have in the result of those elections, and in the decision of public opinion on this question, I think you may safely rely on the elections which must occur in little more than twelve months in the common course of law; and that you might trust to the Parliament which shall then be elected to take into consideration this law, without interfering with the prerogative of the Crown by obliging it to dissolve Parliament in consequence of the rejection of this Bill. You have now before you, my lords, the results of rejecting this Bill; you will have the option of having another Bill brought before you to pass or reject. If you reject this Bill, you can appeal to a new Parliament if you think fit; but, at all events, this measure will not become a law until the year 1849." (*Cheers.*)

After this their lordships divided, when there appeared—

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On the 11th of June, the Earl of Ripon having moved that the House should go into Committee on the Bill, the Earl of Stanhope moved as an amendment, that the Committee should be postponed to that day six months. He was followed on the same side by the Earls of Wicklow and Colchester and by the

Duke of Buckingham. The Earl of Radnor, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Howden opposed the amendment, and an adjournment of the debate took place. The next night the discussion was continued with much vigour, the Bishops of St. David and Oxford strenuously supporting the measure of Government, which was again assailed with able speeches from Lord Stanley, Lord Ashburton, the Earl of Hardwick, and other peers; ultimately, however, the motion for going into Committee was agreed to without a division.

On the first clause of the Bill, the Duke of Buckingham proposed an amendment.

According to the Bill as it stood, the duties in the schedule were to cease on the 1st of February, 1849, and then there was to be a duty of 1s. a quarter on wheat, barley, &c. With the view of affording some degree of protection, he proposed to leave out the date of the 1st of February, 1849, so that the duties in the schedule, according to which there was to be a duty of 10s. a quarter, when wheat was 48s., would continue in force afterwards. He hoped those peers who had taken part at protection meetings would support his amendment; and he claimed the support also of those who preferred a fixed duty to a sliding scale. By acting in this way, they would not be going in opposition to their vote on the second reading, but would be reserving some shadow of protection to the landed interest. Whatever the result might be, those who acted on his advice could reflect that they had with clean hands and clear consciences done what they considered just to the country at large.

The Earl of Ripon stated the

grounds of opposition to the amendment. The continuance of the sliding scale for three years was not adopted by the Government as a compromise; he would never have been a party to any compromise so miserable. The reason for the introduction of that clause was this—as a very great change was about to be made, it appeared to the Government advisable that there should be some gradation in the process of effecting it. He would not allude to any circumstances which might hereafter arise if this amendment should be carried; but he begged to say, that the amendment did, in point of fact, involve an entire alteration of the principle of the bill, for it professed to give permanency to that protection which it was the object of the bill after a limited time to remove. But the amendment was objectionable even as regarded the object of his noble friend; and the duke himself did not appear to attach any great importance to it. He spoke of it as merely preserving a remnant of protection: but Lord Ripon could not think that it was desirable to preserve a remnant of protection, for it had been contended that that remnant was not worth having.

The amendment was supported by the Earls of Clancarty, Stanhope, and Hardwick, and opposed by the Marquis of Bute and Lord Kinnaird.

Upon a division the amendment was lost, there being

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The Earl of Wicklow moved as

another amendment to the first clause, that after the 1st February, 1849, the duty on wheat, not the produce of our own Colonies, be 5s. instead of 1s.

If his amendment were sanctioned, he should propose a proportionate duty on the other kinds of grain. Steadiness of price was one of the great objects contemplated by the Bill; and he did not think that a fixed duty of 5s. would have any effect in causing fluctuation. The protection of 5s. would be advantageous to the farmers, and it would also benefit the revenue. If the alterations in the Sugar Duties, advocated by Lord Monteagle, were adopted, there would then be such a revenue from sugar, and from corn, as would render it possible to reduce one half of the Income Tax. He knew that the proposition, if carried, must defeat the Bill; but he was most anxious to do so, because he was desirous of getting a better and more serviceable Bill.

A debate of some length ensued, in which the Earls of Carnarvon, Winchelsea, and Fitzwilliam, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, and Lord Cloncurry took part. On a division, Lord Wicklow's amendment was supported by 107, the number on the other side being 140.

On a subsequent evening, the committee being resumed,

The Duke of Richmond moved the insertion of certain provisions, to allow tenants to vacate their leases, and receive compensation for unproductive outlay. His object was to prevent the respectable body of tenant-farmers of England from being consigned to ruin.

The Earl of Ripon opposed the

Duke of Richmond's proposal, as introducing the utmost possible confusion and endless litigation. The Earls of Malmesbury, Abingdon, and Stanhope, spoke in favour, the Earl of Mornington against the proposal. Lord Ashburton thought the scheme was surrounded with difficulties, and he did not see how he could vote for it.

Ultimately, the Duke of Richmond intimated that he should not withdraw his amendment, but he would not divide the committee. The amendment was then negatived, and the clauses of the Bill agreed to.

The Report was brought up on the 22nd of June, when Lord Ashburton moved the following amendment:—

“That whatever may be the alterations which it may be expedient permanently to make in the laws regulating the introduction of foreign corn, it is the opinion of this House, that the sudden introduction of the large quantity of wheat, now in bond, at a very low rate of duty, while the prices are moderate, and the prospect of the approaching harvest is promising, may be productive of great injury and injustice to the cultivators of the soil of the United Kingdom; and that some better provision against such a calamity should be provided, than is contained in the Bill now before the House.”

Some time ago, it appeared by the returns that the quantity of corn in bond might be fairly taken at 2,000,000 quarters; and since then large quantities had poured in, making a quantity equal to 2,500,000 quarters. The last price of wheat in our market which he had heard of was 52s. 10d.; and it was quite clear, if that price remained, or was to fall, every ounce

of this foreign corn would be poured into the market. To show how much this quantity exceeded the import of other years, he mentioned some particulars. In 1845, the amount exclusive of the ordinary import from Canada did not exceed 80,000 quarters; in 1844, there were 730,000 quarters; in 1843, 844,000 quarters; showing an average for these three years of 550,000 quarters. What prospect, then, was there that we could safely receive five times that amount, with a moderate market-price, and the probability, so far as we were able to judge, of a good harvest? In 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, we received large supplies, averaging 2,400,000 quarters; but from 1832 to 1837 the average was only 100,000 quarters, and during four of these years we received no corn at all. He showed how cautious former Governments had been in guarding against large influxes of corn at diminished duties. The resolution now submitted did not intimate any particular plan, but was simply a declaration of the facts of the case. He meant not to call on their lordships to retrace their steps—would to God he could induce them to do it!—but, seeing the hopelessness of it, he was not inclined to press the matter.

The Earl of Dalhousie on behalf of the Government opposed the amendment.

Any address more at variance with facts and unsupported by argument, it had not been his fortune to hear in that House. From want of sufficient information, Lord Ashburton had greatly exaggerated when he stated the amount of corn in bond at 2,500,000 quarters. By the latest returns, the quantity did not reach, in wheat and wheat-flour

together, 1,900,000 quarters ; and there was no likelihood of its being increased. The prospects of the harvest in foreign parts were as gloomy this year as they were last year. Both this and last year, nature seemed to be setting her various elements in conspiracy against this country as regards the obtaining of supplies from abroad. In the North of Europe there was an alarming deficiency of corn, from the superabundance of wet : in the South there was an equal or greater deficiency, from the ravages of the grub. In Poland and the corn-producing countries of the North of Europe the people were in a state of actual starvation ; and in the South of Europe and in Anatolia the population were dying on the road-sides. Lord Ashburton wished it to appear that the quantity now in bond was unexampled in extent ; and in contrast had mentioned the quantities introduced in 1843, 1844, and 1845. Lord Dalhousie, however, would quote the importations for 1842 and 1841, the two previous years. In four weeks of 1842, the quantity introduced was 2,180,000 quarters ; in 1841, the quantity was 2,017,000 quarters. It was not the fault of Sir Robert Peel, that the present accumulation had taken place ; for he had offered to place corn in the same position as the other articles upon which a reduction in duty was proposed ; taking a bond for the repayment of the difference of duty, if the measure did not pass. To this proposition great exception was taken by the opponents of the measure, and Sir Robert withdrew the offer. The resolution now under consideration contained no specific proposal. Upon what terms was the corn now in bond to be admitted ?

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If the resolution was affirmed as it stood, a glaring act of injustice would be done towards the owners of the corn in bond. By adopting it, the corn now in bond would be dealt with in one way, while the corn which arrived the next week would escape the resolution and be admitted as provided by the new Bill. His noble friend had altered the resolution, which, as it at first stood, was a mercantile monster in phraseology, for it talked of the "importation" of corn in bond. As to prices, it was notorious to every one engaged in the corn trade, that the whole of the transactions, external and internal, had been carried on with reference to the stock in bond. Its effect on prices, therefore, had been produced long ago. He much doubted whether the better course would not have been to make the change in the duties immediate. Under existing circumstances nothing could be worse than suspense.

After a short debate, the amendment was lost by 70 to 47. Lord Stanley shortly afterwards stated that, after the divisions which had taken place, those who acted with him did not intend to divide the House on the third reading ; but should enter a protest against the Bill on the journals. The clauses having been gone through, several noble lords, who were most warmly opposed to the measure, availed themselves of the final opportunity to declare their deep distrust and disapprobation of the measure, and of the mode in which it had been carried. The Duke of Richmond particularly maintained his opposition to the last. He said he was sorry to see such a measure become law without an amendment appearing on the journals of the House. He would therefore move that the

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Bill be read that day six months. He renewed the inquiry about the "compensatory" measures; remarking that their lordships would have given a third reading to the Corn Bill without seeing them. This measure could not be a final one. He would advise the farmers to agitate against it, not for the miserable sliding scale of the present measure, or for any nonsensical four-shilling duty, but for an adequate degree of protection, not

only to agriculture, but to every species of national industry. The Government would carry their Bill, and would have the satisfaction of thinking that they had broken up a powerful party, and that for some time the government of the country must be carried on by a weak administration.

The amendment was then put and negatived without a division, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CHAPTER IV.

Customs Bill—Discussions in the House of Commons upon various Articles in the New Tariff—Mr. Plumptre opposes the Reduction of Duty on Hops—After some Debate, his Motion is negatived by a Majority of 47—Mr. George Bankes moves the omission of articles of Silk Manufacture—Remarks of Mr. W. Ellis, Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Hawes, Lord George Bentinck, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Bankes's Motion is rejected by 220 to 114—Mr. W. Thompson opposes the Reduction on Foreign Spirits—After a short Discussion, the Amendment is negatived—Mr. W. Miles moves an Amendment for exempting Live Animals from Reduction of Duty—A desultory Debate takes place, which ends in a Division in favour of the Government by a Majority of 39—Timber Duties—The Marquis of Worcester leads the opposition against the proposed Scale—Remarks of Mr. H. Hinde, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hume, Lord George Bentinck, Sir George Clerk, and Mr. C. Buller—The Resolution is affirmed on a Division, by a Majority of 123—On the Third Reading of the Customs Bill being moved, Lord George Bentinck moves that it be read a third time on that day six months—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Hudson, and other members—Lord George Bentinck withdraws his Amendment, and the Bill is passed—Debate on the Second Reading in the House of Lords on the 4th of June—Lord Dalhousie introduces the measure—The Duke of Richmond moves that it be read a second time on that day six months—Speeches of the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Monteagle, after which the Bill is read a second time without a Division—The Duke of Richmond, on going into Committee, moves that Counsel be heard against the Reduction of the Silk Duties—The Earl of Dalhousie opposes the motion, seconded by Lord Ellenborough and the Duke of Wellington—Lord Brougham supports it—It is negatived by 78 to 74—Lord Stanley opposes the Reduction of the Timber Duties, but without success—Other Amendments are proposed and negatived—The Bill is read a third time, after an ineffectual opposition by the Duke of Richmond—The Budget—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his Financial Statement on the 29th of May—Various Comments upon it by Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hudson, and other members.

THE debates in the House of Commons upon the Bill for reducing the Customs Duties, which formed one branch of Sir Robert Peel's great scheme of commercial reform, were not very protracted, the efforts of the Protectionist party being mainly directed to the opposition to the new Corn Law, which has formed the subject of the preceding chapter. Upon a few only of the articles included in the Tariff a stand more or less vigorous was made; but none of these attempts to defeat the Ministerial scheme proving effectual, resistance to the principle of the measure was felt to be useless. We shall give a specimen of some of the discussions which took place in both Houses upon particular items in the new Tariff.

Upon the article of hops, Mr. Plumptre first took the sense of the House. He alleged that the home-grower could not maintain his position upon a protecting duty of 45s. per cwt., the amount now proposed. It would throw much land out of cultivation, and many persons would be deprived of employment. If the Excise duty were remitted, the hop-growers would be satisfied.

Sir Robert Peel reminded Mr. Plumptre of the alarm which was felt in 1842, when it was proposed to reduce the duty from 9*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* The cry was that land would go out of cultivation owing to foreign competition; but it appeared that, during the three years since 1842, only two cwt. of foreign hops had been brought in, and the whole amount of duty received had been 10*l.* in the three years. He could not consent to repeal the Excise duty. As to foreign competition, he did not think there was anything to fear from it,

the English hops were so superior.

Mr. Plumptre's views were supported by Colonel Austen, Mr. Knight, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, Mr. Frewen, and Lord George Bentinck; and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On a division, 91 voted for the resolution, and 44 against it; Ministerial majority, 47.

The reduction being proposed on articles of silk manufacture, Mr. George Bankes moved their omission from the list. He was prepared to meet Sir Robert Peel's challenge to show that any material interests had been injured for any length of time by reductions of duty. In 1832, six years after the reductions made by Mr. Huskisson, the silk trade urged such grounds for inquiry, that the House, then under the control of a Whig Government, could not refuse the appointment of a Committee. The Committee sat for five months, but the inquiry was brought prematurely to a close by a new election, and no report was presented to the House. The Committee, indeed, divided upon a report submitted to it; but Sir Henry Parnell gave a casting vote against it. The facts, however, proved that Mr. Huskisson's experiment had been productive of much injury to the operatives. The manufacturers might be satisfied with the change; but wages had been reduced one half, or more, and the poor-rates had been largely increased, in Coventry, Macclesfield, and other seats of the silk manufacture. The means of employment, too, had been largely diminished. Mr. Brocklehurst, of Macclesfield, stated, that in 1824 there were 276,000 spindles in that town, and that the mill-people engaged in the trade were 10,000. In

1828, two years after the completion of the alteration of the duty, there were 159,000 spindles, and the mill-people had been reduced to 5,254. In 1831, the spindles were reduced to 122,000, and the mill-people to 3,000. In 1824, the wages of able-bodied men in Macclesfield were 18s. per week; in 1828, 8s. 6d.; in 1831, 4s. 7d.; and the wages of the women and children exhibited a similar reduction. These results ought to be a warning to the House not to interfere further in the way of reducing duties. He denied that the working classes were in favour of the change, and quoted from several reports to show that the number of silk-mills had fallen off of late years, while other kinds of factories had multiplied in number. He referred, also, to the fact that many of the Spitalfields weavers had been obliged to betake themselves to other employment. In Dorset, there used to be two very large establishments for the manufacture of throwing silk, but now there was only one. The Vice-President of the Board of Trade might say that the silk trade was now in a flourishing condition; but Mr. Bankes's reply would be, if that be the case, do not interfere with it.

Mr. W. Ellis, from an experience of thirty-five years, undertook to say, that it would be very much to the interest of the Spitalfields weavers that all protection were abolished: thus would persons of large capital, with skill and enterprise, be induced to enter into the trade; and the Spitalfields manufacturers would then be found not only the rivals, but the superiors of the French manufacturers.

Mr. Brocklehurst was not at all surprised at the observations of the

last speaker, inasmuch as it was the interest of the wholesale dealers in silk to repeal all the duties which now prevented the free importation of foreign silk manufactures. He entered into details.

Sir George Clerk met these and Mr. Bankes's figures by a counter array. Reference should have been made to the state of the silk trade during the time that it enjoyed the highest state of protection, as in 1812 and 1816. In those years the utmost distress and misery prevailed at Spitalfields and other districts. The manufacture had not prospered under prohibitory duties. From the year 1765 down to 1817, including the first triennial period referred to, the silk trade had only doubled the amount of the raw material worked up in it in a period extending over more than fifty years; but since 1817 the amount of raw material had been trebled, leaving out of consideration the waste silk, and the "knubs and husks." In 1824, an impulse was given to the silk trade by taking off restrictions. In 1825, the number of mills and spindles were more than doubled; and since that time the quantity of work which the spindles were enabled to accomplish was greatly increased.

Something had been said about wages: but upon no subject was it more difficult to obtain accurate information. He believed that silk-weavers were paid for their work by the piece. The improvement in looms during the last twenty years had made a great difference. The invention of the jacquard loom itself enabled the workman to dispense altogether with the assistance of a boy, which was formerly necessary. In 1844, Mr. Saunders, one of the inspectors of factories, stated in his report, that the mill-owners

complained that they could not get hands enough, and that children who worked only half time were making as much wages as men did formerly who worked for ten hours.

Mr. Newdegate assured the House, that mills had been erected on the faith of the protective principle being maintained, not one stone of which would have been laid had the owners, a year ago, known what would be the policy of the Government.

Mr. Hawes entered into a variety of details, to show that the progress of the silk manufacture clearly illustrated the soundness of the free-trade principle. With regard to the Spitalfields weavers, the remark of Mr. Deacon Hume was, that their trade was invaded by Manchester before it suffered from the competition of Lyons; in fact, that the free trade which prevailed among the Manchester manufacturers gave the first blow to the fettered and restricted trade of Spitalfields.

Mr. Adderley and Mr. E. Ellis supported the reduction.

Lord George Bentinck thought that the true test of the prosperity of a trade was the general rate of wages in it. It had been shown to demonstration, that wages had been greatly reduced in every branch of the silk manufacture since the alteration of the law from protection to free trade. The number of the Spitalfields weavers had also been reduced from 14,000 to 9,000.; that fact was a pretty strong proof of the injury inflicted on the silk manufacture by free trade. He had lately conversed with three Coventry manufacturers, who told him that since free trade in silk only two mills had been erected in Coventry. In fact, that

town had stood still, while St. Etienne, its rival in France, had flourished beyond all other towns in France. The same gentlemen told him that the rate of wages at Coventry had been reduced 20 per cent.; did the House expect to grind down these weavers any more?

But in the amendment proposed to the House, the silk manufacturers and riband weavers were not the only persons concerned: it included milliners and dressmakers; and he told the House that the dressmakers amounted to no less a number than 106,000. The House was going to reduce the protection on silk dresses from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*, which affected 106,000 dressmakers in England; the number in London only, he was informed, was 15,000; the persons affected were more than one-third of those engaged in the cotton trade. These helpless females could not make themselves heard in the House; and it was probable that dismissal from their employment would be the first notice they would receive of the existence of the measure. In 1831, many of them were thrown out of employment; some of them were driven to the workhouse, and others to prostitution; and this, they might depend upon it, would be the consequence of the proposed reduction.

Sir Robert Peel asked the House to contrast even the present state of the silk trade with the aspect it presented under a system of total prohibition. He quoted evidence to show the miserable condition of the Spitalfields weavers in the years 1812 and 1816, when protection was complete. The local Committee charged in 1816 with giving relief mentioned, that "they have

witnessed an extremity of suffering of which those who are not themselves accustomed to explore the abodes of poverty can form but an inadequate idea. They find numbers who had been accustomed to support their families respectably, reduced, from long want of employment, to sell or pawn their furniture, which had been purchased with the savings of former years, to obtain food." Sir Fowell Buxton, who bore an active part in relieving this distress, spoke of the great anxiety displayed by the sufferers to get into a workhouse; and in one of his speeches he made an appeal to the ladies of England against giving an undue preference to the French silks, to the great discouragement of the home manufacture. This showed that at that period of perfect protection French silks were largely imported, in spite of the strict revenue laws which existed. Let the House compare the state of matters in 1816 with what they were in 1845. Mr. Howell says, "Throughout the entire district a general scarcity of hands is noticed, and a consequent rise of wages. In the silk districts particularly hands are very scarce; and I have been informed that instances are not wanting where children working half time have got as much wages—and in some cases it is said that they get more—than they did when they worked ten hours. I am told that a rise has also taken place in the wages of those who work ten and twelve hours respectively."

The test of the prosperity of the trade was the importation of the raw material. From 1814 to 1823, the importation of raw silk averaged annually 1,521,000 lbs.; but under the moderate duty substituted by Mr. Huskisson, the

average consumption between the years 1834 and 1843 had risen to 3,742,000 lbs.

"We see that the import of raw material has increased. 'Yes,' you say, 'but we include waste silks, knubs, and husks.' If you want a conclusive proof of the beauty of your machinery, you will find it in the fabrics wrought from these very articles. The terms may be vulgar—they may not suit the refined lips of some honourable gentlemen—but, with your skill and capital, you have converted them into beautiful fabrics, and added greatly increased value to the raw material."

If the feeling of the trade was taken as a test, Sir Robert claimed it as favourable to his scheme. He had received no hostile representations; and he ventured to say, that had Coventry itself felt any alarm at the lowering of the protection from 30 to 15 per cent., silence would not have been maintained. From Spitalfields the Government had not received many representations; and, altogether, Ministers had a right to believe that the trade in general was satisfied with the measure.

The test adopted by some of the Protectionists—the declared value of the exports during the last five years—was altogether fallacious.

"The cost of production has been diminished—during the last five years, greatly diminished; the improvements in machinery, and the greater skill of our workmen, have caused a diminished cost of production: during the last five years, also, the duty on the raw material has been much diminished: it would be strange indeed if the declared value of our exports had not diminished. During the last five years, there-

fore, my noble friend will find, that though the declared value of our exports may have decreased, that circumstance affords no proof of the trade being injured. Now, I can readily account for the increased quantity of the raw material consumed. There is a growing taste for silk manufactures; it is a taste which we cannot do better than encourage. Cotton and wool have been heretofore formidable rivals with silk; and cotton and woollen goods have entered into great competition with silk goods. But there is a growing desire in this country for silk; and will it not be better, by the low price of the article, to enable the people to consume it more largely? and shall we not be thereby affording the greatest possible advantage to the trade?"

Twenty-five years ago, the silk trade attracted the attention of the House of Lords. That very tribunal referred to by Lord George Bentinck as being the body to do justice to those parties whose distresses he detailed—that very tribunal which he hoped would reject this measure, if it should pass this House—that very House of Lords came to a resolution, in 1821, that if a small duty only were levied on organzine silk, our manufactures would have nothing to dread from the competition of French silk, and that if even the duty were reduced to 12 or 15 per cent., a considerable augmentation of exports might be reasonably expected. The present Government had taken the largest of these two sums: so that, "after an interval of twenty-five years, having reduced the duty on organzine silk, and upon all the raw material, and having given every advantage for the introduction of the raw material as far as

we can—we propose, not their fullest reduction of the duty on the article for the benefit of the consumer, not their lowest amount of 12 per cent., but their highest amount of 15 per cent.; and when the House of Lords shall refer to the report of their own Committee, I shall be surprised indeed if they do reject the present measure of Her Majesty's Government."

The sympathies of the House had been excited in behalf of milliners and dressmakers; but Sir Robert thought that if one class more than another had injuries inflicted upon them by the illicit introduction of goods which ought to pay the duty, it was that very class. He believed that at any time, upon the payment of an insurance, silk goods and dresses to any amount might be delivered in a contraband way, at a sum not exceeding the duty now proposed. One great object of the proposed measure was to do away with this illicit traffic, by the substitution of moderate duties. From these changes the revenue would be improved, and the interests of all classes consulted and promoted.

Mr. Disraeli was anxious to say a few words on the reply of Sir Robert Peel to Lord George Bentinck, in which he had made one more effort to induce honourable gentlemen to vote with him. Great stress had been laid upon the temptations which the present duties supplied to smugglers, and the difficulty of resisting their operations when the duties were 30 per cent.; but what he was curious to learn from Sir Robert Peel was, how Her Majesty's Government managed to battle with the smuggler who, in the case of tobacco, had the inducement held out by a protection duty of 1,200 per cent.,

and in the case of tea by a duty of 250 per cent. Mr. Disraeli thought that the sufferings of the silk-weavers in 1812 were owing to other causes than protection. It was a disastrous period of terrible war—a period when, he believed, wheat was at 120s. per quarter; it was a period almost as unfortunate for trade as the one to which Sir Robert Peel had referred—the period of 1816, which remained almost unprecedented for the general commercial depression of the country. Sir Robert Peel had asked why the manufacturers had not complained, if the proposed reduction was likely to tell against their interests? To this question he had himself supplied the answer. The manufacturers had not complained, just for the same reason that gentlemen opposite were equally indulgent—they wished the Corn Bill to pass. But the manufacturers of England, as well as honourable gentlemen opposite, would show to the right honourable Baronet that there was yet some sympathy with the working classes in this country, and that economical blunders would not pass without criticism where there was not a great object to prevent persons from being critical.

On a division, the numbers were—

For Ministers . . .	220
Against	114

Majority . . 106

Upon the article of foreign spirits, the duty on which was proposed to be reduced from 22s. 6d. to 15s. per gallon, a stand was made by the Opposition.

Mr. W. Thompson opposed the reduction, on the ground of re-

venue: he did not think the French Government would lower their duties in return; he thought it would be better to retain the existing duty, and to abolish the duty on soap. Mr. Ewart thought the reduction would lead to an extension of our trade in France. The Marquis of Granby spoke of the demoralizing effects of cheap spirits. Mr. Cardwell mentioned, that the ordinary consumption of brandy in this country at the close of the last century was greater than at the present day; a circumstance owing probably to the duty having been increased from 6s. to 22s. 10d. In the case of Ireland and Scotland, it had been found that a judicious reduction of duty had improved the revenue and discouraged illicit distillation. Our trade with France was not what it ought to be; but the reduction of duties had led to a large increase, from 602,000*l.* in 1831 to 2,600,000*l.* last year. A division took place, and the resolution was carried by 64 to 35.

Upon the resolution being proposed for abolishing the duty on live animals, viz. asses, goats, oxen, sheep, lambs, &c.,

Mr. Miles opposed the motion. He regretted that Ministers had determined to remit the small duty which had been retained in the tariff of 1842, on the importation of foreign cattle. He showed that that duty had neither been prohibitory nor unproductive; and, if the supply of foreign beasts for the market at Smithfield had been recently stopped, it was owing to the reluctance of the importers to introduce any foreign cattle until the present duty was repealed. When that duty was taken off, the market would be quite “inundated” with foreign cattle. He thought that the duty ought to be retained until

the expiration of the Corn Laws; and such being his opinion, he moved, as an amendment, to strike out of the resolution the words, "oxen and bulls, cows, lambs, swine and hogs, bacon, beef salted, pork fresh, pork salted," &c.

Colonel Sibthorp seconded the amendment, and in the course of his observations remarked, that his constituents had expressed their deep regret that he had not accepted the challenge of Sir R. Peel, and applied for the Chiltern Hundreds; for they assured him that they would in that case have returned him without expense or trouble to himself, for the sake of showing how deeply they detested the principles and measures of the present Government.

Mr. P. Howard suggested the imposition of a small legislative duty on the importation of foreign cattle, for the sake of ascertaining the number of cattle imported.

Sir R. Peel justified the reduction of duty now proposed, and showed that it could not be productive of any injury to the agricultural interest. Competition with Irish cattle was quite as formidable to the English grazier as competition with Dutch and Danish cattle. And yet the English grazier competed successfully with the Irish grazier; why, then, should he be afraid of competing with the foreigner? It was said that the price of cattle had recently increased. Now, did it never occur to the Protectionists that the increased price might be occasioned by increased consumption, and that increased consumption might be the result of the labouring classes having enjoyed, during the last year, better wages and more constant employment? At any rate you put a check upon

the import. Now, if this reduction did no more than put a check upon extravagant prices, it did no injury to agriculture, and was a benefit to the rest of the community. In conclusion he observed, that Mr. Howard's suggestion was unnecessary, as the number of foreign cattle imported into this country could be ascertained by other means.

An agricultural discussion then took place, in which Mr. Finch, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Tyrrell, Mr. Villiers, Sir J. Trollope, Mr. P. Borthwick, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. E. Yorke, Sir C. Knightly, Mr. C. Bruce, and Lord G. Bentinck joined, and in which the speakers digressed into the most multifarious and discordant topics. The Excise duties were discussed, so too was the malt tax, and the comparative merit of malt and oil-cake in fattening cattle. The influence of railroads was taken into consideration, as was also the state of Ireland, the predial outrages of its peasantry, and the want of employment among its population generally. The disinterestedness of the landowners and the selfish objects of the manufacturers in propagating free-trade principles, and in seeking the repeal of the Corn Laws, were dwelt upon;—the impossibility of relying on the professions of Government, on the probability of Sir R. Peel's scheme being rejected by the House of Lords, and the certainty of the Protectionists obtaining a majority in the next Parliament, if an appeal were now made to the country.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment . . .	72
Against it . . .	111
Majority against it . . .	39

The next discussion which took place of any importance arose upon the proposed reduction of the duty on timber.

The Marquis of Worcester moved that it be erased from the resolutions, on the ground that the timber trade and the shipping interest had been materially injured by the past relaxation of protection, and that they would be still more extensively injured by the reduction now proposed. The Canada timber trade was carried on by British ships alone; the Baltic timber trade was carried on by ships of which five-sixths belonged to the nations on the shores of the Baltic. Ought the House to legislate for the benefit of the nations on those shores, or for the benefit of Great Britain and her colonies?

Mr. H. Hinde expressed his astonishment that no Member on the Treasury benches had risen to explain the reasons which had induced them to propose this great and startling change in the timber duties. Those who had petitioned for that change were but a small portion of the ship-owners of this country. The ship-owners generally were not the disciples of free trade; they had been injured too much by free-trade measures to wish to have them extended to other classes. He then entered into a history of the timber trade, full of statistics, for the purpose of showing that it had been much injured by the past relaxations of protection; and wound it up by a declaration that the landed interest did not seek the maintenance of the timber duties for any selfish objects. The proposed reduction would be productive of the most injurious effects upon the relations between this country and her colo-

nies. If the House should adopt it, it might as well make a present to the United States, not only of the Oregon, but of Canada and New Brunswick too. He concluded by putting this question to the Ministerial bench, "If you carry out the principles of free trade to their full extent, of what use will the Colonies be to the mother country?"

Mr. Cardwell defended the course adopted by the Government, and justified the resolution then before the House. He proceeded to show that under past relaxation the timber trade with Canada, instead of being injured, had actually doubled in value, and to infer therefrom that there would be no occasion to surrender Canada to the United States, as Mr. Hinde had predicted, but that the connection with this country would still be of mutual advantage. He also entered into a statement to prove that no injury either had been done or would be done by the relaxation of duty to the growers of British timber. The present prices proved that the relaxation of duties had conferred a great benefit upon them, for they were now 16 per cent. more than they were between 1833 and 1840.

Mr. A. Chapman implored the House to take care that it did not injure the shipping interest by transferring the timber trade from Canada to the Baltic. He had reason to dread that the interest of his constituents would be seriously injured by such a transfer. Timber was a fair subject for taxation, for it could not be smuggled; and with the great extension of railways which was now going on throughout the country, there must be a great and growing demand for it. He hoped that the maritime interests of the country would not

be affected by the reduction now proposed.

Captain Harris was of opinion, that this resolution, if adopted by the House, would strike a heavy blow against the North American trade; and that by so doing it would inflict a great injury on the service to which he had the honour to belong.

Mr. G. Palmer opposed the resolution as fraught with danger to every interest of the country, and more particularly to the shipping interest. Sir R. Peel claimed the merit of the first relaxation of protection, by which that interest had been attacked; and he (Mr. G. Palmer) would take care that he should have the full responsibility of proposing the last. He compared Sir Robert Peel to Ahab's prophet of old, who was permitted to deceive himself in order to bring down punishment upon others.

Mr. Warburton, having stated that he had once been largely engaged in the timber trade, proceeded to compliment Sir Robert Peel for the improvement which he had introduced into the mode of collecting and levying the duties on timber. He showed that great benefit had been conferred on the European timber trade, and also on the colonial timber trade, by the tariff of 1842; all the predictions of those who then opposed it had been falsified by events, for the duties, though much reduced, produced within 200,000*l.*, the same amount of revenue as was formerly produced by the higher duties. When so much improvement was in progress in all parts of the country, ought the Government to stand still and allow the timber of the colonies to be raised to an exorbitant price? The Legislature might blame itself if the

ships trading to and from the Baltic were foreign bottoms, for this was occasioned by its absurd regulations respecting the importation of foreign corn. After recommending this measure as an excellent financial and mercantile measure, he proceeded to state several strong political reasons for restoring our trade with Norway to the condition in which it had been before the war of 1793. The Norwegians were formerly proud of serving in our navy, and of wearing on their breasts the medals granted to them for their share in our naval victories; a bar, therefore, ought not to be placed upon their ports. Our trade with them had ceased, and our Canadian timber trade had commenced in consequence of our two expeditions to Copenhagen. A considerable trade had since sprung up between Norway and France; and to draw it back into its ancient channel, we ought to give every encouragement to the merchandize of Norway.

Mr. Borthwick admitted that there were strong political reasons for encouraging friendly relations with Norway, but contended that there were still stronger political reasons for encouraging friendly relations with our fellow subjects in Canada. He contended that the British consumer and the Canadian grower would be losers by the change now proposed. As it placed foreigners on an equality with our own subjects, he should certainly vote against this reduction.

Mr. Henley, in a short speech, declared his intention of supporting the shipping interest, and of voting against this resolution.

Mr. Hume should give his support to this resolution, although

he lamented that the entire duty on timber had not been taken off. When every duty was taken off all other raw articles of manufacture, why was it retained on timber, which was so useful an article in the consumption of the poor? He called particular attention to the advantage which the maritime population of these islands would derive from the entire abolition of the timber duties. The fisheries on our coast were the most productive in the world, and yet we did not draw from them anything like the benefit which we ought. And why? Because our poor countrymen were not in a condition to fit out their boats properly, owing to the high price of timber; and more lives were annually lost on our coasts, owing to the defective equipment of our fishing boats, than were lost on the coasts of every other country in the world.

Lord George Bentinck cautioned honourable Members against being led away by the facts and figures quoted, or to be quoted by Ministers on this subject, for as an illustrious relative of his, Mr. Canning, had once remarked, the last thing which a man of sense would believe in the House of Commons was a statement of facts and figures. He maintained that Mr. Warburton had been correct in declaring that the alteration in the timber duties, made in the tariff of 1842, had been of great advantage to the consumers of this country, by preventing Canadian timber from advancing to an exorbitant price. He showed that that alteration had indeed produced a small reduction in the price of Canadian timber; but, on the other hand, it had placed a considerable amount of duty, which formerly went into the British exchequer, in the pockets

of the Baltic timber grower. He then asked the House to consider whether his friends, who called on the Government for the repeal of the Excise duties, of which the advantage would be equally divided between the consumer and the grower of the article in this country, were not wiser than the Ministers who refused to repeal such duties, and limited themselves to the reduction of the Custom duties on those articles of foreign production which came into competition with articles the production of our own land, or of our own colonies. He then pointed out at great length the injury which the resolution was calculated to inflict upon Canada. Our Canadian brethren had reason to be alarmed, and were alarmed, at the mere proposition of this reduction. They were already discussing the question, whether it would not be better for them to be annexed to the United States, and were preparing remonstrances against the new commercial policy of the British Government. Surely this was not the time, when America was arming her seaboard, and Quincy Adams was blasphemously quoting scripture to justify aggressive war—surely this was not the time to alienate by fiscal regulations and Customs' Acts the attachment of the Canadas from this country. He was no friend to war; but if war should come, he would send those British seamen, whom their present legislation was injuring so much, to destroy the American seaboard, and to speak in language which could not be misunderstood, to New York, and Boston, and New Orleans. Turning from this warlike demonstration against America, which was received with partial cheers, he entered into a long statistical dis-

sertation, displaying much industry and research, to prove that the shipping interest had been injured, and would be still more essentially injured, by the relaxation of the protection under which it had grown up. If the shipping interest were injured, our maritime supremacy would be endangered; and if by any vicissitude of fortune it should be lost, the glory and prosperity of England would be placed in the utmost jeopardy.

Sir G. Clerk observed, that though Lord G. Bentinck had declared his intention of objecting to this resolution on the three grounds of revenue, of protection to our colonies, and of our maritime supremacy, he had said little or nothing on the first of them, because it was impossible for him to prove that the resolution would produce injury to the treasury. The noble lord had been more diffuse on the second point, but he (Sir G. Clerk) thought that the predictions of the noble lord, as to the ruin of the Canada trade by this resolution, would be falsified by events as completely as all the former predictions of its ruin had been. On the third point, the noble lord's argument was in some respects of so exaggerated a character as to carry its own refutation along with it; for he had contended that our shipping interest had so fallen off that we must fear competition with the mercantile navy of Norway and Denmark. He then entered into an examination of several of the statistical documents quoted by Lord George Bentinck; and, having concluded it, observed that every shipowner agreed, that up to the year 1840 the shipping interest was in the most flourishing description. During the next three years it

had been in a state of depression, owing to two causes. The first was, that every other interest in this country had been in a state of great depression; and the second, that the shipping interest was then exposed to great competition, but not from foreigners. Too many ships had been built in our own ports, in consequence of the previous prosperity; and when a reaction came, the competition for freight produced a great reduction in the profits of the shipowner. From returns which he read from the ports of London and Liverpool, he hoped that the prosperity of the shipping interest was now re-established, and he was certain that it would not be impaired by the present resolution.

Mr. C. Buller observed, that as the rest of this question had been very satisfactorily disposed of, he would confine himself to the remarks of Lord G. Bentinck, on the indignation which he declared was now shaking Canada from one end of it to the other. Now he thought that when Lord G. Bentinck unfurled the Union Jack, as the flag of the party sitting on the Protection benches, he ought along with the influence to assume the gravity and responsibility of the leader of a party. He (Mr. C. Buller) thought that the use of the language of dignified courtesy towards foreign nations, such as Sir Robert Peel habitually used, was preferable to bandying bombast with the braggarts of America, and to justifying the vagaries of poor Mr. Adams by congenial bluster. He had intimated his dissent from Lord G. Bentinck, when he said that the inhabitants of Canada were discussing the expediency of separating themselves from England, and of

annexing themselves to America, on account of this resolution. He had received papers from Canada as well as the noble lord; and the editor of one of the Montreal papers, amid the indignation which was said to be shaking Canada to its centre, calmly announced that he would take a week to think of the Government proposition. He was sure that when a call was made upon them, the Canadians would join with us in rallying round our common country. By sending men like Lord Metcalf and Sir C. Bagot, as governors to Canada, Sir Robert Peel had allayed the feelings of the Canadians, and had established a stronger connection between England and Canada than could be established by all our restrictive monopolies. He then proceeded to justify the resolution. He was convinced that this change in the amount of the duties could never have been made at a time more favourable to the Canadas than the present, for their timber was in such demand for railway purposes, both in England and on the continent of Europe, as to render them careless of any monopoly. He implored the House to recollect that every man's dwelling in the United Kingdom would be affected by this resolution.

The House then divided, when there appeared for the amendment, 100; against it, 232. The resolution was, therefore, affirmed by a majority of 132.

The Bill embodying the various reductions in the tariff passed through Committee with very little discussion, it being arranged that the debate should take place on the third reading. On that occasion the opposition was renewed by Lord G. Bentinck, who assailed the measure; first, on the ground

that the best mode of levying taxes for revenue was by Customs, rather than by Excise duties; and secondly, on the ground that we ought not to remit 2,400,000*l.* of Customs' duties till we had satisfied ourselves that we could not remit any of the duties on Excise, which pressed so heavily on the people of England. His third ground of opposition was that, if we were determined to reduce Customs' duties in preference to Excise duties, we ought to apply ourselves—and his complaint was that we had not applied ourselves—to the reduction of duties on articles produced by those countries which dealt most leniently with our commodities. His fourth ground was that, when you reduced a Customs' duty, the producer abroad shared the benefit of the reduction with the consumer at home; whereas, when you reduced an Excise duty, be it on hops, soap, or corn, the entire reduction went into the pockets of the subjects of Great Britain. The noble lord then proceeded to object, in detail, to the reductions which it was now proposed to make in the duties on silk and timber, and to point out the injury which, in both cases, would be inflicted on our native industry. There was no justification to be found for these reductions in our tariff, in the reductions of foreign tariffs on our commodities. They were in direct opposition to the policy of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Huskisson. Their doctrines of free trade were not doctrines of free trade without reciprocity—on the contrary, they warranted the doctrine of Mr. Disraeli, that we must retaliate on hostile tariffs by antagonistic measures. The noble lord then repeated his former argu-

ments against free trade, derived from the alleged injury which it would inflict, first on our shipping and colonial interests, and ultimately on the general interests of the empire. He insisted that Ministers had no reason to exult over the intelligence they had recently received from the Canadas. The Canadas were not satisfied with the imperial policy; but only consented to it because they could not resist it. He concluded by moving, that the report be taken into further consideration that day six months.

Mr. Lawson seconded the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to comment upon the new principles of finance and trade which had been that evening laid down by Lord G. Bentinck, and which were not likely to be adopted by any finance Minister, unless, indeed, it were by the noble lord himself. He had proposed to repeal the whole of the Excise duties, and to raise a similar amount of revenue by raising Customs' duties commensurate to the Excise duties which he repealed. Now, if Lord G. Bentinck were able to carry such a project into execution, he would place on the foreign trade of the country a burden which it could not bear, and which would be equally injurious to the foreign producer and the home consumer. Such a project was not in conformity with the commercial policy of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Huskisson, which the noble lord had so much eulogized; for it was the constant practice of those great Ministers to apportion the amount of taxation which they proposed to remit, equally between Customs and Excise. After declaring that reasons of revenue prevented the

Government from repealing the duties on soap, hops, and malt, as the noble lord advised, he proceeded to point out the fallacy of his objections to the reductions now proposed in the timber duties. The fallacy of them consisted in this—that his lordship appeared to suppose that what was an advantage to one country must of necessity be a disadvantage to another; whereas trade, if properly carried on, was productive of advantage to all parties concerned in it. He denied that the Canadians were adverse to the reduction of either the timber duties or the corn duties, and treated as a mere idle bugbear the apprehension that either reduction would induce them to wish for annexation to the United States. He ridiculed the notion that commerce could be beneficially carried on under a mutual system of hostile tariffs. Hostile tariffs always begot complaint and irritation between nations, and not unfrequently terminated in animosity and war.

Mr. G. Bankes complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had answered a speech which he had made for Lord G. Bentinck, and had left unanswered the speech which his lordship had made for himself. His noble friend had never proposed to repeal the whole amount of the Excise duties, but, as Mr. Pitt and Mr. Huskisson had proposed before him, to apportion his remission of duties between those two departments. He thought that we had rushed rashly on to the repeal of our Customs' duties, without considering whether we should gain any corresponding advantage for it. It would have been better to have repealed the duties on tea, sugar, soap, and malt, or one or all of

those articles, as the state of the revenue permitted. He concluded by replying to some observations of Sir James Graham on the Corn Laws, and justified the irregularity of his doing so by declaring that, though the Corn Importation Bill was not now before the House, it was very probable that it might be before it again within a short period.

Mr. Hawes understood that the House was assembled to debate the Customs' duties; and he was therefore not inclined to discuss at present whether we ought to repeal the Excise duties, or whether we did right in passing the Corn Bill. He knew that this measure was calculated to promote the general trade of the country, and was acceptable to far the largest portion of the community. The House had already listened that evening to a long debate upon it; and yet no person connected with either the trading, manufacturing, or commercial interests had come forward to support the motion of Lord G. Bentinck. When he saw that the same had been the case on many other motions, which the noble lord had prefaced with very long speeches, he could not help considering these mere party motions made principally for the sake of delay.

Mr. Plumptre indignantly repelled the accusation that the Protection party had unnecessarily obstructed this measure, which would plunge the trade and commerce of the country into irretrievable ruin. If the delays, of which Mr. Hawes complained, had lasted not for a few weeks, but for a whole Session, or even for a whole Parliament, they would have been justified by the immense

importance of this most alarming innovation.

Dr. Bowring entered into a consideration of the favourable effects which the liberal policy of Her Majesty's Government was calculated to produce upon foreign Governments. To his knowledge they were already responding to our friendly legislation, and there could be no doubt of its being received by them in a spirit of reciprocity. He read several letters from the United States, and also from the Canadas, to prove the high satisfaction with which the announcement of our free-trade measures had been received in every portion of the North American Continent. He had no hesitation in declaring that on the Continent of Europe they had made Sir Robert Peel justly and universally popular. He was considered as the representative of the wealth and power and intelligence of England, and his example had already encouraged the Sovereigns of Naples, Sardinia, and Tuscany, to make considerable reductions in their tariffs.

Mr. Henley could not support this measure, which was a specimen of legislation for the benefit of one class of the community at the expense of the other.

Mr. Hudson defended the protective system, and complained of the injurious consequences which had already resulted to the labouring classes from the breaches made in that system. The reductions in the silk duties had not worked well for the operative classes in that trade, nor had the reduction of the timber duties been for the benefit of the home consumer. The present measure was of an un-English character; it disregarded home pro-

duction, and attempted to extend the foreign trade of the country at the expense of the home consumer and of the Colonies.

Lord G. Bentinck then, by leave of the House, withdrew his amendment; and the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Customs Duties Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, on the 4th of June, on the motion of the Earl of Dalhousie. In his speech the noble lord showed that this measure was merely a following up of that ameliorative course of commercial policy adopted by successive Governments, and particularly by the present Government.

In 1819 considerable reductions were made in the import duties, between 1819 and 1826 still greater changes were made, and from 1842 to 1845 the system underwent the greatest change of all. This policy was adopted in the firm belief that the removal of the duties on the raw material of manufactures, and the reduction of duties on manufactured goods, while beneficial to the consumer, would also give a stimulus to trade, which would tend directly to the benefit of commerce, and in the end leave the revenue very little, if at all, a sufferer by the change. He showed, by details similar to those adduced by Ministers in the Commons, that these hopes had been completely realized. The present measure was merely an extension of the policy which had been in operation for many years, and which had proved its soundness by results that could not be mistaken. The revenue had increased; the consumption of those articles which had been relieved of import duties in whole or in part had been

largely augmented, and the exports had gone on increasing.

After explaining the leading changes to be effected by the present Bill, Lord Dalhousie disclaimed its title to the character of a free-trade measure; its principle was simply, as stated to their lordships in Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, the removal of prohibitory and the reduction of protective duties.

The Duke of Richmond moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Dalhousie had spoken of the measure as recommended by the Crown; it was the measure of the Crown's Ministers, and theirs was the recommendation. It was unconstitutional, and contrary to their lordships' privileges, that Her Majesty's name should be used as in favour of or against any measure before their lordships.

The Earl of Dalhousie explained, that if he used the word "recommended," he did not mean to imply the existence of any opinion on the part of the Crown, but simply that it had been suggested by the Ministers of the Crown that the matter should be mentioned in the Queen's Speech on opening the Session.

The Duke of Richmond was glad of this disclaimer: he then proceeded with his objections.

He objected to the reduction of the duty on butter and cheese, a proposal which he attributed to hostility to the agricultural interest. He thought the retention of the duty on manufactured cottons unfair, and a great hardship to the Manchester manufacturers, who professed that they required no protection at all; they, forsooth, were anxious to get rid

of it—they would make up for the withdrawal of protection by their skill, industry, energy, and Heaven knows what! He could not see why the farmers' and labourers' wives should not be allowed to purchase cotton gowns as cheaply as they could, when foreign corn was admitted into this country at a reduced rate of duty. Lord Dalhousie had vindicated the retention of duties on certain articles, on the ground that they were luxuries. But was not a carriage a luxury? was not silk a luxury? He complained that the proposers of these free-trade measures did not carry out their principles; they reduced the duty on some luxuries, that the Minister's wife might go to court in a very fine gown and in an elegant carriage, while they retained the duty on other luxuries. His real objection to all these free-trade measures was, that they must have the effect of reducing the wages of our own artizans and labourers. The duke concluded by remarking, that after the decision their lordships had come to the other evening, he felt it was of very little use to trouble them at any length upon this question, for he well knew what their decision would be.

The Earl of Wicklow thought the whole proceedings of the Government, with regard not only to this measure but to others, had been characterized by injustice, which ought not to be borne.

Earl Grey was of opinion, on looking at the measure, that there was no distinct principle fairly and clearly carried out by it. After the admission which had been made that protective duties were unsound, the most proper

and reasonable course for Government to adopt would be to get rid of those duties altogether. He believed that if the Duke of Richmond's principle of protecting every article of home production were carried out, we should soon have no trade at all. On the other hand, he believed that the utmost possible freedom of exchange among nations added to their mutual wealth and to the comfort and enjoyment of their people. He considered that nothing could be more injurious to existing interests than the adoption of a principle which, while it partially kept up the protective duties, would ultimately lead to their entire abolition. He looked on the Bill, however, as a most important step in the right direction. He accepted it—not as carrying into effect, as they ought to be carried out, the principles for which he contended, but as a valuable instalment of what those who concurred with him in opinion might expect.

Lord Ashburton objected to the Bill, deeming it most injurious to the industrious classes. His surprise was, that the energies of the country had enabled it to bear up against the constant tampering and meddling with its commerce which had lately been pursued. He defied the Government to show that the prosperity enjoyed by the country was owing to the new tariff. This country had attained to an extraordinary degree of prosperity under a system of protection, and that man must be rash indeed who would make that prosperity an excuse for the present measure. At present there was no surplus in the exchequer worth speaking of; and

if a reaction came, as in the course of events must naturally happen, having exhausted our fiscal resources, he did not know how we should meet the deficit, after the reductions proposed to be made by the measure before the House.

Lord Monteagle considered that the liberal commercial measures of the present Government were one of the main elements of our recent prosperity.

He objected to the needless sacrifice of duty in the case of colonial timber, by which the consumer had derived no advantage. With respect to the duties upon sugar, the course taken by the Government was so unexampled and without precedent that he could not believe they would adhere to the principle upon which Parliament was last Session called upon to legislate. An importation of 70,000 tons of high-priced sugar had been calculated upon, which would have yielded a revenue of about 1,400,000*l.* But these figures had been so far from being realized that only 1,500 tons had really been imported, and in place of a revenue of 1,500,000*l.* only 24,000*l.* had been received. Then a reduction of 11*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. had taken place in the duty upon West India sugar, which had entailed upon the country an enormous sacrifice of revenue without a corresponding benefit to the consumer. The revenue lost about 1,500,000*l.*, being 11*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., and the consumer had only gained 9*d.* per cwt. in the price. Who, then, had benefited by the reduction? Public attention ought to be called to this point.

The finances of the country were in a satisfactory state at the present moment, but that arose from

the 5,000,000*l.* derived from the Income Tax. He thought the wiser policy for the Government would have been to have made that tax permanent, till they were able to remove it. Under present circumstances a renewal could not be asked for, without an inducement being held out in the removal of some unpopular indirect tax. A Property Tax, for a short period, subject to renewal, had a tendency to create a system of direct instead of indirect taxation, than which a more dangerous course could not be entered on by any country, particularly one burdened as this was with debt.

The Bill was read a second time, no division taking place. The discussions on the subsequent stages were brief, but marked by unabated hostility on the part of the opponents. The Duke of Richmond, previous to the House going into committee on the Bill, on the 22nd of June, presented petitions from certain silkweavers at Macclesfield and from Spitalfields, praying to be heard by counsel against the clause by which their interests were affected. The petitioners undertook to prove that the proposed duty on foreign silks, so far from being equal to 15 per cent., did not, on many descriptions, exceed 9 per cent.

The Earl of Dalhousie opposed the motion, alleging, that by the rule of the House counsel were not to be heard on a general measure of Customs, but only on a measure affecting a particular trade or a particular locality.

Lord Brougham supported the motion. There was a great peculiarity in the case; and being anxious for information on the facts alleged in the petitions, he

would not tie down the petitioners to a speech of counsel on their behalf, but would be ready to hear witnesses, provided the production of evidence was not resorted to for the purpose of mere delay. He complimented the Protectionist lords on the fair and candid manner in which they had conducted their opposition to the Government measures. They had not availed themselves of the opportunities for delay which had occurred, nor had they awaited to see what might turn up elsewhere to affect the decision of the House.

Lord Ellenborough and the Duke of Wellington opposed the motion as inconsistent with Parliamentary usage. The latter observed, that they could not make any alteration in the details of the Bill without an infraction of the settled rules of proceeding, which had existed for more than 200 years as between the two Houses. In considering the Corn Bill their lordships had kept these rules in view. The consequence of making alterations in committee in the money clauses of Bills of Supply and of Customs had invariably been, not only the loss of the Bills, but afterwards, in point of fact, entirely to paralyze the proceedings of Parliament. It was useless to allow counsel to come forward and make statements, while their lordships knew that the arguments could be of no avail in inducing them to alter the details.

The Duke of Richmond controverted this doctrine with some warmth. If such was to be the constitution of Parliament, it was a mere farce to ask their lordships to consider a Bill, while at the same time they were told that they could not alter it. Better would it be to alter the Standing

Order, and declare that the consent of the Queen and the Commons is sufficient to pass a measure. "If that argument," said the noble duke, "had been used by a young man just come from school, I should have taken no notice of it; but when it comes from my noble friend, the noble and gallant duke, I am bound to protest against it, and I shall certainly feel it my duty to take the sense of the House on this motion."

The House divided—

For the Motion—Present	43
Proxies	31
	74
Against it—Present	43
Proxies	36
	78
Majority . . .	4

Lord Stanley then delivered a speech in opposition to the Bill on general grounds of principle. This measure was inconsistent with the principle of free trade, as acted upon in the Corn Bill. In that Bill all protection was taken away from agriculture, but in the Customs Bill a certain system of protective duties was laid down. But it was because he found the principle of protection recognised in that Bill that he was able to consent to its principle and to agree to its going into committee. Free traders had asserted that if once the Corn Laws were swept away, the agricultural interest would soon lend its aid in doing away with all other monopolies and protections. He hoped that experience would falsify the prediction, and that the

agricultural interest would not stultify the cause in which they were engaged, and in which they would continue to be engaged, by so acting. He should be much mistaken if many years elapsed before their lordships would find the manufacturing interest sensible of the mistake they had committed, and desiring for themselves that protection which they had so earnestly requested might be taken away from others. Lord Stanley proceeded at some length to show the inexpediency of abolishing certain duties and of reducing others. It was an axiom in finance that those duties should not be interfered with which were increasing in productiveness; and he applied the axiom to the case of butter and cheese, live animals, silk, timber, boots and shoes, and some other articles, all of which were increasing in value to the revenue. Before consenting to repeal or reduce the duties on these articles the House should have an explanation of the principle upon which Ministers were proceeding.

The Earl of Dalhousie gave the required explanation. He had frequently explained that the measure was not offered as one of free trade. What Ministers desired was, to remove the duties upon articles of necessary clothing. Beyond this, the object of the Government had been in revising the tariff to act according to the system which had been pursued of late years, and reduce the duties on articles of manufacture, and on articles partially manufactured, so as to leave an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on all such articles of importation as nearly as possible. As to the revenue, Government, looking at the past, had a perfect right to expect that the loss would be

made up. Lord Dalhousie gave a number of explanatory details in connection with the statements adduced by Lord Stanley.

The first clause having been agreed to, the second, relating to the duties on timber, was opposed by Lord Stanley, who moved its omission. This amendment was negatived by 54 to 52.

Lord Hardwicke moved the omission of the clause relating to butter and cheese: the amendment was supported by Lord Stanley, but rejected on a division by 75 to 50.

Earl Stanhope objected to the reduction of the duty on lace, but did not press his motion to a division.

The Duke of Richmond moved the omission of the clause relating to silk duties.

The Earl of Dalhousie defended the clause, and went at some length into the state of the silk trade. He thought the conclusion was inevitable, of the perfect capacity of the trade to compete with the foreigner in thrown silk, as well as in the fabrics of silk. With respect to the parties engaged in the trade under this system, he had taken every pains to obtain information from all parts of the country; and he could assert, that in every part of the country there never was a time when, taken as a whole, the trade was in a greater state of prosperity and more full employment, notwithstanding the admission of foreign thrown silk and the foreign manufactured article. Why, on the very evening that his noble friend was originally to have brought forward this petition, about a fortnight ago, a meeting of the velvet-weavers (who constituted the greater portion of the silk-weavers of Spitalfields) was held to consider whether they should not demand

an increase of wages. They had demanded that increase, and it was at once acceded to by many of the masters.

Lord Stanley supported the amendment. If his noble friend had proved anything by his speech, it was that the silk-trade, at this moment, was in a thriving condition, and that the imports and the revenue, and the exports also, were largely increasing. Why, if that were so, the conclusion to which any prudent Government would come would be to say, "In God's name, then, let our prosperity alone."

On a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 25.

A few days afterwards, the third reading was carried, and the Bill passed; a motion by the Duke of Richmond, "That it be read on that day six months," having been put and negatived.

On the 29th of May the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement for the year. He said, "The House has already been informed by my right honourable friend, the First Lord of the Treasury, of the reductions which it is intended to make in the different duties of Customs which are at present levied. Those reductions have been embodied in an Act which has already passed this House, and which now only waits the sanction of the other branch of the Legislature in order to be carried into full operation. Nothing remains for me but to bring into one general view the statements put before the House as to the revenue and expenditure of the country, and to show, from the results, how successful have been those measures which the Government, in former Sessions, recommended for the adoption of Parliament, to

which Parliament have given their sanction, and on the continued operation and progressive influence of which I believe the financial prosperity of this country will mainly be found to depend. I shall proceed to lay before the House, in the usual order, first, what have been the actual receipt and expenditure during the past year."

Sir Robert Peel, after proposing great reductions in the Customs, had last year estimated his revenue at 49,762,000*l.*, but the actual income amounted to 51,250,000*l.* Comparing the estimated with the actual produce (in round numbers), the Customs, estimated at 19,582,000*l.*, actually produced 19,700,000*l.*; the Excise, estimated at 12,580,000*l.*, produced 13,296,000*l.*; the Stamps, estimated at 7,100,000*l.*, produced 7,660,000*l.*; the Post Office, estimated at 700,000*l.*, produced 791,000*l.*; the Property Tax produced 5,084,741*l.*, the estimate being 5,200,000*l.* This deficiency was owing to repayments to persons overcharged. Under the Chinese Treaty 750,859*l.* had been received. Now with regard to the expenditure. The estimate which was made as to the charge on account of the national debt amounted to 30,795,858*l.*; the actual expenditure had been 30,607,661*l.* The result as regards the whole receipt and expenditure for the year was, that while the actual receipt amounted to 52,009,324*l.*, the actual expenditure amounted to 49,400,167*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,609,157*l.* Deduct 228,557*l.* for the payment of unclaimed dividends, and a clear surplus of 2,380,600*l.* remains.

"I have now to state to the House my calculations with regard to future revenue and expenditure,

with this additional advantage, that I am able more confidently to anticipate the future from the observation and knowledge of the past. The Customs produced in the last year, as I have already stated, a sum of 19,768,000*l.* By the measures which have been in this Session passed through the House, a reduction of duties has taken place to the amount of 1,041,000*l.* But no one who looks at the operation of reduced duties, in increasing consumption and stimulating employment, can suppose that the reduction will equal the amount of taxes remitted. I should, therefore, not feel authorized in deducting from the revenue of the Customs a greater sum than 400,000*l.*, and this would leave 19,300,000*l.* So favourable, however, are the accounts I receive from the outports, that I am called upon to increase my estimate to 19,500,000*l.* I find in the leading ports, that during the last six weeks—weeks, be it observed, of considerable uncertainty, and during which the new tariff duties have been in operation—there has been no falling-off in the revenue as compared with the corresponding six weeks of the preceding year; and that there is an expectation that, when the present discussions in Parliament shall have terminated, the revenue will take a spring even beyond what it has taken since the commencement of the year. I feel that I may take the Excise for the ensuing year at 13,400,000*l.*, being 100,000*l.* more than it produced last year. With respect to the Stamps, from which 7,660,000*l.* was received last year, I content myself with taking them for the present year at 7,400,000*l.* With respect to the taxes that remain, I estimate

the land and assessed taxes at the amount they have heretofore produced—4,230,000*l.* With respect to the Property Tax, I have taken it very nearly at what it produced last year, 5,100,000*l.* The Post Office I take at 850,000*l.*, being only 60,000*l.* over that which was received in the course of the last year, as I am anxious to make allowance for the expense of certain improvements going on. The Crown lands I estimate at 120,000*l.*, and the miscellaneous items at 300,000*l.* From China I expect 700,000*l.* The total result is, an aggregate revenue for the year of 51,650,000*l.* Now, if from this revenue I deduct the charges upon the country during the year that is past, amounting to 49,400,000*l.*, it is obvious that there would be disposable at the end of the year a surplus of no less than 2,250,000*l.* Owing, however, to the increased expenditure in the army and navy, the improvement of fortifications, and other sources of outlay connected with the defences of the country, so large a surplus cannot be calculated upon. The charge for the interest of the debt, which was 28,200,000*l.* last year, will be reduced to 28,100,000*l.* this year. The charges on the consolidated fund last year, 2,400,000*l.* will be increased this year, and amount to 2,500,000*l.*; that increase arising from measures which Parliament has already sanctioned for advancing from the consolidated fund certain sums for public works in Ireland. With respect to the Army, the charge for which in the last year was 6,715,000*l.* (that being the expenditure—the estimate was considerably less), I propose as the estimate for the present year 6,697,000*l.*, being an increase of above 140,000*l.* For

the Navy, the estimate last year was 6,943,000*l.*; in the present year it is proposed to allot to that service 7,521,000*l.*, an increase of nearly 600,000*l.* For the Ordnance, the estimate last year was 2,142,000*l.*; in the present year it will be 2,543,000*l.* With respect to the miscellaneous estimate, which stood at 3,116,000*l.* last year, the sum this year will be 3,435,000*l.*, as I wish to keep a margin for additional expenditure in relieving Irish distress. The expenditure, therefore, for the service of the year, amounts to 20,198,000*l.*; which, added to the charge for the debt, 30,675,000*l.*, makes the whole amount to 50,873,000*l.*; and this deducted from the total receipt, 51,650,000*l.*, leaves a surplus for the end of the year of 776,000*l.*; but of that sum 700,000*l.* is derived from the money acquired by the treaty with China."

To form a correct opinion, however, on such a subject, it was necessary to go farther back than last year. Beginning with 1842, everybody would recollect the difficulties which existed when the present Government came into office. There was a large deficiency to make good; and the Government resolved to restore the finances by the imposition of the Income Tax, and a revision of the commercial system. To show the effect of the measures adopted, Mr. Goulburn referred to the state of the funded and unfunded debt. On the 1st of January, 1842, the capital of the funded debt was 772,530,000*l.*; the Exchequer-bills outstanding amounted to 19,678,000*l.*; the total debt, funded and unfunded, amounted to 792,000,000*l.* In January, 1846, the amount of the funded debt was 766,672,000*l.*;

and of the unfunded 18,442,000*l.*, making a total of 785,115,000*l.*, in 1846, as contrasted with the total of 792,000,000*l.* in 1842; showing a reduction in 1846 of about 7,094,000*l.* Taking the average of the deficiency bills (a name given to the debt incurred on every quarter), how stood the account? The average in 1842, was 6,163,000*l.*; and in 1846, 2,029,000*l.*; showing a decrease on the average of the periods of 4,133,000*l.* The management of the debt, which in 1842 cost 160,000*l.*, was reduced to 93,000*l.* in 1846; and the interest of Exchequer-bills was reduced from 896,000*l.* in 1842, to 426,000*l.* in 1846. The total annual relief on the whole charge of the debt is about 1,500,000*l.*; and by an arrangement adopted the year before last, a saving of 625,000*l.* a year would accrue in 1854; making in that year, between them, a total saving of upwards of 2,000,000*l.* annually. "What, then, is the result of the test I have applied in order to ascertain the benefit of the course which has been pursued? I have an increased balance in the Exchequer of nearly 5,000,000*l.*; I have the capital of the debt reduced by about 7,000,000*l.*; I have deficiency bills reduced by 4,000,000*l.*; and I also have an immediate reduction of the annual charge for the national debt amounting to 1,500,000*l.*, and, ultimately, a reduction on that account of 2,000,000*l.*"

To show the beneficial effect of the financial and commercial changes on the condition of the great bulk of the population, Mr. Goulburn referred to the Savings Banks returns, to the increased consumption of exciseable commodities, to the decrease of crime, the progress

of education, the extension of church-building, and improved taste in the matter of amusements. "I think I have satisfied the House that these results are mainly to be attributed to the policy the Government has pursued; not hastily or rashly deranging existing interests, and producing immediate distress for the sake of insuring further benefit, but cautiously introduced, and effecting, therefore, a great and immediate, but still permanent benefit."

This "Budget" drew forth remarks from Mr. F. T. Baring, Mr. Hume, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Charles Wood, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Hudson.

Mr. F. T. Baring disputed the surplus specified by Mr. Goulburn. He might be wrong, but he believed that, instead of a surplus, if the China money were placed out of consideration, there was a deficiency of 800,000*l*.

Mr. Hume deemed the statement fair and intelligible, and recommended the Government to re-

move, as far as in their power, the assessed taxes.

Lord George Bentinck thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a great omission in not stating what amount he anticipated from the reduced corn duties. In his glowing speech too little credit had been given for the bounties of the harvests.

Mr. Charles Wood expressed his approval of the commercial policy of the Government.

Mr. Hudson saw no ground for such a congratulatory speech as Mr. Goulburn's. He thought that a speculative Ministry, as the present had been called, would have dashed at tea, and reduced the duty on that article. The whole statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a laudation of the Government measures; so that the right honourable gentleman might be called, like a former holder of his office, "Prosperity Goulburn."

The usual resolution was then agreed to.

CHAPTER V.

Ireland—Prevalence of Assassination and Outrages in that country—Lord St. Germans introduces a Bill in the House of Lords for the Protection of Life in Ireland—His Speech on moving the second reading—Speeches of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Clanricarde and other Peers—The Bill is read a second time, and amended in Committee—It is introduced in the House of Commons by Sir James Graham on the 30th of March—It is vigorously opposed on the Motion for the first reading—Speeches of Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Shaw, Mr. O'Connell, and Lord George Bentinck—Sir James Graham states the nature and objects of the Measure—The Debate is prolonged by the opposition of Irish and other Members, and is repeatedly adjourned—Speeches of various Members for and against the Bill—A Division at length takes place, and the Bill is read a first time by 274 to 125—The contest is renewed on the Motion for the second reading, which is moved on the 9th of June—Reasons of the delay—The discussion is continued by numerous Adjournments, from the 9th to the 25th of June—Selections from various Speeches—Sir W. Somerville moves an Amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—Mr. Bernal seconds the Amendment—Speeches of the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Hawes, Lord F. Egerton, Mr. Colquhoun, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Roebuck, Lord J. Manners, Sir James Graham, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Lord Newport, Mr. Hume, Mr. Shiel, the Solicitor-General, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Cobden—On a Division, 292 vote against the second reading and 219 for it—Coincidence of the defeat of Ministers, and the passing of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords—News arrives from America of the Settlement of the Oregon Question—Resignation of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet—The announcement is made by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on the 29th of June—Lord Brougham adverts to the Oregon Question—Statement of the Earl of Aberdeen—On the same evening Sir Robert Peel declares his Resignation of Office in the House of Commons—His Speech on that occasion—Remarks of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Hume.

THE unusual prevalence of early part of this year induced assassinations and crimes of Sir Robert Peel's Government to violence in Ireland during the introduce a measure of a coercive

character for the prevention of such outrages, somewhat similar in character to measures that had in former years been enacted, under both Whig and Conservative Governments, for a like object. The initiation of the present Bill took place in the House of Lords, the second reading being moved by the Earl of St. Germans, on the 24th of February. The noble lord commenced his speech on this occasion by remarking that nothing but necessity could justify the Government in proposing such a measure or the House in adopting it. It would be his duty to make out his case by producing documentary evidence of the state of Ireland, as he had no right to take for granted that their lordships were possessed of any knowledge on the subject. From the returns in the possession of the Government it appeared that in 1844 there were in Ireland 144 homicides—in the last year only 136; offences of firing houses in 1844, 104—in 1845, 138; aggravated assaults in 1844, 504—in the present year, 544; common assaults last year, 251—the present year, 242. Passing over offences against property, which are comparatively rare in Ireland, he would refer to offences against the public peace. Last year there were robberies of arms, 159—in the present year, 551; appearing in arms last year, 79—in the present year, 89; administering unlawful oaths last year, 59—in the present year, 223; sending threatening letters or notices last year, 662—which had increased to the fearful extent of 1,944 in the present year; houses attacked, 254 last year—in the present year, 483; firing into dwelling-houses last year, 77—the present

year, 138. The total amount of these crimes was last year, 1,495—which has risen to 3,462 in the present year. The grand total of offences against the person, property, and the public peace, was last year, 3,102—in the present year, 5,281. One consolatory circumstance might be mentioned: in eighteen counties in Ireland crime has diminished in the last two years, in four counties it had been stationary, and it was only in ten that it had increased. These are—Cavan, Fermanagh, King's County, Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Roscommon, Limerick, Tipperary, and Leitrim. In addition to such official returns, Lord St. Germans read a number of statements, and detailed reports of the more remarkable homicides and outrages that had occurred, the authorities being justices of the peace and other trustworthy persons. In connection with these details he remarked, that of the many outrages which had occurred—137 homicides and many aggravated assaults—the House would be surprised to learn that there were only five which had been committed on the persons of gentlemen. The dwellings of the upper ranks were comparatively safe, as the inmates were armed and could defend themselves; but the position of the small farmer or cottier was different. If he complies with a threatening notice and leaves his small holding, he becomes an outcast and a wanderer; and if regard for his family induces him to brave the danger and remain, what is the consequence? In the dead of the night his door, which cannot resist the smallest pressure, is forced open; a band of armed and disguised ruffians

break in; they drag him from his bed, and either murder or maim and mutilate him in presence of his wife and children.

Lord St. Germans was prepared to show that the Government had put in force the existing law so far as was practicable. In the disturbed districts the constabulary had been increased. In Cavan county, in 1836, there were only 179 policemen, but now 400; and in other counties large augmentations had taken place. This increase was independent of military parties. There had also been an increase in the number of stipendiary magistrates, but he regretted to say that all had proved ineffectual.

An outline of the proposed measure was next submitted. It provided for the proclaiming a district in which murders or attempts to murder had been committed, and enabled the lord-lieutenant to station in that locality an additional force of constabulary, the expense to be wholly borne by the district. There was also a provision of great importance, founded on the fact that many of the murders were concocted in public-houses at night, and executed during darkness. To meet this, a power was to be conferred on the Executive Government of forbidding persons to be out of their dwellings between sunset and sunrise. The Bill enabled the lord-lieutenant to award to a person maimed, or to the representatives of a person murdered, a reasonable compensation, "though, perhaps, it could hardly be called compensation." [Lord Campbell suggested the word "*Solatium*."] The power of withdrawing the proclamation was to be conferred also on the lord-lieutenant. Offences against the Act were to be treated

as misdemeanours. But he would not go into all the details now, as ample opportunities would be subsequently presented.

As to the cause of crime, he could not coincide in the opinion that it arose from defective political institutions. He had shown that crime had actually diminished in many counties where the political circumstances were the same as those which existed in the disturbed districts. Neither were the outrages directed against the existing authorities, but were universally perpetrated on individuals who had incurred on private grounds the vengeance of the perpetrators. It was true that many of the outrages partook of an agrarian character, but he was bound to say that the great cause of the evils which prevailed in Ireland was to be found in the existence of secret and illegal associations. It was necessary to meet the existing evil; and when the object was attained, and a feeling of "security" extended to every peasant in Ireland, then the country might look forward to satisfactory results from the measures on which the Government were at that moment engaged, and those which Parliament had already adopted.

The Marquis of Lansdowne could not think of offering the least opposition to a Bill so imperatively called for as the present; but hoped the Government would not think itself relieved from the necessity of bringing forward other measures for the amelioration of Ireland, which would be calculated to give more universal satisfaction in that country.

Lord Brougham thought the Bill ought to be passed with the least possible delay, but regretted that

it did not contain one provision, which he had before advocated, to the effect that trials should not take place in a part of the country where the jurors would be exposed to the shot of the assassin.

Lord Farnham gave a sketch of the disturbances in Cavan, which, from being the most peaceful country in Ireland, had become in fourteen months the seat of desparate outrages. The origin of these crimes might be traced to the Riband Societies—associations of the most dangerous description. The noble lord concluded by giving his most cordial support to the proposed measure.

The Marquis of Clanricarde defended himself against the attacks of a portion of the Irish press, which had assailed him for adhering to the proposed coercive measures, which seemed to him to stand alone, and to be unconnected with any other projects for the benefit of Ireland. He did not, however, concur in all the details of the Bill, which he thought should be limited as to its duration, and which was defective in the degrees of punishment apportioned to certain offences.

The Earl of Wicklow gave his hearty assent to the Ministerial plan.

The Earl of Clancarty objected to a clause in the Bill giving the lord-lieutenant power to send down into a disturbed district any number of resident magistrates or any additional police force he might think proper, and recommended communication with the local magistracy as likely to be more efficient.

Lord Campbell protested against the proposition of Lord Brougham, that power should be given to the

Executive to choose another place of trial. His noble and learned friend had said such a power was sanctioned by the law of England, but the House might rest assured it was not, and that it would be an encroachment on the liberty of the subject.

After a few words in explanation from Lord Brougham, Earl Grey said, that though some of the provisions in the Bill were repugnant to his feelings, he thought a case had been made out for arming the Government with additional powers. He could not, however, consider the present measure as disconnected with other plans for the amelioration of Ireland, and he thought the House should record, by a solemn vote, its opinion of the necessity of coupling this coercive Bill with others of a more comprehensive and statesmanlike nature. So strong was his opinion on this point, that if no other noble lord came forward, he should feel it his duty to move, on the third reading of the Bill, a resolution for an Address to Her Majesty, pledging their lordships not to rest satisfied with this measure alone.

After a few words from Lord Westmeath, the Bill was read a second time. Upon its going into Committee, Lord St. Germans proposed several amendments which the Government desired to introduce. They were principally these—to give the Bill a retrospective effect, by enabling the lord-lieutenant to charge on a district, already proclaimed under the existing law, the expenses of the supernumerary police employed there; to subject tea and coffee-shops to the visits of the police; to enact that all offences under the Act should be tried at assizes of oyer and terminer or general gaol de-

livery. He assigned reasons for objecting to the proposition of Lord Brougham for changing the venue, recommending that that provision should be introduced into a general measure. [To this Lord Brougham assented.]

Earl Grey strongly objected to the clause which authorized the infliction of fifteen years' transportation for being found out of doors during the prescribed hours; and moved that one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, be the maximum punishment. It was stated in reply, that seven years' transportation was the maximum penalty now proposed, and that there was nothing to prevent the infliction of a fine of a few shillings or a short imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, in place of the larger punishment. In reference to the offence of being found out of doors, it was agreed to add the words—"under suspicious circumstances." On a division, Earl Grey's amendment was rejected by a majority of 38 to 7. Lord St. Germans agreed to limit the duration of the Bill to the 1st of October, 1849, instead of "five years and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament." The other clauses were agreed to; and the Bill, with some few more alterations, passed through Committee, and was read a third time without opposition.

In the House of Commons it experienced from its first introduction the most determined opposition. A great struggle was made to prevent its being read even a first time. On the 30th of March, Sir James Graham having moved that the other orders of the days be postponed, in order that he might bring on his motion for the first reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill, Sir W. Somerville

moved a direct negative of Sir J. Graham's motion. Referring to the measures then in progress for the alteration of the Corn Laws, he said that great inconvenience would arise, not only from the postponement of the great measure, on which the hopes of England, Ireland, and the empire at large were set, but also from bringing on an exciting and exasperating debate on another measure, which the Government intended to postpone to a future day, even if it succeeded in carrying it at present. As Her Majesty had called the attention of Parliament to the state of Ireland on the 22nd of January, and as this Bill had not been introduced into the House of Lords until the 13th of February, nor passed until the 13th of March, he could not help asking why the House was to be compelled to interpose it now between the early accomplishment of the wishes of the people of Great Britain and Ireland on the subject of the Corn Importation Bill? He called on the Government, before it proceeded with this Bill, to lay on the table of the House those other Irish measures—for instance, the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill, the Irish Franchise Bill, and the Bill for the Amendment of the Municipal Corporations—which had been already stated to be in preparation.

Mr. Smith O'Brien seconded the appeal of Sir W. Somerville, and reminded Sir James Graham that he was then entering upon a contest which must of necessity last for months, for the Irish members were determined to use every form which the constitution afforded to oppose the Bill.

Sir James Graham said, that

by ordinary courtesy, and almost invariable usage, bills sent down from the House of Lords were read a first time as a matter of course. After explaining the causes which had led to some delay in the proceedings upon this Bill, he declared that Government was perfectly sincere in its efforts to press it forward with all reasonable speed. The Corn Importation Bill was, in the opinion of Government, the measure of primary importance, and its next stage would be forwarded with the least possible delay. If, however, the House, by a combination of parties, should determine not to entertain this Bill, he should tremble for the fate of Ireland; for no course more fatal to the maintenance of peace and order could be imagined. As to the threats of Mr. S. O'Brien, that he would use every form of the House to obstruct the progress of this Bill, he should be unworthy of public confidence if he yielded to them for a moment.

Mr. Shaw observed, that if the Government had administered the existing law with temper and firmness, it would have been sufficient to meet the present emergencies. But ever since their failure on the indictment against Mr. O'Connell and his party, they had been trading on the generosity of their friends, and on the meanness of their enemies, and so they were left without a party in Ireland. He then proceeded to retort, in terms of much severity, upon Sir James Graham, on account of an attack which the latter had made upon him in a former debate. This led to a rejoinder from Sir James Graham, and much personal recrimination.

Mr. O'Connell complained that Sir James Graham had begun his present combat with the people of

Ireland by an attempt to deprive them of the benefit of the sessional order. Sir James Graham had talked loudly of the moral effect to be produced in Ireland by the decision of the House on this question. Now the people of Ireland were accustomed to have majorities of that House against them; but they were not accustomed to have the Standing Orders of the House violated to enable Ministers to introduce coercion bills against them without notice. The Government would gain nothing by the present motion; and he, therefore, hoped that Sir Robert Peel would withdraw it. The Bill itself was entitled to receive the most decided opposition of Irish members.

Lord George Bentinck observed, that he had no right to consider himself as the leader of the party around him; but as that party did sometimes wish him to express its feelings to the House, he would inform Sir W. Somerville that that party, however friendly it was to the principle of protection, would not allow protection to be extended to the broad-day murderer and to the midnight assassin. He condemned, as much as any man could do, the dilatory proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in bringing in this measure, after all they had said in Her Majesty's Speech of the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination had been of late committed in Ireland. No Corn or Customs Act could ever compete in urgency with the necessity of pressing forward this measure for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. Having stated several cases in which women had been murdered in open daylight in Ireland, he added, that the Protection party would give its

heartly support to the Government so long as it showed itself in earnest in putting down murder and preventing assassination in Ireland. The blood of every man who should be murdered hereafter in Ireland would be on the head of the Ministers, and of that House, if they joined in retarding unnecessarily the progress of a measure like this. The party with which he had the honour to act yielded to none in love of liberty, but it would not allow the name of liberty to be prostituted to the protection of broad-day murder and midnight assassination.

Sir George Grey thought that the Corn Importation Bill ought to take precedence of the present measure.

Lord John Russell adopted the same view, adding, that if Sir James Graham should make out a case justifying a Bill like the present, he should feel himself at liberty to give his assent to it. At the same time he could not help adding, that if Government succeeded in reading this harsh measure a first time, it ought to follow it up by remedial measures, calculated to reach the causes of these disorders. A great moral advantage would be gained if the House should declare, that while it enforced the law against the assassin, it would search into the causes of his crimes, and would consider whether, by removing them, the necessity for such unconstitutional Bills might not in future be averted.

Mr. Henry Grattan declared his intention of supporting Sir William Somerville's amendment, but with a firm determination, nevertheless, to put down the spirit of insubordination which now prevailed in some districts in Ireland.

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Sir Robert Peel did not expect to have heard a doubt expressed that evening as to the sincerity of Her Majesty's Government in bringing forward this Bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. When the fitting time came, the House would see whether he was sincere in his declarations respecting his intention to proceed forthwith with the Corn Bill. It was, however, his duty to insist that this Bill should previously be read a first time. Lord George Bentinck had said, that Government would be responsible for every murder which should hereafter be committed in Ireland, if this Irish Bill were not passed, while the gentlemen on the Opposition benches contended that Government would be responsible for every man who died of starvation in Ireland, in case the Corn Bill were not passed. Between these two measures, he admitted that the Government was placed in a position of some difficulty, but he thought that it had reconciled its duty with those difficulties by proposing to read this Bill a first time. Ministers had been told that they should be met with every kind of delay upon this Bill. It was the duty of Government to disregard menaces of that kind, and to take that course which was most conducive to the public interest. It would not be seemly, in the present state of Ireland, not to take this measure into immediate consideration.

After some further discussion, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion of Sir James Graham—

Ayes		147
Noes		108

Majority for the Motion	39
[K]	

Sir James Graham then proceeded to make a statement of the reasons which induced him to move that the Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland should now be read a first time. His task in bringing in the present measure was painful, but it was accompanied by some topics of consolation. He had not to bring any charge against the people of Ireland generally; he had only to expose the outrages which had occurred within certain localities. Ministers had now conducted the government, during difficult times, for five years, and had discharged the arduous duties of their position without applying to Parliament for any extraordinary or unconstitutional powers. They had also proposed and carried, within that time, various measures conceived in a spirit not unfriendly to the people of Ireland. With reference to the present measure, painful and unconstitutional as it must appear to all to be, he could not reconcile it to himself to be a party to proposing it, without having previously made provision to relieve the physical wants of the people of Ireland, aggravated as they were by the failure of the potato-crop. Time was necessary for the full development of the other remedies proposed by Government for the distresses of Ireland; but no time ought to be lost in applying the present remedy to the evils of Ireland. In thirty-two counties of Ireland it would be found that life and property were as secure as they are in any county in Great Britain; and in eighteen of them, crime, instead of increasing, was actually diminishing. If it were not for the condition of five counties in Ireland, he should have had no occasion to bring forward a

measure like the present. Those five counties were the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Roscommon, Limerick, and Leitrim. The population of Ireland consisted of 8,175,124 souls, and that of these five counties consisted of 1,412,000. After reading an account of the number of homicides and other grievous crimes committed in Ireland, he showed that, while in the whole of that country the number of homicides did not, in the year 1845, exceed ninety-two, the number in those five counties amounted to forty-seven; and the like proportion was visible in the relative amount of other crimes, with this exception, that the nightly firing into dwelling-houses in those five counties amounted to seven-tenths of all that species of crime committed in Ireland. He then proceeded to classify the different species of crime committed in that country, and to bring specific instances of them under the notice of the House. It was some satisfaction to be able to state that these crimes were neither of a sectarian nor a political character, but were perpetrated indiscriminately on the Orangeman and the Catholic, on the Whig or the Tory. He then read a frightful catalogue of murders, committed in noon-day, upon persons who had taken or refused to give up portions of land, upon magistrates who had given offence by the vigorous execution of their magisterial functions, and upon witnesses who had given evidence in courts of justice. He showed that the parties who perpetrated these offences interfered in the most extraordinary manner. He contended that, unless such interference were prohibited, the influx of capital into Ireland would be stopped, and the poverty and dis-

trass of the people would remain for ever unchanged. The interposition of the Legislature had become indispensably necessary; and a memorial calling for it had been presented to the Lord-Lieutenant, by the magistrates and grand jurors of the five counties to which he had already referred. He then proceeded to describe the heads of the Bill sent down from the House of Lords for the repression of these outrages, and observed, that as he should have another opportunity of defending their policy, he would not enter at all into that subject at present. After dwelling with great emphasis on the recent murder of Mr. Carrick, and reading the able letter addressed by Mr. Ryan to Mr. O'Connell, calling upon that gentleman to give up his agitation against this measure, he implored honourable Members not to refuse a reading of this Bill, if they loved Ireland, abhorred injustice, and detested murder. He then moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The debate thus commenced was not suffered to come to a close till after repeated adjournments, and much loss of time.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the House in opposition to the Bill, on the next occasion when the subject was resumed. He did not deny the existence of disturbance and crime in certain parts of Ireland, neither would he palliate the atrocious attacks against life which had taken place; but he disputed the efficiency of the Ministerial remedy. Sir James Graham had failed to show that the measure would operate as a remedy; if this point had been made out, Mr. O'Connell would have given the Bill a hearty support. He called upon the Government to look into the real condition of the people of Ireland, and

to pass the only Coercion Act that was required—an Act to coerce the landlord who would not do his duty, and to rescue the people from their present condition. Of course the Government wished to see Ireland prospering, and they had given a strong proof of this desire. They had the power in their hands, and if they would take a manly tone, and adopt a temperate and dignified estimate of human nature with respect to Ireland, they might stand over her and wave the wand that would turn her misery and poverty to prosperity and happiness. He traced the outrages whose existence formed the pretext for the present coercive measure to the nature of land-tenure, and the anomalous relations between landlord and tenant. He referred to the Acts passed since the Union, to show the many unjust advantages conferred upon the landlord, and the consequent helplessness of the tenant. These advantages had proved fertile sources of murder, especially that which related to the power to distrain upon growing crops. "There was in Ireland what was called a 'starving season,' for about six weeks before the new harvest, and, if the growing crops were distrained, the labourers were deprived of their means of subsistence. They were prevented from digging: if their wives or children came out in the evening to take a few potatoes, they were consigned to a gaol; the husbands were driven to madness; and could it be a matter of surprise that this state of things was a fruitful source of crime?—of crime which did not exist in Ireland before the Union, but which was traceable directly to the legislation of that House." The evils which had been fostered under the existing system would not be

cured by a Coercion Bill. Similar experiments had been tried *seventeen times*, and every one of them had failed. This he showed in detail. As to remedies, Mr. O'Connell recommended measures for the adjustment of the tenure of land, and for securing to tenants a fair compensation for improvements; a modification of the Ejectment Bill, to check the wholesale clearance system; the extension of the Ulster tenant-right; a modification of the Grand Jury Law; a more adequate number of representatives in Parliament; adequate corporation reform; and a better distribution of the church temporalities. In conclusion, Mr. O'Connell moved his amendment, to the effect—that, instead of passing an arbitrary and unconstitutional Bill like the one proposed, they ought to adopt measures tending to eradicate the causes which produce crime.

Mr. Bernal Osborne seconded the amendment. He thought the tendency of the Bill was to inflame discontent, and insisted on the necessity of measures to remove the causes which led to the commission of outrages.

Mr. Sidney Herbert defended the Bill. He endeavoured to show that its object was the care of the poor man more than of the rich: the clause which made it penal for a man to be out of his residence between sunset and sunrise, except upon lawful cause, was specially intended for the protection of the helpless, inasmuch as the murders committed in broad day were upon the rich, and those at night chiefly upon the poor.

Lord John Russell thought that Sir James Graham had not made out his case, in so far as regarded the efficiency of the measure to remedy the admitted evil; he had

not shown in what way the Bill would prevent murder. In fact, the most important step of the whole deliberation, the connection of the evil with the remedy, had been lightly and briefly passed over. Lord John thought a milder measure would have been more effectual. If he agreed that the Bill should be read a first time, he was bound to state that, in the future stages, he should have objections to offer which would reach the foundations of some of the principal provisions. He did not think the House should now rest satisfied with copying the legislation of the last forty or fifty years, in reference to Irish grievances. He complained that Government had neglected to bring forward remedial measures in conjunction with the Coercion Bill, and stated differences in the policy of the Whigs, in Earl Grey's time, when introducing *their* coercive measure. Lord John Russell expressed satisfaction that the monstrous proposal originally made of making the Bill permanent had been abandoned. He trusted, before the Bill was read a second time, a measure would be introduced for adjusting arrangements between landlords and tenants.

On a subsequent night the discussion was resumed, when Mr. R. S. Carew, Mr. Dillon Browne, Mr. Poulett Scrope, and the O'Connor Don spoke against the Bill; Mr. Milnes supported it, as did Lord George Bentinck; and Lord Morpeth gave a qualified support to the first reading. He observed, that though he was ready to admit that remedial measures ought to have preceded, or, at any rate, to have accompanied this measure of coercion, yet he could not take upon himself the responsibility of refusing to give to the Government

some of the powers which they alleged to be essential to the security of human life in Ireland. Even now, when he was going to give a vote not in conformity with the majority of the representatives of Ireland, he was ready to allow that the people of that country, in honesty of dealing between man and man, and in patience under want and privation, were superior to any other people in the world. He was also ready to allow that it might be easy to pick out crimes more enormous in England than any committed in Ireland; but it was not the enormity, but the system of Irish crime, which called at present for some intervention on the part of the Legislature. He considered that this Bill was not calculated to gain its own ends; but that was a reason for considering its clauses in committee, especially as he could not refuse to legislate upon the subject altogether. He had been one of those who had originally supported the Appropriation Clause, and he had subsequently stated in his place in Parliament that that clause, baffled as it was, would not do full justice to the people of Ireland. He was also of opinion that all the franchises of Ireland, Parliamentary as well as municipal, ought to rest upon the same bases as those of England and Scotland. Though the Whig Government had introduced a Poor Law into Ireland, he thought that the relation between the property and the poverty of that country required further adjustment; and most earnestly did he hope that the new law of landlord and tenant which Government was going to propose would be formed with due consideration of the rights of the weak and defenceless. He was also of opinion that the bogs and waste

lands of Ireland might be made productive of greater advantage to its population. He then proceeded to remark, that whenever the period should arrive for the first reading of this Bill, some time must elapse before it arrived at its third reading. If in the interim the abhorrence with which these crimes had been branded by the popular leaders of Ireland should have produced a diminution of their number, and if the benevolent hand of Providence should have restored security to property and life, he hoped that Her Majesty's Government would meet that manifestation of improvement in a corresponding spirit, and would dispense with the whole, or with the severer part of this law; but if the event should be otherwise, then he must bow before the necessity, and accede to the demands of Government for increased powers. In the first speech he had ever made in Parliament, he had called upon England to be great and to make Ireland happy. Since that time England had gone on culminating in greatness; but he was afraid that, still, much was left for her to do in order to make Ireland happy.

After a great number of speeches against the Bill, chiefly from Irish members, insisting on nearly the same grounds of objection as those of which a summary has been given, Sir Robert Peel vindicated at considerable length the conduct of his Administration with respect to this Bill. He said that, on the very first day of the session, one of the first practical measures recommended to the House in Her Majesty's Speech was a measure calculated to give increased protection to life, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of deliberate assassination. There was an assurance given by the

House in return, that it was deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and that it would take it into immediate consideration. The Bill was then brought in and passed, with little opposition, in the House of Lords. It was then sent down to that House, and it had hitherto been the invariable practice of the House to give a Bill so introduced a first reading. He did not contest the right to oppose the first stage of such a measure; he was only considering whether the Government would have been justified in letting a Bill of such importance as the present lie upon the table without further notice. As to the injurious surmise that Government had interposed this measure for the purpose of getting rid of their measure on the Corn Laws, it was enough for him to say, at present, that the lapse of time, and many intervening events, had confirmed the impressions on which he had originally proposed the final and permanent adjustment of the Corn Laws. Events had proved to him that the restrictions which he once believed to be only impolitic, were now absolutely unjust; and his colleagues and himself were perfectly prepared to certify by any public act the sincerity of their convictions on that point. He then proceeded to an explanation of the reasons which had induced the Government to propose a measure of this harsh character towards Ireland. And for this purpose he endeavoured to establish three facts: 1st, that from the extent, frequency, and nature of the crimes committed, a necessity for a change in the law existed; 2ndly, that all the powers of the existing law had been tried and exhausted; 3rdly, that there was reasonable ground to hope that the present Bill would be

effectual for its object. He then proceeded to justify in detail the various clauses of the Bill, and to show that they were even more necessary for the protection of the poor than for the protection of the rich. He believed, that when the Bill was once passed, the knowledge of its existence would almost operate as a cure of the present disorders. He believed that now, as formerly, its dormant energies would be sufficient for the repression of crime, and that the publicity given to its powers would enable the Executive to dispense with the exercise of them at an early period. It would be delusive to propose this measure as a panacea for the disorders and grievances of Ireland, and he therefore at once admitted that it was an unmitigated evil and no remedy for them. He refused to discuss, on the present occasion, the various measures which had been proposed for the permanent relief of Ireland, for each of them deserved a separate discussion. With regard to the introduction of the principle of the English Poor Law into Ireland, he observed that there were many reasons which ought to induce the House to pause before it adopted in Ireland the principle that the unemployed poor had a right to relief from the land. Upon this topic he dilated at considerable length. Appealing then to the owners of property, he said, he would tell the members and landlords of Ireland, that he thought that they relied too much on the assistance of the Executive Government, and too little upon themselves; and that it was in their power to do more good for Ireland by their own exertions than any Government could do for them. If they would only meet together and

consider the condition of their country, the obligations of property, and the consequences of a harsh exercise of the powers which property gave them, they might, with a little liberality and forbearance, confer inestimable blessings on their country. He called upon them to follow the example of Lord G. Hill, who had converted 18,000 acres of waste land into a valuable property, and who, by a constant attention to his duties as a landlord, had conciliated to himself the goodwill of those who stood to him in the relation of tenants. By such conduct they would draw together the relations of rich and poor, and would ensure a confidence in the impartial administration of justice, which could not be accomplished by any direct efforts of legislation. There were obligations on property which laws could not instil or control, but which were essential to the good order and maintenance of society.

At length, on the 1st of May, this protracted discussion came to a close; the concluding debate contained scarcely anything at all novel or remarkable. The speakers were numerous. Mr. Colquhoun, the Attorney-General, Mr. W. R. Collett, Captain Fitzmaurice, and Major Beresford, advocated the principle of the Bill; Mr. Patrick Somers, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Timothy O'Brien, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Henry Grattan, Mr. Roche, Captain Layard, and Colonel Rawdon, spoke with much freedom against it; and Colonel Sibthorp closed the debate, in a speech in which he declared his intention neither to support nor oppose the Bill. It was so weak, futile, and inoperative, that he could not give it his sanction.

On a division, there appeared—
For the First Reading . . . 274
Against it 125

Majority 149

Sir Robert Peel then named the 25th of May for the second reading. Other measures, however, occupied the time of the House, and the Whitsuntide recess intervening, it was not till the 9th of June that the debate on the second reading commenced. The contest was now again resumed, with the same vehemence and determination as before, on the part of the opponents, and with equal prolixity on both sides; the debate being repeatedly adjourned, and continuing at intervals for many nights between the 9th and the 25th, when it was finally closed. It will suffice to select the most prominent speeches, a summary of which will indicate the positions assumed by the different parties in the controversy. It will be seen that while the liberal section of the Irish members adhered to their former grounds of hostility, the views of the English Whig party were considerably altered with respect to the Bill since its first reading. Upon the order of the day for the second reading being moved on the 9th of June—

Sir W. Somerville rose to move as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. He had hoped that, after the time which had elapsed since the introduction of this measure, and after the successful issue of the last debate in convincing the people of England that it was utterly inapplicable to the state of crime in Ireland, Her Majesty's Government would have abandoned it. He would not enter into the particular demerits of the present Bill, for those demerits had been

sufficiently exposed already. It was the same Bill which had been repeatedly passed during the last half century; and yet the House was again called upon to apply it as a panacea to the disease incident to the body corporate of Ireland. Could they hope that it would be more successful now than it had been formerly? No; they must go to the root of the evil. The body of the Irish people was full of wounds, and covered with putrid sores and ulcers, and the disease under which it was labouring was a dislike to the law of the land. Until they made them love that law, by rendering it impartial, there would be neither health, nor peace, nor contentment in that country. It had been said that the cessation of crime, which had recently occurred in Ireland, was owing to the debates which had recently taken place in that House. He implored the House not to deceive itself with that notion, for the people who committed these crimes knew little and cared less about the debates of Parliament. He then called the attention of the House to the slow progress of this Bill through both branches of the Legislature. The Queen's Speech, in which the frequency of assassination in Ireland was a prominent feature, was delivered on the 22nd of January. No Bill for the prevention of assassination was introduced into the House of Lords till the 16th of February, and the Bill which was then introduced was subsequently discharged on the 20th of the same month. The present Bill was introduced on the 23rd of February, but was not read a third time till the 13th of March, nearly two months after the meeting of Parliament. On the 15th of March it came down

to that House, and was ordered to be printed. On the 30th of March it was ordered to be read a first time; and now, when it was nearly five months since the opening of Parliament, they were called upon to read it a second time. He contended that, in allowing this delay, if the Bill were necessary, the conduct of the Government was without excuse. Supposing that similar crimes had been prevalent in Yorkshire or Durham, would English Members have allowed a Bill like the present to have hung up for five months, as a subject for the Government to play fast and loose with at its pleasure? He reminded Lord George Bentinck that on the 22nd of March he had stated, on behalf of his party, that if there was not an urgent and immediate necessity for passing this Bill, that party would not support it, because they admitted it to be most unconstitutional. Now, did this delay of five months show an urgent and immediate necessity for this Bill? If it did not, then he called upon Lord George Bentinck, without regard to its merits, to call upon his friends to reject this Bill, on account of the extraordinary conduct of Ministers, who, if their pretexts were true, ought not to have lost a moment in converting it into law.

Mr. Bernal seconded the amendment.

After some other speeches against the Bill in a very thin House, Mr. Osborne contended that Her Majesty's Government were treating the Irish people with the most insufferable contempt in rising to reply to the speeches which had just been made against this Bill. He was particularly severe on Lord Lincoln for his silence, and called on Sir Robert Peel not to permit an important debate like

the present to terminate in so unsatisfactory a manner.

The Earl of Lincoln exonerated himself from the charge of having intended to treat either Ireland or the Irish Members with disrespect, by the silence which he had hitherto observed on this subject. He assured the House, that however ignorant or incapable he might be on Irish affairs, he had always intended to speak upon this Bill, and to explain his own views and those of the Government with respect to it; but when an attempt was twice made within ten minutes to count out the House, and when there were only three or four Irish Members in attendance, he thought that he should be showing greater respect to the people of Ireland by endeavouring to postpone to a later hour of the evening those observations which he wished to address to it as Secretary for Ireland, than by making them at an hour when so thin an audience was present. He then proceeded to defend the Government from the inconsistent charges which had been preferred against it. The Government had been accused by one party of having introduced this measure prematurely, and by another party of having delayed it too long. He showed that both accusations were unfounded; but admitted, that if the Government were to be found guilty of either, he would prefer that it should be found guilty of the last. He thought, however, that the charge preferred against the Ministers for delaying the progress of the Bill, after it came into the House of Commons, proceeded with a very indifferent grace from the lips of Sir William Somerville, who, if he recollected rightly, had moved the postponement of the first reading of it to a distant day,

and he thereby made himself a partner in the misconduct, if such it were, which he had attributed to the Government. He acknowledged that the Bill might be unconstitutional; but he contended that he was justified by a stern and unbending necessity. He denied that it was an infringement on the liberty of the subject; and maintained that it was a Bill, not so much for the coercion, as for the protection of the well-disposed citizen. The only liberty which it infringed was the liberty to commit outrage and murder; for in the five counties to which it was intended to apply there was no liberty for the peaceful and orderly. He then proceeded to refute Mr. O'Connell's assertion, that the outrage and murders which this Bill was intended to check were agrarian disturbances, traceable to the practice of depopulating estates, and other circumstances connected with the existing relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland,—by reading a mass of criminal returns from the five counties to be affected by this Bill, which showed that, though in their origin many of the disturbances might have been connected with land, that was not the case at present; and that, in point of fact, there was no social or domestic relation in life which was free from the system of terror now enforced on individuals in Ireland. He also proved, by a comparison of the amount of crime committed in those five counties, during the last five months of the present, and the corresponding months of the last year, that Mr. O'Connell was in error when he stated that crime had diminished in Ireland since the introduction of this Bill. Sir William Somerville

had assumed the same fact in his speech of that evening, but he was deeply grieved to be compelled to undeceive both gentlemen on a point which was of the greatest importance in the consideration of this matter. He argued from these circumstances, that the necessity for this Bill was completely made out, and that it had not been resorted to until every means of repression provided by the existing law had been tried in vain. As futurity was incapable of proof, he could not by any train of argument undertake to demonstrate that this Bill would be efficacious for the objects which it was intended to accomplish. He would, however, express his belief that it would be successful; and one of his reasons for that belief was the success which had attended a similar measure, proposed, in 1835, by the Whig Government. He then proceeded to defend the present Bill in its various details; and in the course of his defence called upon Lord John Russell to explain how he reconciled it to himself to reject it altogether, after voting as he had done for its first reading, and after declaring that he intended to amend several of its clauses in committee. He denied that the Government had introduced this Bill without accompanying it with corresponding measures for the amelioration of the social condition of Ireland, and referred to the Bills which had been already passed this session, and to those of which he had given notice for an early day, as a proof that Government was not inattentive to the wants of the people of Ireland in their present emergency.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell observed that, if he could look upon this

Bill as a measure for the protection of life, no party considerations should prevent him from supporting it, but hitherto he had heard nothing which could induce him to look upon it in that light. Referring to the measures by which this oppressive Bill was to be accompanied, he expressed a hope that the Landlord and Tenant Bill, which Lord Lincoln was about to introduce, would be well digested and carefully prepared, for a good Bill on that subject would tend more even than a permanent Coercion Bill to put down agrarian disturbances and every other disorder of Ireland.

Lord George Bentinck observed, that it would be in the recollection of the House that shortly before the Easter recess he had given notice, that whilst he and his friends were prepared to support this measure, provided the Government, by their conduct in pressing it with all due haste through the House, proved their sincerity, they were not prepared, on the other hand, if Ministers allowed matters of less importance to prevent its progress, to give them assistance in carrying so unconstitutional a Bill through Parliament. Now this Bill had come down to the House on the 13th of March—it was not read a first time till the 1st of May—and no step, till now, had since been taken to forward it a single stage. Consistently with the course which he had announced before Easter, he now declared that the *casus fœderis* had arrived, on which his friends could no longer give their support to Her Majesty's Government. They had, however, graver reasons than these for opposing the Government. They refused to trust it with the custody of any unconstitutional powers. The

ignorance or the double-dealing which Ministers had displayed on other questions prevented his friends from trusting them at all. Were they, who falsely told the country that famine would be raging in Ireland at this very moment, to be trusted in any of their other statements? It was mockery and insult, both to England and to Ireland, for Ministers to brandish before their eyes a measure which they never intended to carry into effect; and feeling it to be mockery and insult, he would oppose this measure to the uttermost, and would do his best to kick it and the Ministry out together. He confessed that he should have preferred a direct amendment of a want of confidence in Ministers to the amendment now proposed. Sir Robert Peel used to inform the House that he would not be a Minister on sufferance; but he appealed to the House whether Sir Robert Peel was now anything better than such a Minister, supported as he was by none but his forty paid janissaries, and the seventy other Members who, in supporting him, blazoned their own shame? He then uttered a severe invective against Sir Robert Peel for having separated himself, in 1827, from the Government of an illustrious relative of his (Mr. Canning), on the ground that he could not support a Minister who supported Roman Catholic Emancipation; when he (Sir Robert Peel) afterwards stated, in his place in Parliament, that in 1825 he had declared to Lord Liverpool that that question could not be safely resisted much longer. Was not Sir Robert Peel guilty of most dishonest conduct in resisting Roman Catholic Emancipation for four years after the period at which

he had come to such a conclusion? The country would not twice forgive in the same man the same offence. It was time now that atonement should be made to the betrayed honour of Parliament, and the betrayed constituencies of the empire. It was time that Europe and the world should know that treachery had been committed by the Ministers in power, but that they did not represent the honour of England. The agricultural interests might be betrayed and ruined; but let not the world think that England was a participator in the guilt of those who now sat on the Treasury benches. The time was now come when those who loved the treason which had been recently committed, though they hated the traitor, should join with those who sat on the Protection benches, in showing that they did not approve the recent conduct of Ministers.

Mr. Sidney Herbert rose with great warmth to vindicate the Government from the charges which Lord George Bentinck, with his usual license, had considered himself entitled to cast on Her Majesty's Government. He would not impute to others motives which he should scorn, if they imputed to himself, nor would he import into that House terms which were better suited for any other arena than that where gentlemen of condition were convened to discuss solemnly and deliberately the great interests of the country. The noble lord had accused the Government of not being in earnest with this Bill, because it was now engaged at the commencement of June in discussing the second reading of it. Who had caused that delay except the noble lord, who was now among the first to com-

plain of it? The noble lord was once among the foremost to call for the passing of this measure. Where was now all the indignation and horror which he had formerly expressed at the frequency of outrage and assassination in Ireland? Formerly the noble lord had told the House, that if it delayed, even for a single day, to pass this Bill, the blood of every man murdered in Ireland would be on the head of the Ministers, and of every Member who supported them. On whose head was that blood to be now? When the noble lord had answered that question, he would tell him that the Government would persevere in this measure in spite of that factious combination which he had just made with the party opposite, whose motives in opposing this Bill he (Mr. Sidney Herbert) respected, and did not venture to blame. Was the noble lord aware of the rumours which were now about town that some of the noble lords and gentlemen below the gangway had made an offer to Lord John Russell to assist him in defeating this Bill, and in throwing out the Ministry; and that Lord John Russell, with the manliness which belonged to his character, had treated that offer with that which it would not be parliamentary to call contempt?

This declaration elicited loud cries of "Name, Name," but Mr. Herbert declined to respond to the call. After some discussion of a conversational character, Mr. Elliot Yorke asked Lord John Russell whether any such negotiation as that to which reference had been made had been carried on between him and any of the Protectionist party.

Lord John Russell declared that no proposition of the kind had been

made to him from the quarter referred to. He then justified his own course in voting against the second reading, after supporting the first reading of the Bill. Lord G. Bentinck had come to this conclusion on grounds satisfactory to himself, and he (Lord J. Russell) had done the same; but those grounds were public grounds, and there had been no private understanding between them.

Mr. S. Herbert observed, that after this declaration he was convinced of the untruth of the rumours which he had mentioned, and begged to withdraw his observations respecting them.

Mr. Hawes could not concur in the arguments which had been directed against this Bill, on the score of delay, by several Members on both sides of the House—for, considering the other important business which had been before Parliament, it appeared to him that that delay was unavoidable. He concurred, however, with some other Members who had spoken, in thinking that there was no such mass of crime in Ireland, at present, as would justify the introduction of this measure. He further showed, from the criminal returns, that ever since the year 1843 there had been a large, decisive, and progressive diminution of crime in Ireland. He also showed that the price of land in Ireland had been advancing for some time past, and was still advancing—that its trade and manufactures had been and were improving, and the consumption of excisable articles had been and was increasing. How, then, was it possible to say that this Bill was necessary for the preservation of life and property?

Lord F. Egerton observed that there were certain broad facts on

the record which he could not deny. He believed that there was a diminution of crime generally throughout Ireland, but only in one of the five counties affected by this Bill; while in the other four counties, which contained a population equal to one-sixth of the whole population of Ireland, the crimes which this Bill sought to prevent rather than to punish, had increased full 60 per cent. The question to be really considered by the House, before it assented to this Bill, was this:—"Were the ordinary powers of the law sufficient to repress the existing disorders?" He frankly confessed that he thought that they were not. Nay, he would venture to predict, that if Lord John Russell should, as was expected, shortly become Minister, and if his benevolent projects for the conciliation and amelioration and regeneration of the people of Ireland should lag behind the progress of these social evils, which all lamented,—as it was very probable, that without any fault of his they would,—he would be found coming down to Parliament to propose a measure with clauses, either analogous to those of the present Bill, or only differing from them in departing more widely from the constitution. There were portions of the present debate to which he had listened with great pain. He did not wish to re-infuse acrimony into a discussion which for some time had been conducted with exemplary moderation; but he must express his unaffected regret, that differences on politics had led to the sacrifice of the feelings of private friendship. He then disclaimed the appellation of a renegade, which Lord G. Bentinck had applied to several gentlemen as honourable as any in the House, and amongst others to himself.

He concluded by stating that this measure had not been proposed as a cure for the evils of Ireland; that he did not support it as such cure; but that he did support it as the means of putting down certain crimes which were prevalent in certain districts of Ireland.

Sir R. Inglis rose to explain the reasons of his vote in support of this Bill, in consequence of Lord G. Bentinck's declaration on a former evening, that all the Members who sat around him had made up their minds to oppose it, and to support the amendment of Sir W. Somerville, with the view of turning out the present Government at all events. He was speaking for himself alone; but having felt that there was a necessity for a measure like the present, he would not allow any collateral matter to disturb the vote which he had originally given in its favour. He should give the same confidence to Sir R. Peel which he had formerly given to Lord John Russell, when that noble lord had introduced, upon the responsibility of the Government, a measure similar to or even stronger than, the present. He could not justify the long and inexplicable delay of the Government, in deferring to this period of the session the second reading of a Bill which they deemed of such vital importance; he would, therefore, tell them, that though he was prepared to support this measure, provided it remained unaltered, he would be ready to oppose it should they consent to allow it to be mutilated like the Bill they abandoned on the 16th of February.

Mr. Colquhoun frankly admitted that Ministers had made out an impregnable case, and that the proofs which had convinced the House of Lords were sufficient to

convince the House of Commons. He thought, however, that Ministers had not pressed their Bill afterwards as rapidly as they ought to have done. The Bill, as it stood, was scarcely adequate to the emergency, and yet Lord J. Russell had objected to two of its most valuable clauses—the curfew clause and the transportation clause. He had noted some extraordinary words which fell from Sir R. Peel, and which filled him with alarm, lest they were employed to provide him with a loophole through which he might creep to the abandonment of those clauses in Committee. If those clauses were abandoned, then the Bill would not be worth the paper on which it was written, for the repression of crime. He therefore called upon Sir J. Graham to inform him distinctly, when he addressed the House, whether the Government intended to stand by those clauses or not. If Sir J. Graham declined to afford him that information, and refused to give him an explicit assurance as to those two clauses, he (Mr. Colquhoun) should certainly not vote for the second reading of this Bill; but if Sir J. Graham spoke out manfully, and declared that the Government would maintain those clauses, he would give it his strenuous support. He then discussed at considerable length the question, whether the Conservative party would be in a better situation by supporting Sir R. Peel as Minister, or by expelling him from power and placing Lord J. Russell in his place. He ultimately decided the question by declaring that it would be better for the Conservative party to have Lord J. Russell in office, whose projects they could defeat by meeting them with their forces undivided, than Sir R. Peel, who, by

creating division in their ranks, was enabled to carry out all the schemes of their opponents.

Lord John Russell, after a few preliminary observations on the speech of Sir R. Inglis, said, that in commencing an examination of this Bill, he was almost tempted to take the same course which a Minister of the Crown sometimes took in proposing a measure of importance, and to propose that that paragraph of the Queen's Speech should be read on which the present measure was founded. Now, giving Ministers every credit for their wish to secure property and life, he must say that the delay of five months after such an announcement could not have been of any advantage to them in securing confidence to the measure which they had brought forward, either on the grounds on which they proposed it, or on the details which they had included within it. In reply to the argument, that Ministers had been prevented from bringing this measure forward sooner by the state of public business, he observed that two courses had been open to them. One would have been, seeing that life was in danger and that famine was impending over the country, to introduce a temporary measure for the preservation of life, and a temporary measure for the supply of food, and to have left the great permanent measure for the adjustment of the Corn Laws for subsequent consideration; but it was clear that, as soon as they attempted to unite a temporary measure of restriction with a permanent system of Corn Laws, they must excite a formidable opposition. Another course would have been to advise Her Majesty not to allude to the subject of Irish outrages and murders in her Speech; to have

passed the Corn Laws and the Custom Laws, and then to have considered whether they would introduce such a measure as that which was then before the House. Referring to the question Lord Lincoln had asked him, namely, 'why he, who had voted in favour of a similar measure in 1835, refused to vote, in favour of this measure in 1846?'—he replied, that each case must be judged by its own circumstances, and that it was no justification to say that, because a peculiar course had been pursued at one time, it ought therefore to be pursued at another. In the year 1819 several new and unconstitutional Acts were brought in by the Government of that day for the purpose of putting down democratical outrages. Those outrages were repeated during the period of his Administration. He did not, however, renew those unconstitutional measures, but called upon Parliament for a larger military and constabulary force, and succeeded in repressing them without applying for any extraordinary powers. The same course was subsequently pursued by Sir R. Peel under still more trying circumstances, and was pursued, he was happy to say, with the same success. Again, in the year 1833, an Irish Coercion Bill was introduced into Parliament more harsh and oppressive even than the present. In 1834 it was mitigated, and again in 1835 it was still further mitigated, until it met with the support of nearly every party in the House. He must, however, remind those who then heard him, that in 1833, when Lord Althorp introduced his measure of severity, he proposed several measures for the improvement and conciliation of Ireland, and that in 1835, when it was renewed, full

confidence was placed by the people of Ireland in the Whig Administration that it would not abuse the power so entrusted to it. From 1835 to 1840 the Act was in existence, but not in operation; and in 1840 the Whig Government determined to let it expire. He then proceeded to show that all the moral effect of this Bill in repressing disorder had been lost by the delay which had occurred in forwarding it through Parliament; and to oppose it, on the ground that there were not in the state of crime in Ireland sufficient reasons for a measure so severe; that its provisions, whilst they were harsh towards the innocent, were ineffective in detecting the criminal, and that they were not accompanied by such measures of remedy and conciliation as ought to accompany any measure of restriction. He had mentioned on a former occasion that he intended to offer to the clause shutting up men in their cottages from sunset to sunrise the strongest opposition, and that he should propose its omission in Committee. He should not have refused his consent to this Bill if he had deemed it necessary, on the ground stated by Lord G. Bentinck, that he had no confidence in the Government. Politically speaking, he had no confidence in the Government; and he was justified in having no confidence in it, by the measures which the Ministers had introduced even during the present year. Those measures were a practical testimony that the Government now in power had been mistaken, and that the Government which it had supplanted was in the right. He called the attention of the House to the fact, that, slandered as the late Ministers had been, not by Sir R. Peel, but by some of his colleagues,

for their scheme of religious education, for their wish to unite the Protestant and Roman Catholic population in the bonds of love and amity, and for their relaxation of the protection laws, they had been followed, on all those measures—nay, more, the Ministers boasted that on education and on the Corn Laws they had gone further even than their Whig masters. Giving them every credit for having acted on honourable motives, thinking that their present course was a wise and improved course, he did expect that some expression of regret would have fallen from them, that the late Ministers should have been so long the mark of slander and calumny. Sir J. Graham had accused them of being pirates who set fire to the ship as they left it. It now appeared, that having got possession of the ship, the present Ministers had lived on the stores which their predecessors had left behind, had guided themselves by the charts which they had left in the cabin, and had steered by the compass which they had left on the deck; and having done all this, it would not have been too much to have expressed some regret that the Whig Ministers had been so slandered. He had felt those slanders deeply, and if he had received satisfaction from seeing measures founded on such principles succeed in Parliament, still he should have received more, had his opponents had the justice to confess that he and his colleagues had not deserved those invectives by which they had been assailed, because they had seen earlier than the Government what was best for the country. After refuting several arguments urged by Mr. Colquhoun in the course of his speech, he proceeded to address himself to those gentlemen, who

from the regard which they felt for the Government, owing to its liberal commercial feeling, were going to vote for a measure which in their consciences they disapproved. If the House passed this Bill under the notion that a case was made out for it, and that it would tend to the security of life and property, they would be acquitted by their consciences; but he implored those who had no confidence in the Bill itself, and thought it a bad and unconstitutional measure, and only to be supported because it was accompanied by other measures for the benefit of England, to consider what an argument they would be giving by their conduct, not only to those who sought repeal, but to those who went much further. He therefore called on the Members, if they thought this measure right, to pass the second reading of it and to go into Committee; but if they thought it wrong, to reject it altogether; for any trifling with it would produce a loss of confidence, which would not be reproduced in one or even in five years, but would be an irrecoverable loss now and for ever.

Mr. Disraeli said that at any time he should be loth to pass a Coercion Bill for Ireland; but there were now circumstances which rendered him more loth than ever to pass such a measure. After going through a series of memoranda, which he called the statistics of shuffling, for the purpose of proving that there was nothing to justify the fact, that at the end of June Ministers were proposing the second reading of a measure which they had announced on the 22nd of January, he declined to enter into the merits of the Bill itself. That was a task wholly unnecessary, especi-

ally as the remedy provided in this Bill had no application to the long and authentic list of outrages with which Ministers had favoured the House. He then proceeded to defend Lord G. Bentinck from the charge of inconsistency preferred against him by Sir R. Peel in voting for the first and against the second reading of this Bill: and then for his recent vote on the Factory Bill. Even if he had been guilty of inconsistency, Lord G. Bentinck had violated no confidence and betrayed no trust. It could not be said that he had got into Parliament by declaring opinions which he had afterwards deserted, or that, by a system of organized duplicity, he had supplanted a rival candidate, by promising to vote against measures which he afterwards supported, though Sir R. Peel had been guilty of each of these crimes. But this was not a mere personal quarrel about consistency between Lord G. Bentinck and Sir R. Peel—much higher interests were involved—the good faith and honour of the representatives of the empire; and he would now tell the Ministers, that though they might have forgotten their pledges, they were remembered by their deceived constituencies. Mr. Disraeli proceeded to deliver an invective of great severity against Sir Robert Peel with reference to his conduct on the Roman Catholic question, reasserting a charge which had been made by Lord George Bentinck on a former evening against Sir R. Peel, of having acted disingenuously and ungenerously towards Mr. Canning. He vindicated the language and conduct of Lord George Bentinck with reference to this charge.

The long episode in this debate
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bate which this controversy produced, being wholly of a personal nature, it is unnecessary in this place to refer to it further. Sir R. Peel replied to the charge at great length, and the discussion of the matter occupied a whole evening. Lord Morpeth, Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Villiers, and other members who spoke on the occasion, declared that Sir R. Peel had completely vindicated his conduct from the aspersions made upon it. Some members of the Protectionist party, however, still maintained that the accusations of Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli were unrefuted.

The debate on the merits of the Bill was resumed after this interruption by Mr. Sharman Crawford, who said, that although upon this Bill he should go into the same lobby with Lord G. Bentinck and his friends, he wished to have it distinctly understood that he had no other sentiments in common with them. He then proceeded to point out the defects of this Bill, and to explain what he considered to be the causes and the remedies of crime in Ireland. Remedial measures would be more effectual than coercive measures in restoring order and tranquillity to Ireland; and among the remedial measures which he recommended were a well-organized Poor Law, a more effective system of police, and the establishment of agricultural schools in every district of Ireland.

Mr. Roebuck observed, that if his vote were given on this Bill as an isolated measure, he should certainly vote against it as being at once mischievous and inefficacious. He was bound, however, to look upon it in another point of

view than its own merits, and to ask several disagreeable questions before he could make up his mind to vote against it. Lord G. Bentinck had declared that he had no confidence in the Government, and had, therefore, determined to vote against this Bill; but after the speech he had made upon the first reading of it, it did not follow that if he could get rid of the present Ministers he would not propose the very same measure, and seek to administer it by an executive Government of protectionist members. But why had not Sir R. Peel the confidence of that noble lord and his party? Merely because he had passed a Corn Bill which the people of England had long desired. Leaving Lord G. Bentinck for a short time, he turned to Lord J. Russell and his friends on the Opposition benches. He traced the history of Coercion Bills for some years back—showed that Earl Grey's coercion Bill, with its court-martial clauses and its domiciliary visit clauses, was the severest Coercion Bill ever placed on the statute-book; and complained that Lord J. Russell, who had now changed his opinions on the subject of coercion, had never expressed any regret for the cutting censure which he had cast upon those who then opposed that measure. He then alluded to the Coercion Bill introduced in 1835, which was quite as severe as the present, and read several extracts from the speeches of the Whigs, and particularly of Mr. O'Connell in its support. Owing to these circumstances, he wanted to know, before he ousted Sir R. Peel from office on account of this Bill, whether he was ousting him for the benefit of those who would reintroduce it as soon as confidence

in them was restored. He would therefore ask Lord John Russell what the House was to expect from him with regard to the administration of the law in Ireland, provided this Bill was successfully opposed on the present occasion? It was well known that, last winter, Lord J. Russell had been called on to form an Administration. It was said that the Earl of Bessborough was to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and that he was to be so on the express condition that he should be armed with a Coercion Bill.

Lord J. Russell.—That is not true.

Mr. Roebuck admitted that after that answer the argument which he had intended to raise on that rumour was at an end; but he must remind the House that this Bill was first introduced in the House of Lords, and that the most marked supporters of it in that assembly had been the political friends of Lord J. Russell. He had, therefore, every right to believe that they, too, would sanction a Bill like the present if the Administration were changed. He considered himself justified in looking to all these circumstances before he made up his mind on the vote which he should give that night. He found two sets of gentlemen under their respective leaders, who had never voted in favour of the same measure before, ready to vote against a Bill, which one of them had supported and the other would support, if they were in office. Unless he should receive a distinct intimation from Lord J. Russell that he would no longer adopt towards Ireland the wild and severe measures which the Whig Government had formerly enforced, he should certainly

not vote against the second reading of this Bill now ; and if he did receive such an intimation, he should say that the change of opinion which it would display was expressed at an inopportune time, in an inopportune manner, and for an inopportune object. For if the opposition which he should then be compelled to give this Bill, should be successful, it would unsettle the present Administration, without giving the country a chance of a strong and beneficial Administration in its place for many years to come.

Lord John Manners said that his objection to the Bill was not one of party but of principle. He considered the measure neither novel nor necessary, and that it was not calculated to meet the evils of Ireland. As a Whig measure of coercion he opposed it upon Tory principles.

Sir James Graham, in defence of the Bill, replied to the observations in which Lord John Russell had found fault with the Government for their delay in forwarding it in the House of Commons, and showed that nothing could have been more injurious to the country than both the two courses recommended in lieu of that taken by the Government. He admitted that this Bill was unconstitutional, and that Ministers were bound to prove the necessity of the case before they asked the House to consent to it. As attempts had been made to cut down the facts of the case originally made out by the Irish Government, he re-stated many of them, and established by reference to the criminal returns, that in certain parts of Ireland, crimes, dangerous to life and property, were increasing to a fearful extent. He then replied to the

arguments of many of the previous speakers in the debate, took a rapid review of the remedies proposed by Mr. S. Crawford and Lord John Russell for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland, and contrasted with these projects, which he called theoretical, the various practical measures, some of which had been already carried, and some of which had as yet only been proposed by the Government during the present Session. He then referred to the appeal which Lord John Russell had made to himself personally respecting the conduct which he had formerly displayed towards the Whig Government. He had long known and appreciated his lordship's character. He had always considered him a bold and a generous man ; and but for the noble lord's own expressions, he would not have believed that any feeling of angry resentment could have so many years remained in his bosom, for the use of expressions extorted by a sense of public duty. He defended himself against the charge of having been deficient in fairness to the noble lord, in not having retracted, after he had changed his opinion on the subject of the Corn Laws, the language which he had formerly addressed to him and his colleagues. When the noble lord asserted that the partisans of Sir R. Peel had overthrown the Whig Government, by opposing the fiscal measures which they had afterwards supported, he must remind him, that having overthrown the Government of Sir Robert Peel in 1835, by means of the Appropriation Clause, he (Lord John Russell) had afterwards abandoned it in a manner which he (Sir J. Graham) would not characterize. Then as to the

doctrines of free trade, he must repeat that the noble lord and his friends had been but sudden converts. Let any man read Mr. Labouchere's speech on proposing the Sugar Duties in 1840, and he would see that the demarcation between free-labour sugar and slave-labour sugar was as strongly laid down in that speech as ever it had been by Her Majesty's present Government. As to free trade in corn, not long before his abandonment of office, Lord Melbourne had declared it to be downright insanity; but a change of opinion suddenly came over his lordship and the members of his cabinet, and at a particular moment, when power was fast departing from their hands. There was this difference between the policy of Sir R. Peel and of Lord Melbourne. Sir R. Peel asserted the principles of free trade, and thereby sacrificed his influence, and it might be his office; whereas Lord Melbourne asserted them in order to gain influence and retain power thereby. Such being the case, retraction of his former censures was impossible, though if those censures had been conveyed with too much bitterness he was sorry for it. He declared that it was the intention of the Government to adhere to the curfew clauses, and not to recede from them on any account, in case the second reading of the Bill should be carried. He implored the House to consider the serious consequences which were likely to ensue next winter in case this Bill should be rejected. Those who doubted of its necessity ought to resist it; but those who were satisfied of that necessity ought to give it their cordial support, independent of any confidence they might or

might not have in Her Majesty's Government, and not reject it on account of any other secondary considerations.

Mr. Labouchere commented on the singular fact, that Sir J. Graham should have ventured to give the House a lesson on consistency, and he denied that he had ever drawn the line of demarcation to which Sir J. Graham had referred between free-labour sugar and slave-labour sugar. He was grateful to Sir R. Peel for the Corn Bill, but could not on that account grant him a complete control over the liberties of Ireland.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien said that whatever might be thought of this as a curfew Bill, there were reasons for concluding that it would be a welcome curfew to the existing Administration. It would extinguish lights in a domestic hearth, from which confidence was entirely excluded; and those who voted against it would only be enacting the part of a friendly Iris,—

"Quæ luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus."

In the county in which he resided in Ireland, he could not as a magistrate recommend the enforcement of the clause which punished men for being out of their houses between sunset and sunrise; for the peasantry, who travelled with their wares from Galway to Limerick, were obliged to be on the road all night in order to reach Limerick market early in the morning.

Mr. Hume congratulated the House on the great change of opinion which had taken place of late years with regard to Coercion Bills; for in former times the opponents to them had never mustered more than eighty-nine upon any division. Considering the conciliatory expressions used by the members of the Go-

vernment, last Session, in every debate relating to Ireland, he could not conceive the reasons which had induced them to have recourse to measures of coercion during the present Session. He attributed the disturbances of Ireland to the existence of the penal laws, which, though nominally, had not been practically repealed. The misrule of England had been the cause of the misery of Ireland, and the misery of Ireland was the fertile source of its offences and crimes. Ireland would be a stumbling-block to every Administration until the axe was laid to "its tree of discontent," and nothing nourished that tree of discontent so much as the sinecures in the Established Church.

Lord Newport opposed the Bill. Mr. C. Buller spoke at some length against it, but expressed in strong terms his sense of the injustice of the charges which had been raked up against Sir R. Peel by Lord G. Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli, contending that those odious charges, instead of sinking him in public estimation, had only rallied the feeling of the country strongly in his favour. Next to the injustice of making those accusations at all, was the injustice of making them without even a shadow of proof to sustain them. He hoped, however, that out of the state of feeling exhibited on the Protection benches, there might arise a better spirit of legislation for Ireland.

Mr. Spooner supported the Bill, not, however, upon the ground of confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers, but upon the statements which had been laid upon the table.

Mr. Sheil remarked that necessity was sometimes the plea of a good Government, but of a bad Government it was the worst pretence. That in the present case it

was a pretence, and not an argument, he undertook that evening to prove. He also undertook to show that the criminalities of Ireland were the result of that moral distemperament which arose from its misgovernment; and in that part of his task he should have to animadvert on the policy which Sir R. Peel had pursued towards Ireland. He had often made such animadversions; but in so doing he hoped that he had never forgotten that it was to Sir R. Peel he owed the privilege of pronouncing that condemnation in Parliament; and as, when he was in his high and palmy state as the head of the Conservative party, he had endeavoured to avoid the use of wantonly offensive expressions, so now, when his fortune appeared to have undergone some temporary change, it should be his (Mr. Sheil's) care that the language of strong animadversion should be entirely dissociated from personal disrespect. For he hoped that the Premier, who had just displayed the courageous virtue of dashing the sliding scale to pieces, would yet have the felicity of making a recantation of his Irish heresies. He believed that when the Roman Catholic question was adjusted, it was the determination of Sir R. Peel to carry out its principles, had he remained in office; but, during the time in which he had been in opposition, he had done his worst to obstruct the Whigs in carrying out that measure, and in ameliorating the condition of Ireland. Witness his conduct on the two questions of Municipal Reform and of the Irish Registration. Sir R. Peel had lately declared his intention to amend the Acts which he had formerly obstructed; but what a satire was that on his previous proceedings! As soon as he came

into power, he flung aside those instruments of molestation; but he had nevertheless left the law on both questions in a state of ambiguity; and, now that the country was on the eve of a general election, he proffered it a Coercion instead of a Registration Bill. Having come into power, he found himself surrounded by difficulties of his own creation. There was the expression about "aliens" used by Lord Lyndhurst, respecting which he would not say a word at present, as he understood that Lord Lyndhurst had relapsed into Serjeant Copley. Then there was the fatal step of raising the most violent partisans of Orange politics in Parliament to seats on the judicial bench. Sir R. Peel had endeavoured, by his sayings, to counteract his doings; yet, between his sayings and doings, there was an antithesis amounting to contradiction; and thus, whilst he weakened the attachment of his friends, he did not succeed in gaining the affection of his opponents. The consequence was that the whole of Ireland went into opposition. Agitation recommenced with redoubled force. The Repeal magistrates were dismissed. Then followed the monster meetings, the monster indictment, and the monster trial, wherein the world beheld with amazement the Liberator of Catholic Ireland tried by Protestant grocers and Protestant tallow-chandlers, under the auspices of the man who had introduced a most admirable Jury Act for the people of England. All this, too, crowned by the decision of the Lord Chief-Justice of England, who gave back the Liberator to the embraces of his grateful countrymen, and converted the portal of his prison into an arch of triumph. How could they wonder,

then, that when justice had thus committed suicide, the events to which he had been referring should have affected all classes in Ireland from the highest to the lowest, and that, when the atmosphere was full of contagion, the hut of the peasant had not escaped infection? It was not a change of the constitution which was necessary to save the commonwealth; but to save the constitution and the commonwealth along with it, a change of policy was imperatively required. With Normanby, Morpeth, Drummond, Wolfe, and O'Loughlin, in the Government of Ireland, the Administration was in sympathy with the people; and the result was peace, social and political. The amount of crime decreased, and the number of prædial outrages regularly diminished, and the result would be the same now, if their policy were adopted. Turning, then, to the merits of the Bill before the House, he called upon the Government to explain why, if they considered it to be indispensable, and were of opinion that murder could not be arrested without it, they had not convened Parliament early in November, especially as they were then aware that two other great questions must be introduced simultaneously with it? He then proceeded to contend that no case had been made out either for this Bill, which was to last for three years, or for the original Bill, which was to have been perpetual. That Bill Ministers had been obliged to abandon; but their *animus* had been displayed, and the guilt of volition was in that case almost as great as that of perpetration. In conclusion, he argued that this Bill was not fitted for a nation like Ireland, and that it would stimulate that agitation which

Ministers dreaded so much, but which they had done so little to repress. The alteration which the repeal of the Corn Laws would produce in the condition of Ireland ought to render them particularly cautious in the measures which they adopted, for, though the repeal of the Corn Laws would undoubtedly be beneficial to that country in the long run, its first effect would be to expel many a Cromwellian from his mortgaged estate, and they ought to take every means in their power to prevent such men, who had hitherto been their allies, from swelling the ranks of the partisans of repeal.

The Solicitor-General defended the Bill at great length. The Marquis of Chandos could not concur with the party with which he had lately been acting, in opposing this Bill; on the contrary, he felt himself called upon to support it as necessary to the repression of crime and the maintenance of law and justice. His belief was, that but for the repeal of the Corn Law this Bill would have been carried by the very parties who were now so anxious to oppose it. Mr. Adelerley also commented with some severity on the conduct of Members on the Protectionist side who attacked this Bill solely for the purpose of obtaining a revenge on the Government which had carried the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Newdegate said he conscientiously opposed this Bill because he would not place the power which it conferred in the hands of a Government in which he had no confidence. Major Beresford supported the same view. He deemed the Bill unjust and irritating to Ireland.

Lord Ingestre declared his intention not to vote at all upon the Bill.

Mr. Cobden wished to say a few words as to the spirit of the vote which he was about to give. Lord G. Bentinck had said that every honest man ought to join to do summary justice upon the traitor, however much he might love the treason. Then, this was not a vote on the Coercion Bill, but a vote of no confidence in the Government. Now, he repudiated such an unjust construction on the vote he was about to give. He should be acting against popular opinion, if he gave any such vote; for the measure which Sir R. Peel had introduced was the most popular that any Minister could have proposed. Sir R. Peel had stated that he would stand or fall by the Bill. With that determination he had nothing to do; but he would not, like the noble lord, stultify himself by voting black to be white to serve a particular purpose. It would be hopeless to keep Sir R. Peel in by a single vote, for it was quite evident that the House would soon be put to the test again by the noble lord and his friends. But before long the state of parties in that House would receive a solution from out of doors. We could not go on with three parties in the House—we must only have two; and there was nothing he should regret more than to see Sir R. Peel forced back to the rearward party of the gangway. There was no distinction in the country now between those who followed Lord J. Russell and those who gave in their adherence to the right hon. Baronet. If that fusion had taken place out of doors, and if the rank and file had already fraternized, the battle between the chiefs must be abandoned, and a fusion must take place in that House. If Sir R. Peel should now retire from

office, he would carry with him the esteem and gratitude of a greater number of the population of this empire than had ever followed the retirement of any other Minister. He tendered his own thanks to Sir R. Peel for the great ability and the unswerving firmness with which he had conducted, during the last six months, one of the most magnificent reforms ever effected in any country.

After this speech the House divided. The numbers were as follows:—

For the second reading	219
Against it	292

Majority against the Government . . .	73
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Owing to the length of the debates on this Bill and the many interruptions which had opposed its progress, the result just narrated did not take place until the 26th June. By a curious coincidence it happened that on that very evening the Corn Law Bill passed in the House of Lords, so that the same day which brought the great commercial measure of Sir R. Peel to a successful issue in one House, witnessed the defeat of his Government by a combination of parties in the other. This result had been for some time anticipated, and the retirement of the Conservative Government regarded as an inevitable event so soon as the great object of their retention of power had been accomplished. It was generally believed that the issue was one which the Prime Minister himself contemplated with no dissatisfaction. The intelligence which arrived from America just at this time announcing the settlement of the Oregon question, and the generally

prosperous condition of the trade and finances of the country, rendered the crisis an auspicious one for the retirement of the Ministry, and threw a genial light upon the close of its career. Upon the 29th of June the event was announced in both Houses, the Duke of Wellington appearing for the last time as the spokesman of Government in the House of Lords. He thus briefly declared the termination of its functions:—

“My Lords: I have to announce to your Lordships, that Her Majesty’s Ministers have tendered to Her Majesty their resignation of the offices which they have held in Her Majesty’s service; in consequence of which, Her Majesty has sent for a noble Lord, with a view to his forming another Administration to conduct the affairs of the Government of this country. My Lords, this information will probably induce your Lordships to think that it would be desirable to suspend the discussion of measures which might become matters of controversy in this House, until those who are to have the honour of being Her Majesty’s servants in public offices should have an opportunity of forming their arrangements, and should be able to come down to this House to transact the public business. (“Hear, hear!”) My Lords, there is one question fixed for consideration in this House on Thursday next. I see a noble friend near me (the Earl of Powis) who has given notice of his intention to move the second reading of the Bangor and St. Asaph’s See Bill on Thursday; and I would submit to my noble friend the expediency of postponing that motion until Her Majesty’s servants shall be in this House to attend a dis-

cussion upon it, as Her Majesty has an interest in that measure. My Lords, there are some other measures with which it will be necessary to proceed, and which will require your Lordships' immediate attention. One of them may be expected from the other House to-night, and will in all probability be on your Lordships' table this evening. I mean the short Sugar Duties Bill; a Bill continuing the existing duties on sugar for one month from the 5th of July next, which it is desirable should pass this House without delay. Whoever may be Her Majesty's servants, that is desirable. I would therefore propose to your Lordships not to adjourn, but rather to continue to sit from day to day, with a view to the consideration and passing of that measure; but that the consideration of all questions which are likely to be matters of controversy should be postponed until Her Majesty's servants shall have been appointed, and can be in this House to attend to the public business of the country." (*Cheers.*)

Lord Brougham put a question to Lord Aberdeen as to the truth of the report that the Oregon dispute had been settled.

"I allude," he said, "to reports of a most consolatory, and, I may add, most gratifying nature, which appear in the public prints of America and of this country, and which lead me to hope and trust, even in these times of false news, that the troublesome and in every respect disagreeable matter between us and the United States as to the Oregon territory and the boundary of that territory, has been brought to an amicable conclusion, and to one which is honourable for both parties."

The Earl of Aberdeen answered

in the affirmative; adding that he might have ventured without the pressure of a question to have made the gratifying announcement. After the President had declined to accept the repeated offers of the British Government to submit the whole question to arbitration, and had sent a message to both Houses on the subject of bringing the joint occupancy to a close, Lord Aberdeen felt that nothing could be done till the Senate and House of Representatives should have taken some steps in consequence of that message.

"When I saw," continued Lord Aberdeen, "that the Senate and the House of Representatives had adopted resolutions in such a conciliatory and friendly disposition, I did not delay for a moment, but, putting aside all ideas of diplomatic etiquette, which might have led me to expect that some steps would be taken on the other side, I prepared the draught of a convention, which was sent by the packet of the 18th of May to Mr. Pakenham, to be proposed for the acceptance of the United States Government."

Lord Aberdeen read Mr. Pakenham's letter announcing the acceptance of the convention. He concluded by paying a compliment to Mr. M'Lane, the American Minister, for the friendly and conciliatory course adopted by him during the negotiation.

In the House of Commons the change of Government was announced by Sir Robert Peel, who said, that he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of notifying to the House that in consequence of the position in which Her Majesty's Government was now placed, and more especially of the vote to which the

House had come on the Protection of Life Bill, by which it had refused to grant to Ministers those powers which they deemed necessary for the repression of outrage and for the protection of life in Ireland, Her Majesty's servants had deemed it their duty to tender their resignation to their Sovereign. If he had had any complaint to make respecting the course taken by the House, the present was not an occasion for making it; and he should therefore abstain from uttering a single syllable which might provoke either irritation or controversy. Such a controversy would be at once unsuited to the magnitude of the occasion, and at variance with the feelings which animated him towards those gentlemen on his own side of the House, who had given him on all occasions a cordial and generous support, and towards those gentlemen on the opposite benches who had also actively co-operated with him in forwarding measures which they both deemed for the interest of the country. Hoping, therefore, that no expression would escape from him calculated to provoke that controversy which he deprecated, he informed the House that Her Majesty had accepted the tender of resignation made by her Ministers, and that his colleagues and himself only held office until their successors were appointed. He assured them that he had not proposed the measures connected with our commercial policy without foreseeing the probability that, whether they were made law or not, they would cause the dissolution of Government. He, therefore, rather rejoiced that Government had been relieved from any doubt upon the point, by the early decision of the House as to the

course which Ministers ought to pursue, for he would not, even if the vote of Thursday night had been in his favour, have consented to hold office by sufferance, or by the evasion of any great and important public question. It was not for the public interest that any Government should remain in power which was not able to carry into effect the measures which it deemed necessary for the public welfare; and in the position of the present Government, by the withdrawal—the natural withdrawal, perhaps—of those who had heretofore supported it, he did not think it probable that they could have been enabled, with credit to themselves and advantage to the country, to continue in the administration of public affairs. He had therefore advised Her Majesty to accept the resignation of their services, without having recourse to the exercise of the prerogative possessed by the Crown to dissolve the Parliament. Speaking with a frankness which ought to offend no one, he did not hesitate to declare that if Her Majesty's Government had failed to carry in all their integrity the measures of commercial policy which they had recommended, there was no exertion which he would not have made to insure for them ultimately the most complete success. In such a case he should have advised the dissolution of Parliament by the Crown: for the continuance of doubt on such a subject, he should have deemed a greater evil than the recurrence to a dissolution. Those measures, however, had now become the law of the land; and he therefore could not consent to advise for the mere existence of the Government the exercise of that royal prerogative.

He thought that he ought not to recommend a dissolution, unless he could reckon upon having in the next Parliament the support of a powerful party, united to him by a general concurrence of views on all great questions ; and, after the present division of parties, he did not imagine that he could obtain such a result. Besides, after all the excitement and after all the stagnation of trade consequent on their recent discussions, he considered the country to stand in need of repose. He then proceeded to notice the defeat which the Government had received on a question connected with Ireland. He should lament that defeat indeed, if it could be thought that the measure which his Government had proposed was an indication that it held different opinions as to the policy to be pursued towards Ireland from those which he had disclosed at the close of last Session. To the opinions which he then professed, and to which practical effect had been given by the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, and of the Irish Colleges Bill, he now, on leaving office, most cordially subscribed. He had brought forward the Protection of Life Bill, not under the idea that it was a measure calculated to improve the permanent condition of Ireland, but because he thought that the vigorous repression of crime was necessary to give effect to the useful legislation of the House on other subjects connected with that country. It would be unjust to infer from that Bill that his policy with respect to Ireland had undergone any change. He still contended that there ought to be established a complete equality of civil, municipal, and political rights between Great Britain and

Ireland ; so that no one, on comparing Ireland and its franchises with Great Britain and its franchises, should be at liberty to say that a different rule was established in the two countries. Then, with regard to the Executive Administration in Ireland, he thought that the favour of the Crown should be bestowed without reference to religious distinctions ; and he assured those who were about to succeed him, that if they acted upon that principle they should hear no complaints from him. Then, with respect to the spirit in which legislation should be conducted, he was prepared, retaining all the opinions which he had expressed on Irish policy, to co-operate with those who felt that the tenure of land and the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland required immediate consideration. He had reason to believe that Lord John Russell had been commanded to repair to Her Majesty's presence, in order to render assistance in the formation of a new Government. He had no doubt that the general principles of that Government, so far as the commercial policy of the country was concerned, would be developed in the continued application of those principles which would give us a more free commercial intercourse with other countries. If such should be the policy of the new Government, he should feel it to be his duty to give to that Government, in the pursuit of that policy, his most cordial support. If other countries chose to buy in the dearest market, that ought not to be a discouragement to us to buy in the cheapest ; and he therefore hoped that the new Government would not haggle with foreign countries about commer-

cial advantages, but would manfully pursue that course which was most conducive to British interests. He admitted that the surplus of the revenue for the coming year was less than he could have wished it to be; and therefore, while he recommended to his successors the application of the principles of commercial policy adopted during the present Session, he would not urge them to that simultaneous adoption of them which would either be injurious to interests which had long been accustomed to protection, or would create a derangement in either the revenue or currency of the country. He was now speaking of his own intentions rather than of the intentions of others; but he could not doubt that those who had supported him would give the same support to similar measures proposed by others. He did not think it necessary that he should make any other observations; but he could not surrender the power, which he had now wielded during five years, without expressing a hope that, during that time, neither the interests nor the honour of the country had been compromised. He thought that he could say, with truth, that in that time the burdens of taxation had been equalized; that many restrictions on commerce affecting trade injuriously had been removed; and that, without interfering at all with legitimate speculation, stability had been given to our monetary system by measures passed for the regulation of the Bank of England, the joint-stock banks, and the private banks of the country—measures which had met the general support of all parties. He trusted, also, that the stability of our Indian empire

had not been affected by the policy of the Government, and that the glory of the British arms, by sea and land, had been maintained in every part of the globe by the achievements of our soldiers and sailors. Although there had been great reductions in the public burdens, yet he had great satisfaction in saying that the national defences had been improved by sea and land, and that the army and the navy were now in a most efficient state. He hoped that he might congratulate the House upon the fact that the finances of the country were in a buoyant state, and that the return of the revenue, for the quarter ending on the 5th of next July, showing as it did an increased consumption of articles, had supplied the void occasioned by the remission of certain articles of taxation. He thought that he might also say, that without any harsh enforcement of the law, there had been as great obedience to it in Great Britain as at any former period of our history—nay, more, that in consequence of the people having a greater command over the necessities of life, there had been more of contentment and less of seditious crime during his Administration than at any previous time. After paying a just and well-deserved compliment to the Earl of Aberdeen, for his successful maintenance of a peaceful policy, he expressed a hope that he had left the foreign relations of the country in a satisfactory condition. Not only France, but all the other great powers of Europe, were desirous to co-operate with us in the maintenance of peace. Could he have entertained any private wish for the continuance of his own Go-

vernment in office, he could have wished it to survive the day on which intelligence should be received from the United States as to the result of our last attempt to close the differences between Great Britain and the United States. He then recounted to the House how, within two days after the British Government had received from the President of the United States the notice that the existing convention about the Oregon territory was to terminate at the close of twelve months, accompanied with a declaration that the notice was given in the hope that it might lead to an amicable termination of all disputes, Her Majesty's Government had not hesitated, although its offer of arbitration had been refused, to specify frankly, and at once, the terms on which it would consent to the partition of that territory. The President of the United States, on receiving our terms, had referred them at once to the Senate; and the Senate, acting in the same spirit of patriotism as the President, immediately advised that they should be accepted. He then stated the two main articles in the convention to be, first, that the line of boundary between the British and American territory should be continued along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly to the Pacific Ocean, off Fuca, south of that latitude, open to both parties; and secondly, that the navigation of the great northern branch of the Columbia should be free and open to all British subjects. That very day, on returning from the Isle of Wight, he had had

the satisfaction of receiving from Mr. Pakenham an official letter, dated Washington, the 13th June, informing him that the conditions offered by Her Majesty's Government had been accepted by the Government of the United States, without the addition or alteration of a single word. Thus the Governments of two great nations, both impelled by public opinion, had by their moderation and spirit of mutual conciliation averted a war, which was in danger of breaking out between them, in spite of their common blood and common language, and which, if it had broken out, would not have lasted long without involving Europe in its desolation. Mentioning, as he passed along, that the Earl of Aberdeen had intimated to the United States his desire of employing our good offices to mediate between them and Mexico, Sir Robert Peel concluded this part of his subject by expressing his gratification that, before he surrendered his power, he could assure the House that every chance of war with the United States was terminated with honour to this country.

Sir Robert Peel concluded his address in these words:—

“Sir, I have now executed the task which my public duty imposed upon me; and I trust that I have said nothing which can lead to discussion or controversy. I can say with truth, that whatever opinions may be formed with regard to the extent of the danger with which we were threatened, Her Majesty's Government, in proposing those measures of commercial policy which have disentitled them to the confidence of many of those who heretofore gave them their support, were influenced

by no other desire than that of promoting the interests of the country, (*Cheers.*) Our object was to avert dangers which we thought were imminent, and to avoid a conflict that we believed would soon place in hostile collision great and powerful classes in this country. The love of power was not the motive for the proposal of these measures; for, as I have said before, I had not a doubt that, whether those measures were accompanied with failure or with success, one event certainly must occur, and that was, the termination of the existence of this Government. ("Hear, hear!") I admit that the withdrawal of the confidence of many of our friends was the natural result of the measures we proposed; and I do think, when proposals of such a nature are made, apparently at variance with the course which Ministers heretofore have pursued, and subjecting them to the charge or taunt of inconsistency—upon the whole, it is advantageous for the country, and for the general character of public men, that the proposal of measures of that kind under such circumstances should entail that which is supposed to be a fitting punishment—namely, expulsion from office. I, therefore, do not complain of it: anything is preferable to attempting to maintain ourselves in office without a full measure of the confidence of this House. (*Cheers.*) As I said before, Sir, in reference to our proposing these measures, I have no wish to rob any person of the credit which is justly due to him for them. But I may say, that neither the gentlemen sitting on the benches opposite, nor myself, nor the gentlemen sitting around

me—I say that neither of us are the parties who are strictly entitled to the merit. There has been a combination of parties, and that combination of parties, together with the influence of the Government, has led to the ultimate success of the measures. But, Sir, there is a name which ought to be associated with the success of these measures: it is not the name of the noble lord the member for London, neither is it my name. Sir, the name which ought to be, and which will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of a man who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason, enforced by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned—the name which ought to be and which will be associated with the success of these measures is the name of Richard Cobden. (*Loud cheers.*) Without scruple, Sir, I attribute the success of these measures to him.

"Sir, I shall now close the address which it has been my duty to make, thanking the House sincerely for the favour with which it has listened to this my last address in my official capacity. Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for a period of five years will be surrendered into the hands of another; I say it without repining, and without complaint—with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence which I have received than of the opposition which, during a recent period, I have encountered. I shall, I fear, leave office with a name severely censured by many honourable men who, on public principle, deeply

regret the severance of party ties—who deeply regret that severance, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party, the existence of a great party, and the maintenance of a great party, to be powerful instruments of good government. I shall surrender power, severely censured, I fear, by many honourable men, who, from no interested motives, have adhered to the principles of protection, because they looked upon them as important to the welfare and interests of the country. I shall leave a name execrated, I know, by every monopolist—(*Loud cheers and laughter*)—who, professing honourable opinions, would maintain protection for his own individual benefit. But it may be that I shall be sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will, in those places which are the abodes of men whose lot it is to labour and earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow; in such places, perhaps, my name may be remembered with expressions of good-will, when they who inhabit them recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because no longer leavened with a sense of injustice.” (*Loud and long-continued cheering, during which Sir Robert Peel resumed his seat.*) When the cheering had subsided,

Sir Robert Peel again rose, and said: “I have received a communication from the noble lord whose services have been required by Her Majesty; and I trust, in conformity with his wish, the House will unanimously support the motion I now make, namely, that the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday next.” (*Cheers.*)

Lord Palmerston rose to ex-

press his concurrence in this proposal, and also in the wish that the House should abstain from entering upon topics likely to produce discussion. He proceeded to observe, that if he abstained from following Sir. R. Peel into the defence of his Administration, he must not be supposed to have either abandoned or retracted any opinion which he had formerly expressed upon it. The silence of his friends and himself must not be construed into any acquiescence in the commendations which the right honourable baronet had just passed upon his own Government. He thought that Sir R. Peel had shown a proper deference to the House in thus bowing to its opinion, and that he had stated very correctly that the present was not an occasion on which he could properly have recommended the dissolution of Parliament. He was glad to hear him announce the principles on which he thought that the Government of Ireland ought to be conducted in future. Declining to follow him into many of his other observations, he remarked, that he could not pass by one of the topics of his speech without expressing the deep pleasure which he (Lord Palmerston) had received from Sir R. Peel’s announcement that the unfortunate differences which had existed for some time past between England and the United States had been brought to a termination which was equally honourable to all parties. Sir R. Peel had well said that the success of the great measure just passed was not so much due to the Whigs on one side of the House or to the Tories on the other, as to the talents, perseverance, and eloquence of Richard Cobden. In the language

which he had used Sir R. Peel had paid a deserved compliment to his honourable friend ; but the House and the country would look beyond that compliment, and would see, in Mr. Cobden, not only a great improver of our commercial code, but also a great result of Parliamentary reform—that reform, which was the source of Sir R. Peel's recent power, and which had enabled him, though he had opposed it, to pride himself on having carried his present policy through the House of Commons.

Mr. Hume congratulated Sir Robert Peel and the country on the successful termination of the free-trade struggle. He considered that Sir Robert had rendered such a service to his country as would redound for ever to the honour of his name. When he came into office he found the country engaged in war ; and he was sure that no consolation would be greater to him than that when he left office he left it at peace with all the world. He had also by his great measure afforded fair and ample scope for the employment of capital

and industry, and for which he deserved as much or more credit than any predecessor in office. When this measure was properly carried out it would confer the greatest benefits on the civilized world. Mr. Hume therefore regretted, that at this moment circumstances should compel the right hon. baronet to resign the helm of power ; and he was sure that his retirement was the source of regret and a matter of sympathy with millions. (“Hear, hear!”) No one ever left power carrying with him so much of the sympathy of the people. (“Hear, hear!”) He would venture to say, that those honourable gentlemen who were now opposed to him on this great question, would before many years elapsed regret the course which they had taken, and would become converts to the system he advocated. (“Hear, hear!”) He individually felt the greatest gratitude to Sir Robert Peel for the manner in which he had carried out this great measure.

Sir Robert Peel's motion was then agreed to.

CHAPTER VI.

Formation of Lord John Russell's Administration—Programme of the principal Offices—The new Ministers vacate their seats, and are elected with scarcely any opposition—Debate in the House of Commons on the policy of the new Government—Observations of Mr. Evelyn Denison upon its construction—Mr. T. Duncombe urges Lord John Russell to make an explicit statement of the principles on which he is prepared to act—Speech of Lord John Russell in answer—Remarks of Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. B. Escott, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Ward, Mr. Horsman, and other Members—The Sugar Duties—Temporary Bills for their continuance—Lord John Russell proposes Resolutions for a Permanent Settlement of the Question on the 20th of July—Details of his plan—Remarks of Mr. Goulburn, Lord George Bentinck, and Mr. Hume—The Debate is adjourned to the 27th of July—On the Motion that the House go into Committee on the Resolutions, Lord George Bentinck proposes an Amendment hostile to the Ministerial scheme—Speeches of Lord George Bentinck, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Inglis, Lord Sandon, Mr. G. Berkeley, Sir J. Hogg, Sir Robert Peel; Sir T. Acland, Mr. P. Miles, Mr. Borthwick, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bernal, Mr. E. Denison, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Russell—The Amendment is rejected by 265 to 135—Various Amendments on the Resolutions are proposed and withdrawn—The Earl of Clarendon moves the First Reading of the Bill in the House of Lords—Lord Stanley moves that the Bill be read a first time that day three months—Lord Denman and Lord Brougham speak against the Bill on Anti-Slavery grounds—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, and other noble Lords support it, and the First Reading is carried without a Division—The Second Reading is opposed by the Bishop of Oxford, who moves an Amendment, which is seconded by the Bishop of London—The Marquis of Lansdowne vindicates the Measure, and the Bill is affirmed on a Division by 28 to 10.

A FEW days after the proceedings in Parliament narrated in the last chapter, the construction of Lord J. Russell's

Administration was made known to the public. The distribution of the principal offices of State was as follows:—

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THE CABINET.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottingham.
 President of the Council—Marquis of Lansdowne.
 Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Minto.
 Home Office—Sir George Grey.
 Foreign Office—Viscount Palmerston.
 Colonial Office—Earl Grey.
 First Lord of the Treasury—Lord John Russell.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. C. Wood.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Campbell.
 Paymaster-General—Mr. Macaulay.
 Woods and Forests—Viscount Morpeth.
 Postmaster-General—Marquis of Clanricarde.
 Board of Trade—Earl of Clarendon.
 Board of Control—Sir John Hobhouse.
 Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Labouchere.
 Admiralty—Earl of Auckland.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Besborough.
 Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington.
 Master-General of the Ordnance—Marquis of Anglesey.

The return of the Members of the new Administration for the seats which they had vacated by the acceptance of office having taken place almost without opposition, the House of Commons met again for the despatch of business on the 16th of July. At the commencement of the sitting Sir James Graham made some observations relative to certain Bills of the late Government, which had gone through some of their stages. Certain of these Bills he proposed to withdraw; others, among which was a Bill for amending the law relating to the removal of the poor, he hoped would be taken up by the Government. Lord John Russell expressed his intention of proceeding with this Bill immediately. He afterwards made a short statement of the

Government plan of proceeding with business generally.

On the 20th he would state the Government plan with respect to the Sugar Duties, and then adjourn the consideration of it for a few days. As only a fortnight would elapse from the 20th till the expiration of the Sugar Duties, he should at the same time propose a short Bill, similar to the last Bill, for the continuance of the Sugar Duties. With respect to other Bills, Government intended to proceed in the present Session with the Poor Removal Bill, omitting the part respecting Union Settlements, which would be postponed till next Session for mature deliberation, the Drainage Bill, the Irish Ejectment Bill, and the Irish Leases Bill. As to the other Bills for the improvement of Ireland, Mr. Labouchere would be prepared to give all necessary explanation. Of the Bills in the House of Lords, he hoped to see the Small Debts Bill and the Religious Opinions Bill passed into law this Session. Other Bills of less importance he hoped to be able to go on with.

“With respect to measures to be introduced, I will not give any detailed notice at present. I will only say, that looking to the improvement of the waste lands of Ireland as a subject of the very greatest importance, we shall endeavour to introduce preparatory measures; and if it be necessary to ask the aid of Parliament for any measure of that kind, we shall be prepared to ask it in the present Session; but, at all events, we shall endeavour to make preparation for the introduction of a general plan for the settlement of the waste lands of Ireland next Session.”

Mr. Evelyn Denison expressed his disapprobation of the arrangement for proceeding in the present Session with the Poor Removal Bill, and then proceeded to criticize the construction of the Government.

Of the constitution of the new Government he entertained great hopes—hopes of the good effects which their measures were likely to produce in Ireland; but the Ministry appeared to labour under one great defect. It contained many elements of power and strength, but it wanted a just and adequate representation of the landed interest; the great towns were represented, and the lords were more than enough represented, and the Anti-Corn-Law League was represented; but he looked in vain for a powerful parliamentary representation of the landed interest. It was true that the Cabinet contained Lord Lansdowne, a nobleman of large possessions in England, and larger still in Ireland; there were also Lord Grey and Lord Morpeth; but the latter represented rather the commercial interests of the West Riding than the agricultural, and he had besides become a subscriber to the League; Earl Grey's opinions were so extreme that it was difficult to classify him. Mr. Charles Wood, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, could not be considered an ally of the agricultural interest. He repeated, that the landed interest were not adequately represented in the new Government; and, if such a representation would be useful in ordinary times, it was peculiarly so at the time when the agricultural interest had received a rude shock.

Mr. Duncombe rose to repeat the question which he had asked Lord J. Russell on a former night,

and to ascertain what were the principles on which his Government was formed, and what was the policy which he intended to pursue? At present the House were so ignorant on that subject that nobody knew where to sit. According to all former parliamentary usage, whenever a new man was appointed Prime Minister, it was felt to be a part of his duty to explain the principles on which he intended his Government to be conducted. If the noble lord had said that he would act on the principles of Earl Grey's Administration, or of Lord Melbourne's Administration, he could have understood his meaning; but when the noble lord talked of his principles and his opinions, he puzzled him exceedingly. People asked to which of his opinions Lord John Russell intended to adhere, and at what time those opinions were expressed? He had been told that Lord John Russell had applied to Sir Robert Peel to lend him three distinguished Members of his Government; and he now asked the noble lord whether he really had applied to his great rival for that loan? He had read in the *Weekly Chronicle* an article to that effect very ably written, as every thing was that proceeded from the pen of the Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. Ward); but he did not give any credit to the rumour until he had read it in *The Times*, which was now the Government organ, *vice* the *Chronicle*, superseded. When he saw it publicly stated that the noble lord had applied to Sir Robert Peel for the loan of these three distinguished gentlemen, and that he had been informed by Sir Robert Peel that he did not think that they would join the new Government from a fear of being ac-

cused of too great a love of place, he (Mr. Duncombe) was inclined to ask, with the *Weekly Chronicle*, why did not the noble lord take the whole of the late Cabinet? He would have had an able Secretary of State for the Home Department, and an old and experienced Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose budgets had braved the battle and the breeze. When such things were stated to have occurred, and were certified by the Government organ, would any one venture to say that no explanation was required? Mr. T. Duncombe also called on Lord John Russell to explain his opinions upon the Irish Church. Was he prepared to act on the principles which he had declared in March 1845, when he said that he supported the increased grant to Maynooth merely as a prelude to the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy by the State? Earl Grey went even still further at that time, and stated that he would take the revenues of the Irish Church for educational purposes, and would apply them first to the education of the Roman Catholics, as it was from the Roman Catholics that they were taken. He hoped that Lord John Russell was actuated by the same principles, and if so, he should be most happy to support him. He then asked the noble lord whether he would support any extension of the franchise, or whether he intended to adhere to his old opinions on the finality of the Reform Bill. Adverting to the restriction of the hours of labour in factories, he told the noble lord that he now had it in his power to carry out a ten hours' Bill; and he hoped that, as the noble lord had voted in favour of shortening the hours

of labour, he would not leave that subject in the hands of private individuals, but would introduce a Bill on it himself, and carry it through Parliament by the influence of Government. For the sake of all parties, the intentions of the Administration ought to be known.

Lord John Russell explained the reasons which had induced him to abstain from answering Mr. Thomas Duncombe's question on a previous evening. He had thought it unnecessary that he, who had for so many years constantly taken an active part in that House in the discussion of public questions, should now make an explicit declaration of his opinions. Mr. Denison and Mr. Duncombe had both made several comments on the constitution of his Government. Considering the vast extent of the commerce and manufactures of this country, he thought that it would be a juster criticism than that which Mr. Denison had made on the composition of the Ministry, to say that there were too many Members of it connected, by their families, with land, and too few connected with commerce. He would not, however, enter into that question. A Government was not to be formed for the exclusive benefit of either land or commerce, but for the general benefit of all the interests of the country; and it was by the degree in which it accomplished that end that its conduct was to be estimated, and not by the amount of income which its Members derived from land or from commerce. He admitted that he had asked Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. S. Herbert, to do him the honour of becoming his colleagues in the Government. It was his opinion that he should

not ask aid of those from whom he differed widely in political opinion; but, at the same time, he thought it of consequence to the honour of the Sovereign and to the welfare of the country, that a ministry should be formed combining in its different members the greatest possible amount of public confidence. Now, with regard to all the great questions which had been agitated within the last two years, he found himself agreeing in opinion with those distinguished colleagues of Sir Robert Peel. He had agreed with them in the measures abolishing monopoly, and establishing free trade, and also in the measures necessary to conciliate Ireland; and, therefore, he saw no loss of honour on their part or his own in seeking a junction between them. They had declined his offer in terms very courteous to himself personally; but he could not reproach himself with any dereliction of duty to his Sovereign in having made them that offer. He then proceeded to state that he considered it necessary to combine in office those who agreed on the principles on which the Administration was to be conducted, but that he did not consider it necessary that they should agree on every question which might come before Parliament. Such was the mode in which statesmen of great names had formed their Administrations—as for instance, Mr. Pitt, in 1784, Mr. Fox, in 1806, and Lord Liverpool subsequently. Sir R. Peel had aimed at a greater union of opinion and identity of conduct than either Mr. Pitt, or Mr. Fox, or Lord Liverpool. But though Sir Robert Peel, from his great talents, had succeeded in that attempt, he did not think it likely that any person would succeed

again. He said this, because there were several points upon which the Members of his Administration were not agreed in opinion. For instance, with respect to the Irish Church, he did not concur himself in the opinions of Earl Grey. He then stated the intentions of himself and his colleagues with respect to Ireland.

Mr. Osborne could not tell what the effect of the declarations which had just been made by Lord J. Russell might be out of doors; but he was quite certain that, if they had been made when the Liberal members were sitting on the opposition benches, a great number of them would have followed Sir R. Peel, rather than the noble lord. For his own part, after the speech which had just been delivered, he could see no difference between “Tweedledum and Tweedledee.” He had fancied that the great difference between Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel was occasioned by the Appropriation Clause; but the noble lord had just informed the House that he would not touch the great question of the Irish Church. Now, that Church in its present position was a disgrace to the country. If there were at present no difference between Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Peel as to the measures to be applied towards that Church, what was it that prevented the noble lord, who set so high a value on the benefit to be rendered to the country, from himself serving under Sir R. Peel? He would not say that he intended to withhold his confidence from Her Majesty’s present Government; but, in order to test whether that Government deserved confidence, he would bring forward, upon an early day, the motion on the Irish Church

which had been so frequently made by Mr. Ward. In conclusion, he praised in very high terms the parting speech of Sir R. Peel, and predicted that, if he acted upon the principles of that speech, he would very shortly be returned to power as the minister of the middle classes.

Mr. Hume asked Lord J. Russell whether he was prepared to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord J. Russell was of opinion that the office to which Mr. Hume referred could not be abolished at present with advantage to the country.

Mr. B. Escott reminded Mr. T. Duncombe, that Lord J. Russell was not a new man, and that therefore there was no occasion for him to make any declaration of his opinions. He had watched the conduct of Lord J. Russell very closely, and had observed that he had always given a distinct enunciation to his principles. His conduct during the present Session entitled his Government to a fair trial, and to the candid consideration of the House. Having stated that he could not acquiesce in the propriety of all the declarations which had that evening been made, he expressed a hope that Lord J. Russell would avoid that which had hitherto been the stumbling-block of all former Whig Governments. They had startled the people of England by announcing principles which were new to them, and had disgusted their Conservative feelings by attempting to carry those principles into execution before the people were prepared for them.

Mr. Wakley entered into a defence of Mr. Duncombe's conduct in putting his various questions to

Lord John Russell. Was it to be understood that the noble lord was going to act on his old Whig principles? If so, he had some experience of them, and wanted no more. He reminded the last speaker, that during the whole period when Lord J. Russell was last in office he had been one of the most effective opponents of those principles for which he was now asking a fair trial and impartial consideration. Who was it that had changed? the noble lord, or Mr. B. Escott? He would not decide; but would merely remark, that there was a curious change somewhere. He was one of those who wondered why Sir R. Peel was out of place. It was said to be, because he had brought in the Coercion Bill; but if that were the cause of his removal from place, why was Lord J. Russell in power, who had tried to include in his ministry the Earl of Lincoln, who was the identical man who had introduced that Coercion Bill into the House of Commons? He then passed a glowing eulogy on Sir R. Peel, whose conduct, in carrying the Corn Bill, had rendered him not only beloved, but adored by the people of England, and lamented the apathetic course, the do-little policy, which the present Government seemed inclined to pursue.

Mr. Newdegate had not heard any county member complain of the constitution of the present Government on the grounds brought forward by Mr. E. Denison. The landed interest had received too bitter a lesson recently to place its confidence rashly in any Government whatsoever. He denied that Sir Peel had acted up to his principles and professions; if he had so acted, he would not have lost

office. The praise which had been bestowed on Sir R. Peel for his parting speech was, in point of fact, the bitterest satire which could be pronounced upon his former policy.

Mr. Ward, in consequence of the appeals which had been addressed personally to himself, felt it necessary to state that he had never concealed his opinions on the subject of the Irish Church when out of office, and that he would not sacrifice those opinions in order to retain himself in office. If the speech which he had made on the first reading of the Coercion Bill were referred to, it would be found that he had then stated his conviction, that the social grievances of Ireland formed the first practical question with which the House ought to deal, and that they must be cured before any Government could successfully deal with the Irish Church. Having been already twice defeated on the subject of the Irish Church, he had not intended to bring the subject forward again in the present session, and he had told his Irish friends so, who were satisfied with his reasons. He thought, however, that when it was brought forward, not even Mr. Wakley would be inclined to quarrel with his vote.

Mr. Horsman considered the explanation of Lord J. Russell to be most satisfactory. When the noble lord referred to the conduct which he had pursued during a long political life, he gave the best pledge which a Minister could give for the conduct which he would pursue in future. He replied at some length to the criticisms which Mr. E. Denison had pronounced on the construction of the present Government.

The discussion then terminated.

The question of the Sugar Duties was one which possessed the most urgent claims on the attention of the new Ministry, as a necessary sequel to the settlement of the Corn Laws. Sir Robert Peel's Government, if it had remained in office, must at once have grappled with this difficulty, which was now left a legacy to its successors. On the 18th of June, Mr. Goulburn, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had given notice of his intention to bring in a provisional bill to continue the existing Sugar Duties, from the 5th of July, when they would have expired, to the 5th of August. He stated, as his reason for making this proposition, that owing to the length of the debates on the Irish Coercion Bill, the time could not be given to the consideration of these duties, which their importance required. A Bill was accordingly introduced, and carried for this purpose.

On Lord John Russell's accession to office, one of the first steps taken by him was to announce a measure for the settlement of the question; but, owing to the time which had been lost in consequence of the change of Government and the ensuing elections, it became necessary again to continue by Bill the existing duties till the 5th of September. At length, on the 20th of July, the Ministerial measure for the permanent adjustment of the question was brought out by Lord John Russell, in a full and comprehensive speech. The noble lord began by setting forth the necessity that existed for a permanent settlement for all interests—the consumer, the producer, and the revenue.

First, with respect to the supply of sugar for the current year, he

collated various estimates, taking them from the 5th April, 1846, to the 5th April, 1847. The first estimate he submitted he considered to be extreme, and not likely to be realized.

	Tons.
Colonial and free-labour sugar in warehouse, 5th April, 1846	40,000
Estimated import from 5th April to 5th April, 1847 (Customs Letter)	
West Indies . .	125,000
Mauritius . .	50,000
East Indies . .	80,000
	255,000

Calculated amount of free-labour sugar admitted from foreign countries	20,000
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Making in the whole	315,000
Probable stock 5th April, 1847, stock being notoriously low . . .	45,000

Available for consumption	270,000
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Various other returns appeared to him to come nearer the mark than that which he had just read. Here is a statement put forward by the West India body: they estimate the produce for

	Tons.
The West Indies . .	125,000
The Mauritius . . .	50,000
The East Indies . .	75,000
	250,000

The next statement was by the committee of sugar-refiners, who calculate the produce from

	Tons.
The West Indies . .	115,000
The Mauritius . . .	40,000
The East Indies . .	70,000
	225,000

Another private estimate assigns to

The West Indies . .	110,000
The Mauritius . . .	45,000
The East Indies . .	70,000
	225,000

Another statement from persons engaged in the trade calculates the whole supply at 230,000 tons. As to the consumption, he had seen, from a statement ending April 1846, that it amounted to 252,000 tons; and according to this estimate there could not be less than 20,000 tons additional required for the increased consumption for the year ending April 1847. Where was that additional supply to come from? He should naturally be disposed to propose that it should be made good by the admission of other foreign sugar. But to this he was met by an objection, that by so doing, by admitting all foreign sugars, we should encourage slavery and give an increased stimulus to the slave-trade: there are moral considerations which overbear all financial and commercial views, and all views connected with the comfort and welfare of the people of this country. Lord John Russell gave a brief reply to this argument, showing, in the first place, that it failed in completeness, because, while refusal was given to admit into the home market the sugars of foreign countries, no such bar was placed on the admission of cotton, tobacco, copper, and other articles produced by slave-labour. He illustrated his position by a reference to the case of cotton. Nobody could deny that the vast consumption of that article in this country gave an impulse and encouragement to slavery in the United States; and yet, if any one were to say that we would not allow cotton-wool to come into this

country—if we were to say, that before we would admit cotton-wool we would force the United States to a solution of that tremendous problem that hangs over them—that tremendous problem, whether they shall keep their black population in a state of slavery, or whether, applying the great articles of their Declaration of Rights, they shall not at once give them the supreme power in many states—the power they would be entitled to, of electing the majority of representatives—to say, that he would insist on the emancipation of all their slaves, or that we would not take their cotton-wool, would be nothing less than insanity. Returning again to the case of sugar, Lord John Russell showed that the exclusion of slave-grown sugar, under the present prohibitory system, was impracticable, from the treaties which existed with slave states, under which they demanded the admission of their slave-grown sugar on the same terms as “the most favoured nation.” He next showed, that although slave-grown sugar was prohibited in the case of countries which could not claim exemption, still no good to the cause of humanity resulted, because markets were found in other countries, where the merchant received supplies in return, which he disposed of in the English market; the Spanish producers of Cuba being paid with those English manufactures, which might as well have been sent to them direct without this intervening transaction.

Lord John Russell proceeded from general considerations to the details of his plan. According to the principles and propositions acted upon by the late Government and sanctioned by Parliament—remov-

ing restrictions, and allowing the people to buy in the cheapest markets—the sugar of foreign countries must be admitted for home consumption without reference to the manner of production. He admitted the validity of the reasons urged by the West India body against the equalization of the duties between colonial and foreign sugar being immediate: the equalization therefore should be effected gradually. Considerations connected with the revenue spoke in favour of the same policy. “I therefore propose, that in the present year, instead of a prohibitory duty of 63s. and a protecting duty of 23s. 4d. there should be, upon all foreign Muscovado sugar, a duty of 21s. per hundredweight; to be diminished in the following manner—

	s.	d.
To July 5, 1847 .	21	0 per cwt.
„ 1848 .	20	0 „
„ 1849 .	18	6 „
„ 1850 .	17	0 „
„ 1851 .	15	6 „

And that, from July 1851, the smaller duty of 14s. should apply to all Muscovado sugar. This diminution extends over five years. I say nothing here of the propriety or the advantage that might be derived from a still further reduction of the 14s. duty per hundredweight. I do not think, considering this as an operation that is to be carried over five years, that in the present state of the revenue, and in the present state of the Session, it would be right in us to make any more considerable diminution.”

With regard to the distinction made last year of clayed sugars, it had proved to a great extent inoperative; but it seemed practicable in the case of “White”

Havannah sugars, and his present intention was to retain the distinction as regarded these sugars. There would also be a similar reduction from year to year upon refined sugar, double-refined sugar, and molasses ; the particulars of which would appear in the schedule.

In connection with the prospective withdrawal of protection from the West India producers, Government had taken into consideration various suggestions which had been made for their relief ; and Lord John Russell stated the results. With the view of facilitating the introduction of free labourers into the West Indies, Government, in addition to the facilities which already existed, would allow the planters to make agreements with labourers in Sierra Leone, or in any other British settlement in Africa, to proceed to their estates ; the agreement to be limited to one year from their arrival. But, with regard to another proposal that was made, namely, that this should be the case elsewhere—with regard to emigrants proceeding from the coast of Africa, where we have not possessions, where the British flag does not fly, and especially the Kroo coast—we must say, we do not think it is safe to allow such contracts, or to say that these should be protected from the British cruisers, unless there is some British authority under which the bargain is made.

The West India body complained that rum was not admitted into this country on equal terms with home-made spirits. The question had been referred to the Excise ; and the conclusion he had arrived at, from the information supplied to him, was, that while there is a difference of 1*s.* 6*d.* (7*s.* 10*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.*) a gallon in the

excise duties of this country and upon rum, yet that difference was not to be placed to the account altogether of differential duty. The statement was, that while in the process of distillation the excise-duty was at once levied on British spirits which are afterwards subject to leakage and other losses, rum arriving in this country arrived in a state in which it has undergone all those losses, and therefore there was not a similar quantity subject to the duty. With the view, however, of placing Colonial and British spirits on terms of greater equality, Government proposed to reduce the differential duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* There was another question with regard to which there was far more difficulty, and upon which he did not feel himself authorized in any way to offer satisfaction to the West India body. They complained of the difference which existed as regards the duties in Scotland and Ireland, while the same duty was still levied upon rum. Any alteration in that respect would, in his opinion, be attended with great difficulty : and, though ready to attend to anything that might be urged on that subject, he certainly did not feel that we ought, in the present year, to make any change whatever.

On the part of the West India interest it was also proposed to admit molasses into breweries and distilleries. At first sight the proposal appeared to be fair. It was only asking that those who wished to consume this article in the breweries and distilleries should have the power to do so, and that the colonial sugar should be admitted as well as the barley of foreign countries to our breweries and distilleries. But in the application of the principle to practice

there were various and very considerable difficulties. There was a great difficulty with respect to the exact amount of duty which ought to be imposed upon these sugars, and great difficulty in the practical levying of the duty with the Excise; and, as far as he was informed, he felt unable to comply with that request.

Then, as to the differential duties which existed in the West India islands in favour of British manufactures, the Government considered that their abolition was only an act of justice, and indeed a necessary consequence of the withdrawal of protection from their produce. Government, therefore, proposed to introduce a Bill giving the Queen power to assent to any Act passed by the Colonial Legislatures by which the five or seven per cent. difference in favour of this country should be taken away, in order that the colonists should be enabled, while we made no difference in favour of their produce, to make no difference in favour of ours.

The subject of the revenue could not be excluded from consideration. Mr. Goulburn, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had made a statement, which no doubt he was perfectly justified in making, of the prospects of the present year: but it was impossible not to perceive that with regard to a future year, as to which he certainly was not bound to make any estimate, he opened a prospect of a far less consolatory description. Lord John Russell proceeded to show, that after deducting 700,000*l.* of China money from the estimated income for 1846-7, and allowing for certain items of expenditure which Mr. Goulburn was not bound to take into account

when making his statement, the deficiency for 1847-8 would be 352,000*l.*, with the chance of its being increased to half a million.

“ Now, Sir, when there is this prospect before us, made out from the papers quoted by the right honourable gentleman himself, it does seem to be expedient, if you can do so, to endeavour to obtain an increase to the income of the country, at the same time that you do not augment the burdens of the people. The plan which I have proposed, I apprehend, will accomplish this object. Taking 240,000 tons of sugar as the produce of the West Indies, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, at 14*l.* per ton, this would give us 3,360,000*l.* I have stated that we might expect 20,000 tons of free-labour sugar would arrive in the course of this year. With regard to other sugars, we may expect there will be no very great supply in the present year, owing to the obstacles which are interposed by the navigation-laws. A great part of the supply of foreign sugar, which is at present warehoused in this city, has been brought here by American ships: it has been brought here for the purpose of being sent forward to foreign ports; and therefore, under our navigation-laws, it is inadmissible, even supposing it was otherwise, by law, admissible. Now I should think it very presumptuous in us if we were, merely for this emergency, to propose to alter the navigation-laws. Any question involving the navigation-laws ought to be deeply and seriously considered, and ought to be proposed with a view not to any temporary but to some permanent change, if change were thought desirable. The consequence, there-

fore, is, that only a small portion of the foreign sugar now in bond would be admissible under the proposed change of duty. Having taken some pains to inquire, I find that some 6,000 or 8,000, or at the most 10,000 tons, would be at present admissible under this change in the law. I think we may take the whole that would be admitted of foreign sugar to be 20,000 tons; 10,000 more, now in warehouse, and 10,000 more to come in, would make up 40,000 tons; which, at 21*l.* per ton, would give 840,000*l.* Stated as a question of the revenue, we should derive by this plan 4,200,000*l.* The revenue to be derived from the plan of the right honourable gentleman was 3,574,471*l.* We should, therefore, have an increase in the revenue, under this proposed plan, even in the present year, of 625,529*l.* That amount of revenue would at once turn the account in our favour; and in the course of next year we should have a surplus of revenue over expenditure; and, besides, we should have the great advantage of giving to the people of this country an increased supply of sugar at a reduced price."

If the resolutions he should propose were adopted, he would found upon them a Bill which would make the sugar-duties permanent, instead of annual as at present; but, with the view of keeping up the constitutional practice of leaving a considerable amount of the revenue dependent on the yearly votes of the House, he should be prepared to name some other source of revenue, before the new Sugar Duties were passed into a law, to be subjected to annual renewal.

Lord John Russell concluded by expressing his belief, that the measure, so far from injuring the colonists, would largely and permanently benefit them; and he then laid on the table the resolutions of which he had given notice.

Mr. Goulburn observed, that on a matter of such extreme importance he should forbear from entering upon any discussion till he had an opportunity of examining the resolutions and making himself acquainted with their probable operation.

Lord George Bentinck spoke for himself and those who acted with him.

Only two parts of the plan would be agreeable to them: that for rendering the Sugar Duties permanent; and that for facilitating the introduction of labourers into the West Indies. With regard to the new duties, he could not promise the support of his friends. True to their principles, they would not be disposed to consent to the admission of slave-grown sugar; nor were they disposed to remove from the West India and the East India interests the protection which they enjoyed. Although deprived by unjust means of their own protection, it would be no consolation to the agricultural interest of England to be avenged upon the East and West Indian interests by depriving them of protection also. He thought that Lord John Russell had under-estimated the supply of sugar likely to be yielded by the West and East Indies and the Mauritius: Lord George had made very minute inquiries on the subject, and he thought himself justified in saying that any defalcation in the West Indies would be made up by the increased production in the

East Indies : the probability was, that 100,000 tons would be imported from Bengal alone, and 15,000 tons from Madras. When "his noble friend Lord John Russell" brought forward his resolutions for a permanent settlement of the Sugar question, he would propose an amendment.

A desultory conversation followed, in which, doubts, suggestions, and expressions of approval were variously elicited. Among other members Mr. Hume expressed his entire approbation of the scheme. But he impressed on Lord John Russell the importance of putting an end to the differential duty on rum, and making the duty the same in Scotland and Ireland as in England. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the equalization of duties spoken of by Mr. Hume was not so easy as he appeared to imagine. There was not the least doubt that it was an anomaly to have different rates of excise duties in different parts of the kingdom, but that distinction had been adopted to prevent illicit distillation, and it answered that purpose. After a few words from Mr. Wakley, Mr. Ricardo, and Lord Sandon, the discussion was adjourned.

On the 27th July it was resumed, when, upon Lord John Russell moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Lord G. Bentinck moved the amendment of which he had given notice, and, disclaiming all hostility to Her Majesty's Ministers, observed that, although on former occasions the question of slavery and of the policy of reducing the Sugar Duties had been mixed up with the question of confidence or no confidence in the Government,

it was not his intention so to treat them upon the present occasion. After repudiating the notion, which very erroneously prevailed out of doors, that he and his friends were only fighting a sham battle against the Government resolutions, he said, that the question involved in those resolutions naturally divided itself into three heads, and that as such he should treat it. The first head was that which concerned the interest of the British sugar-planters in the West Indies, the East Indies, and the Mauritius, and which also concerned the supply of sugar to Great Britain ; the second was the question of revenue, as touched on by Lord J. Russell in introducing his resolutions ; and the third would relate to the interests of the African race. On the first head Lord J. Russell founded his resolutions on the policy, and also on the difficulty, of supplying the people of this country with cheap sugar ; and though his lordship had not said that there would be a famine in sugar during the next year, he had said that there would be a considerable deficiency in the average supply. Now, so far from there being a probability of a want of sugar, Lord G. Bentinck positively asserted, that if the Government would only give confidence to the British planter, and security to the investment of capital in the sugar plantations in the West Indies, in the Mauritius, and, above all, in the East Indies, there would be an ample supply of sugar for the consumption of this country. Though, before the emancipation of the slaves, the West Indies had supplied 190,000 and 200,000 tons annually, the produce had subsequently fallen off so much, that the average crop was not more than

175,000, and one year the crop did not exceed 145,000 tons. In proportion to the falling off of the crops, had the price of the article risen. The average difference in the price for the six years before emancipation, and for the twelve years since that event, was ten shillings a cwt. He did not deny, that if slave-grown sugar were admitted into the markets of this country, the country would gain a penny a pound in the price of its sugar ; but the country had a right to expect better things from the increased produce of sugar in the East Indies and the Mauritius, and from the restored produce of the West Indies, if the Government would only consent to facilitate the introduction of free labour into the plantations of those colonies, and would continue to the planters the protection which they now enjoyed. After entering into various details in order to establish this proposition, he calculated that the supply of sugar for the next year would amount, not to 280,000 tons, as Lord J. Russell contended, but to 340,000 tons. The greatest consumption ever known in this country did not exceed 246,000 tons, and, that being the case, he considered that, without seeking aid from the slave colonies of other countries, there would be an ample provision for the consumption of Great Britain. He admitted that his calculation was founded on the supposition, that the price of sugar was not materially diminished ; for it was quite clear that, if it were diminished six shillings a cwt., as Lord J. Russell anticipated it would be, by the introduction of the Brazilian and Cuban sugar, it would no longer be profitable to cultivate sugar in the East Indies for the

British market. But it was said that the principles of free trade required that we should open our markets to the sugar of the Brazils, in order that the Brazils might open their markets to our manufactures. To this argument he replied, that if we gained a market for our manufactures in the Brazils, we should lose it in the East Indies and in our other colonies, and, moreover, should bring on the natives deeper distress than that which we had already inflicted on them by destroying entirely their manufacturing industry. He then entered upon the revenue part of the question, and observed, that he could not understand how Lord J. Russell arrived at his conclusion, that he should gain 725,000*l.* more of revenue by his scheme of Sugar Duties than Mr. Goulburn would have been enabled to obtain by his scheme. No more revenue would be derived from British plantation sugar under one scheme than the other. If 20,000 tons of free-labour sugar were to come in under the noble lord's scheme, at 21*s.* a cwt., they would equally come in under that of Mr. Goulburn's at 19*s. 6d.* a cwt. Supposing, then, that Lord J. Russell got 1*s. 6d.* a cwt. more than Mr. Goulburn for his free-labour sugar, he would only get 23,000*l.* more than Mr. Goulburn in that way. Even supposing that the consumption increased to 280,000 tons, which was 40,000 tons more than our greatest consumption, and that all that increase was made up of slave-grown sugar, he would only obtain 421,000*l.* of revenue from slave-grown sugar, so that at the utmost Lord J. Russell would not obtain 440,000*l.* more than Mr. Goulburn. For his own part, he

believed that 23,333*l.* was all the gain in point of revenue, which Lord J. Russell would derive from his plan for letting into our markets the sugar of Cuba and the Brazils. Such being the fact, he implored his noble friend not to press on a measure so materially affecting the revenue at the present advanced period of the Session. The last time these duties were discussed, the discussion in the committee took up eight nights; and if they were to be discussed at the same length now, or even at a length which their importance deserved, and if at the end of that and the subsequent discussions they should be passed, there would be no Peers in the House of Lords to receive the Bill founded upon them. He then entered upon the last division of his subject, that connected with slavery, on which he said that the question resolved itself into this, Would the people of England have slavery, and sugar two-thirds of a penny a pound cheaper, or would they be content to pay that sum for sugar grown by the hands of free British industry? Were they tired of their past exertions for the emancipation of the slave, or did they repent of the 20,000,000*l.* which they had paid for it? They were now paying 1,500,000*l.*, and employing forty-five ships of war, and a considerable number of sailors, for the repression of the nefarious and diabolical slave-trade; and would they render themselves supremely ridiculous in the eyes of all the world, by contributing at the same time 1,500,000*l.* to 2,500,000*l.* to the profits of the slave-dealers of Cuba and the Brazils, by assenting to these resolutions? He showed, by reference to some horrible and disgusting cruelties inflicted on the

slaves in a ship of a Brazilian planter of the name of Houseca, that there was nothing in the present mode of conducting the slave-trade to reconcile the feelings of Englishmen to it. He also described the wretched condition and treatment of the slaves in Cuba and the Brazils, and then asked the House whether it would consent to ruin the humane planters in the East Indies and in the West Indies, to add to the profits of the inhuman wretches who cultivated sugar in Cuba and the Brazils at a loss of life which it was awful to contemplate? These resolutions would add 18*l.* to the value of each negro in the colonies of Spain and Portugal; and, with such a premium on the importation of slaves, could they doubt that the slave-dealers would send out ship after ship to bring fresh cargoes of human misery to their guilty shores? After an eloquent peroration, in which he summed up his principal arguments, he concluded by moving, "That, in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending to check the advance of production by British free labour, and to give a great additional stimulus to slave labour."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer followed Lord George Bentinck through each of the three heads into which he had divided the subject. After dwelling on the importance of providing an adequate supply of sugar, which, from a luxury, had become a necessary article of sustenance to the people of this country, he proceeded to show that the demand for sugar was now greater, and the

rise in its price was higher, than it was when the late Government was induced to let foreign free-labour sugar come into competition with sugar the produce of our own possessions, and to contend that the same considerations which had induced the late Government to let in foreign free-labour sugar should induce the present Government to let in slave-labour sugar also. The consumption of the last year had exceeded that of the preceding year by 36,000 tons. The price was higher now by 4s. a cwt. than it was in June 1845. The supply of sugar had also failed us ; for whereas Mr. Gladstone had estimated the supply of free-labour sugar for the year at 20,000 tons, it had been under 4,000 tons, and the whole supply for the last five quarters did not exceed 4,130 tons. Having thus shown that the measures of the late Government to procure an adequate supply of sugar had failed, he proceeded to demonstrate that the estimated supply of sugar for the next year, which had been developed to the House by Lord George Bentinck, was grossly exaggerated, and more particularly that portion of it which was to come from the East Indies. The actual consumption of sugar last year was 252,000 tons, and it would have been larger had it not been checked by an inadequate supply. He believed that it would be still larger this year, and to insure its increase it was necessary to take measures to reduce the price of the article. So far was he from thinking that the duty of 21s. on foreign sugar was too low, that he thought it, if any thing, too high ; and he had only fixed it at its present amount in order to give time to the colonial interest to meet the changes now proposed. Last year

the increase in consumption, with a deficient supply, was 43,000 tons, and he thought that he might safely anticipate an increase to a similar amount in the next year, when the sugar of Cuba and the Brazils would be open to us. Having shown that Lord George Bentinck's estimate of the supply of sugar was greater, and of the consumption less, than that on which we had a right to calculate, he proceeded to examine his observations on the revenue to be derived from the new scheme of Sugar Duties, and in so doing entered into a detailed view of the income and expenditure of the country. He observed that Mr. Goulburn had only left him a surplus of 70,000*l.*, and expressed his fears that before the end of the Session he should be obliged to bring forward several supplementary estimates. He hoped to reinforce the revenue by this measure ; and such reinforcement was not only desirable, but was absolutely indispensable ; for he calculated that at the end of the year there would be a deficiency of 350,000*l.*, owing to the increased expenditure which we should be compelled to make, on various heads which he enumerated in detail, and which he considered to be necessary to the safety of the state and the maintenance of our own honour and credit. If the increase in the consumption of sugar should amount to 20,000 tons, then the revenue from sugar would amount to 4,195,000*l.* ; and if it should amount to 30,000 tons, as he trusted that it would, the revenue from sugar would amount to 4,405,000*l.*, and in either case the deficiency which he anticipated would be more than covered. He then replied to the arguments of Lord George Bentinck on the last of

the three heads into which he had divided the subject. He wondered how those who used slave-grown cotton, slave-grown coffee, slave-extracted copper, and slave-grown tobacco, could say that by negating these resolutions they would be discouraging slavery and the slave-trade. He charged the noble lord with having laid down principles on that subject which he could not carry into effect, and with seeking to deprive the people of England of an article which was all but a necessary of life, for the sake of carrying out a visionary scheme of impracticable humanity. In conclusion, he expressed a confident hope that the results of the change now proposed would not be injurious to the West Indian interests, whilst he was certain that it would be productive of great benefit to the merchant, the manufacturer, and the shipowner, and, above all, the labouring population of Great Britain.

Sir R. Inglis thought the House indebted to Lord George Bentinck for proposing this amendment, and for supporting it by a speech full of facts, in which every fact was an argument. During the whole of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply, he could not help fancying that time and space had been annihilated, and that he was listening, in May 1847, to the speech of a Minister apologizing for a deficiency of 350,000*l.* which he found in his budget, and declining to tell the House whether he would make up that deficiency by the transactions of legitimate commerce, or by the blood of the tortured slave. For his own part, he would not willingly increase the amount of human suffering, and yet, if he voted in favour of these resolutions, he should feel that he was preventing the working out of a wholesome experiment ;

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that he was precipitating the miseries of Africa ; and that he was causing an amount of deeper suffering than the House would willingly listen to.

Lord Sandon observed, that when Sir Robert Peel introduced into the tariff a discrimination between free-labour and slave-grown sugar, he had entered his protest against it, because he thought the discrimination was a mere fallacy. He had then stated, that when you once opened your market to foreign sugar, you opened it practically to slave-grown sugar. He had been fortified in that statement subsequently, by the advice of the most experienced merchants, and he therefore could not concur in the opinion of Lord George Bentinck, that whoever supported these resolutions was encouraging slavery and the slave-trade. Our present system produced irritation and jealousy in Spain and Brazil, and, instead of being a discouragement to the sugar-growers of those countries, was only a discouragement to the British merchant and shipowner. Lord George Bentinck had recommended the Government to take time for the consideration of this question. Now he thought that it was better for all parties that it should be settled at once, and in the mode now proposed by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley contended that, with an adequate supply of labour, the West Indies could send to England again, as they had sent before, an adequate supply of sugar. He, therefore, recommended the Government to promote the immigration of free labourers into the West Indian Colonies, rather than encourage the importation of slave-grown sugar into Great Britain.

Sir J. Hogg observed, that when
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he seconded the resolution of Lord Sandon, in 1841, which led to the dissolution of the last Parliament, he wished to give the people of England an adequate supply of cheap sugar, and to discourage slave-grown sugar; but the question which he had now to consider was, whether his anticipations in 1841 had been realized, and whether the measures which he had then supported had produced the results which he then contemplated. He was obliged to confess that the measure then introduced had not afforded an adequate supply of sugar, and that some other measures were indispensably necessary. As one well acquainted with the condition of India, he must inform the House that Lord George Bentinck had been guilty of great but unintentional exaggeration respecting the supply of sugar to be expected from the East Indies, and that his anticipations had been equally erroneous, both as to the quantity and as to the price of the sugar likely to be produced there. The East Indians wanted no protection to their sugar, but undoubtedly they would take it if it was offered to them. He should certainly support these resolutions, though he could have wished that the West Indian proprietors had two or three years to make their arrangements, before they came into competition with slave-labour sugar. It was melancholy to contemplate the necessity of depriving the whole of the poor population of these Islands of a cheap supply of such a necessary article of life as sugar. Every body knew that all we had done for so many years to stop the slave-trade had been splendid failures, and no greater proof of it could be afforded than this, that Cuba, which now cultivated sugar

by slave-labour, imported sugar for its own consumption not more than thirty years ago.

Mr. G. W. Hope had voted, like Sir J. Hogg, in favour of Lord Sandon's resolution in 1841, but had not seen, like Sir J. Hogg, any reasons for changing the opinions which he then expressed. He considered that these resolutions would inevitably promote the extension of slavery and the slave-trade.

Sir Robert Peel observed, that Lord George Bentinck was perfectly correct in stating that he had announced at the commencement of the Session a measure for the introduction of foreign sugar, very different from that proposed by Lord John Russell. That measure would have given greater encouragement than the present resolutions to the admission of free-labour sugar, and would have continued the exclusion of slave-labour sugar. He had always felt that this question of admitting slave-labour sugar was excepted from the category of free-trade. He thought that this country stood in a special relation to the West Indian colonies. We had emancipated their slaves, and had given them an apparently magnificent compensation for the sacrifice of their property. Whether it was an adequate compensation was a matter of doubt; but, be that as it might, it placed this country in a position of some difficulty with respect to the West Indies. He had, therefore, been of opinion that considerable time ought to have been allowed to the West Indies before they were called on to compete with slave-labour sugar, and in that opinion he was confirmed by the dictum of Mr. Deacon Hume. We had also constituted ourselves the police of the

sea, for the suppression of slavery, and that increased the difficulty of our position. In all that had been said by Lord George Bentinck respecting the abomination of the traffic in slaves, it was impossible not to agree. Nevertheless, entertaining such opinions, and having great apprehensions of the measure now proposed, and fearing that it would give a great stimulus to the slave-trade, he had come to the conclusion, though not without great hesitation and reluctance, that he must give it his support. In coming to that conclusion, he was obliged to consider the present position of parties, and the prospect of forming another Government. He agreed with Lord George Bentinck, that no sham or delusive opposition ought to be offered to these resolutions, and that, if an opposition were offered to them, it ought to be one intended to be successful and fatal. He believed that by a combination of parties it would be possible to displace Lord John Russell, or, at any rate, to prevent his success upon these duties. He felt that it was practicable to give the noble lord a temporary defeat on these resolutions; but then he could not refrain from asking himself, whether it would be consistent with his character to lend himself to such a combination; and his conviction was, that it would not be consistent. Lord John Russell had made a proposal for the final adjustment of this question, and he was not surprised that the noble lord had done so. The noble lord might have adjourned the consideration of it to another Session; but he thought that it was better that the noble lord had made it at once, as he would otherwise have kept the country in great uncertainty. He

then reminded the House, that those who should compel Lord J. Russell to abdicate power, were bound to ask themselves whether they were prepared to take it. Two Governments had existed in the last three weeks. Should a third be now formed? On what principle? Should it be on the principle of restoring the late Government? He said, "No." Should the Protectionists be called to power, who would not only defeat this measure, but would also revoke the measure which had just been passed? The House and the country both said, "No." Considering, then, that if an opposition were made to this measure, it ought not to be a sham, but, if possible, a successful opposition, he declared that he was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility and the consequences which must attend success. He, therefore, felt bound to support these resolutions from a conviction that, so long as uncertainty prevailed upon them, there would not be that stimulus given to the employment of labour and capital in the British sugar colonies, which was essential to their success. Entertaining a conviction that at no remote period these resolutions, if obstructed now, must be carried hereafter, and that the noble lord was best entitled to the credit of carrying them, he had come, though not without reluctance, to the conclusion to support them in principle, and not to embarrass the Government by any opposition to them in detail.

Sir T. Acland expressed great indignation that Sir R. Peel had rested his vote on this occasion upon the state of parties in that House, and upon the mode in which the Government would be

affected by it. He should certainly vote against throwing the English market open to sugar obtained we cruelties, which we had endeavoured to put down at every cost, save that of character.

Mr. P. Miles supported Lord G. Bentinck's amendment, on the ground that the measure of the Government was calculated to encourage the slave-trade. He then proceeded to lay before the House the state of the West Indian Colonies, and the probable effects of the measure upon them. It would throw a vast number of estates out of cultivation, especially those which were not well situated for communication with the shipping. It was not owing to any fault of the West India proprietors that several of their estates had already gone out of cultivation; but it was owing to the want of labour, and to the high price which was paid for it since the emancipation of the slaves had been carried into effect. The West India proprietors asked for an unlimited supply of labour; and, instead of a scanty supply from that part of the coast of Africa where the British flag was flying, they wanted a supply from the whole coast of that continent, as the natives of that continent were best qualified to sustain tropical labour. With such an amount of labour an ample supply of sugar might be provided for the consumption of Great Britain at its present price. They also wanted free trade to be carried out to its full extent, and therefore they demanded free access for their commodities to the breweries and distilleries of this country. The Government refused compliance to that demand for reasons of excise—reasons which convinced him that the Government

was more in the hands of the Excise than the Excise was in the hands of Government. The West India proprietors also called for an equalization of the duties on spirits, and he trusted that in a future Session Lord J. Russell would accede to that call. After expressing his opinion, founded on what he had seen in Cuba and Louisiana, that free labour was cheaper than slave labour for the production of sugar, he quoted the authority of Governor Light, to prove that the introduction of free labour into our West Indian colonies would not reduce the rate of wages now paid to the negro free labourers. He concluded by expressing his sorrow that Sir R. Peel had last night declared his intention to support this introduction of slave-grown sugar into the British market. For, as it must give a stimulus to the slave-trade, how could we call upon other nations to stop it, whilst we were ourselves undoing with one hand what we were doing with the other?

Mr. Borthwick said he should vote for going into Committee upon the resolution, but he should at a future period move that the differential duty of 9s. 3d. should be continued for a period of five years, in favour of our West Indian sugars against all other sugars, both slave-labour and free-labour sugar.

The Marquis of Granby said he should vote against the resolution on two grounds; first, because he was convinced that it was necessary to afford protection to our own colonies, and, secondly, because he was reluctant to increase the abominations of the slave-trade.

Mr. A. Oswald opposed the amendment.

Mr. Hume maintained that the admission of slave-labour sugar into the British market would produce no effect on slavery in the colonies. He also insisted that Sir R. Peel was not justified in asserting, last night, that this measure would increase slavery in Cuba and the Brazils. He contended that the horrid statements with which Lord G. Bentinck had harrowed the feelings of the House, had nothing to do with the question before it, and ought to be dismissed at once and for ever from the minds of all who heard them. He wished to have this question of the Sugar Duties permanently settled; and, though he considered these resolutions to be a deviation from principle, he should give them his support. He concurred with Mr. D. Hume that, whilst Cuba and the Brazils had slavery and the slave trade, and whilst our planters were deprived of that means of raising their produce, the question of a free trade in sugar was taken entirely out of the category of free trade. In giving his assent, then, to such a deviation from principle, he must recommend the Government to remove every impediment to the supply of labour in our West Indian colonies, and to free those colonies at once from every commercial restriction now imposed upon them. Looking again at the question in a financial point of view, he was not satisfied that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not, in proposing this measure, sacrificing a large amount of revenue, without any benefit to the consumer at all. If you remit taxation, and do not give the benefit of the remission to the consumer, you throw away a certain amount of revenue for no useful purpose

whatsoever. Now, the last reduction in the amount of the Sugar Duties was of no use to the consumer; and he was afraid that the present reduction would not do him much more good. He thought it would have been much better had the differential duties in favour of our own colonies been continued until the expiration of the present Corn Laws. It would have produced this benefit, if no other, that it would have encouraged those who were most interested in the change now proposed, to carry that change out in the spirit in which it was conceived by the Legislature.

Sir John Reid predicted, as the result of this measure, the total ruin of the West Indian colonies.

Mr. Bernal declared his intention to vote for the resolutions; but at the same time he should stickle for the admission of West Indian spirits on the same terms as English, Scotch, and Irish spirits; for the admission of sugar into the breweries and distilleries of Great Britain; and for the extension of the contracts which Lord John Russell now permitted the West Indian to make with the African negro in Sierra Leone, and other British possessions.

Mr. E. Denison felt anxious to impress upon the House the propriety of taking care that the great experiment which for some years past we had been trying in the West Indies did not become a failure. With that view he called the attention of the House to the course which we had pursued on the western coast of Africa, and to the conduct which we had adopted towards our West Indian colonies. He then established, by reference to a mass of public documents,

that our efforts to suppress the slave-trade on the coast of Africa had been completely ineffectual, and that they had been attended by an enormous expense of money, health, and life. Having observed that it was lamentable to add that those efforts had, from their failure, aggravated the horrors of the slave-trade, he proceeded to contend that the best arm which we could employ against slavery was the promotion of free labour in our colonies. He then gave a history of the different measures which had been taken for the purpose of admitting free labour into the West Indies, and read a recommendation given by a committee of that House to the Government, to make the importation of free blacks into those colonies a Government measure. He, therefore, entreated Her Majesty's Ministers not to allow any vague fears of being accused of doing wrong, when they were conscious that they were doing right, to prevent them from encouraging that immigration. The West Indians had a right to demand such a supply of free labour; and he for one should be prepared to support a grant of 50,000*l.* to them for such an object, and to deduct it from the grant annually made for the support of the naval force on the coast of Africa.

Mr. E. James expressed a qualified approval of the scheme, but thought that, if we admitted corn duty free, we ought to apply the same principle to sugar.

Mr. H. Barkly expressed himself in favour of free trade in sugar, but he made several objections to the details of Lord John Russell's very complicated scheme. He should, however, considering

the present position of parties, oppose the amendment and support the resolution.

Mr. Disraeli recapitulated the three propositions of Lord G. Bentinck's speech, and observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply to it, had offered to the first an assumption, had met the second with an hypothesis, and had combated the third with a sophism. He then proceeded to substantiate that assertion, contending that Lord G. Bentinck had not over-estimated the supply of sugar from the West Indies, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, and had not underrated the consumption of the British market; that he had maintained the criticism which he had passed on the financial calculations of Lord J. Russell; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had only upset those criticisms by producing a series of figures completely different from those of the First Lord of the Treasury, and by transmuting 20,000 into 30,000 tons of sugar, by a novel species of alchemy; and that the irrefragable arguments of Lord George Bentinck, respecting the promotion of slavery and the slave-trade, had only been met by the vain, delusive, and flashy sophism, that our efforts to put them down had been neither effective nor complete. He then proceeded to controvert the position which Lord John Russell had advanced in his opening speech on this measure, that it would not give any encouragement to the slave-trade, and to examine whether his lordship was justified in calling upon the House to accede to it for the sake of great commercial considerations and to secure the trade and commerce of the Brazils. He reminded the House that it

was only last night that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had read to it a letter from a Brazilian, whom he represented as a high authority, stating that that trade and that commerce were not in existence, and could neither be forfeited nor secured. Mr. Disraeli contended that our West Indian Colonies, even in their lowest fortunes, were better customers of our manufacturers at Manchester than the scattered population of the Brazils, and that the millions of men who obeyed our sway in Hindostan, consumed incomparably more of our productions than all the Fonsocas and slave-dealers in the world. He did not, however, oppose these resolutions of Ministers merely because they were antagonistic to our previous arrangements for the suppression of slavery and the slave-trade; he opposed them because they were antagonistic to the fragment left of the old colonial system of England. He ventured to predict, that the House would soon retrace its steps, and reconstruct that now almost annihilated system. He said so, because the history of England was a history of reaction. Turning from this subject, he animadverted with great severity on the funeral oration delivered last night by Lord Sandon over the cause of abolition. It completed the picture of this eventful Session, to see the noble lord, who moved the resolutions of 1841, sitting on a hogshead of sugar in a white sheet performing penance, and crying "peccavi." Notwithstanding the defalcation of Lord Sandon from the ranks of colonial protection, he still thought that its friends might have fought its battle successfully had they been able to retain among them the late Prime

Minister. No one understood the West Indian question better than Sir R. Peel—no one could have been a more effective champion of West Indian interests. Great, therefore, was his mortification when he found Sir R. Peel delivering a speech fatal to all his hopes. The reasons, too, which Sir Robert had given for the conclusions at which he had arrived, were more ingenious and surprising than most of the arguments which the House had heard from his lips. He (Mr. Disraeli) appealed to the people of England, and asked them whether they thought that great Colonial interests were to be sacrificed for such minute considerations as who should sit on the Ministerial bench? If great principles were to be given up by members of Parliament against their conviction for party considerations, he should say, "Farewell to the Parliament of England." Sir Robert Peel had also said that he could not see how a Government could be formed supposing the present Ministry to be broken up. He did not set much value on that declaration of opinion, for he would tell Sir R. Peel frankly that his *forte* did not lie so much in the construction as in the destruction of a Government. He concluded by stating, that in resisting these resolutions he felt no hostility against the existing Government, that he was actuated by no factious motives, and that the friends of protection could take no other course than that which they had taken.

Lord John Russell said, it was impossible for him to accede to the amendment of Lord George Bentinck. He vindicated his resolutions from the objections which had been urged against them, in-

sisting that they did not tend to the increase of slavery and the slave-trade, and maintained that it was expedient to get rid of the present system of levying the Sugar Duties, inasmuch as it prevented the benefits which the Colonies would otherwise derive from the employment of free labour. He was sorry to hear from Sir J. R. Reid, that some gentlemen, forgetful that monopoly always prevented exertion and neutralized the skill and labour of all engaged in manufactures or agriculture, had determined not to send out supplies to the Colonies, and to give up the cultivation of their estates. He hoped that other capitalists would take them, and with increased skill he had no doubt that they would find it a profitable speculation.

Adverting then to the speech of Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell denied that he had ever called the Colonies a vicious system. He had stated, that they were the strength of this country, and had expressed a hope that they would flourish; but he had said, that the old system of commerce between our Colonies and the mother country was a vicious system; and to that opinion he still adhered. He then proceeded to controvert Mr. Disraeli's doctrine, that on all great questions this country always retraced its steps. To return to errors that had been exploded was not the characteristic of our times. Ever since we had been in the enjoyment of a regular Government, nothing was more beautiful to the reader of history than to see the progress which this country had constitutionally made, and the determination with which it had adhered to the conquests of truth and

reason. The Habeas Corpus Act—the Bill of Rights—the abolition of the censorship of the press—the Toleration Act, the Act for the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, the Emancipation Act—who had ever wished to repeal them or to restore the oppression, disabilities, and disqualifications which they abolished? The triumphs of liberty, of reason, and of truth, had, in this country, always been permanent, and had always remained without any risk of subsequent defeat. Defending the propriety of his conduct in having taken office in the present emergency, and maintaining that no Ministry could carry on the Government, either foreign or domestic, of this great empire, unless it commanded the support and respect of the House of Commons, he expressed his conviction, that if he were to acquiesce in such a resolution as that which Lord George Bentinck had proposed, and were to allow his policy to be set aside, and that of his noble friend to be substituted in its place, he should be exposing his Administration to contempt—should be impairing the dignity of the Crown, whose servant he was—should be damaging the reputation of the Ministry of which he was the head, and should be causing some diminution of the glory of the great nation to which they all belonged. He therefore told his noble friend distinctly that he (Lord John Russell) should not be able to carry on his Government if the amendment were carried. In that case Her Majesty would do well to place power in the hands of the successful majority, for he was sure that for him to continue in office under such circumstances would be a permanent injury to the constitution of his country.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

Ayes	265
Noes	135

Majority for the Govern-
ment 130

Little more discussion took place on this subject in the House of Commons. A few nights after the above debate the resolutions were put *seriatim*, and agreed to without a division. Several amendments, however, were moved, but were eventually withdrawn, viz.: by Mr. Moffatt, for the repeal of the differential duties on white clayed sugar and Muscovado; by Mr. James, for the admission of Colonial sugar, for the next three years, at a duty of 10s.; by Mr. Barkly, for the substitution of 1*l.* 10s. for 1*l.* 11s. 6*d.* on candy and other kinds of refined sugar, after July 1848.

In the course of the discussion some interesting topics were referred to.

Mr. Goulburn recommended the West Indian interest not to press the Government on the subject of the Sugar Duties, but to persist till they had gained a perfect equality of duty in other commodities, and such assistance in the way of labour as could be given without violating any principle that had been laid down with respect to the slave-trade. His own interests were deeply involved; but, so far from abandoning those exertions by which alone impending ruin could be avoided, he intended, and he advised others to do the same, to redouble his efforts, knowing that there were those in Parliament who would urge the Government to do justice to the West India interest.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished the West Indians not to confine themselves to the expression of a general principle, but to give him the details of the restrictions which they complained of. The duties levied upon rum and other West Indian productions were not for the purposes of protection but of revenue, and arranged to obtain practical equality with home produce; and if the Colonists could show that in anything their interests were not equitably dealt with, the Government had every disposition to take their reasons into consideration.

Lord J. Russell expressed similar sentiments. The Ministers were anxious to look into the minutest details of their scheme, but he was sure the House would be ready to admit that time was required for that purpose. At present he was convinced, that in arranging the details the right course had been pursued.

In the House of Lords the subject was debated with much earnestness and vigour, and illustrated by several very able speeches. The principal discussion took place somewhat unexpectedly upon the first reading of the Bill, which was moved by the Earl of Clarendon, who began by stating that it had been considered that it would suit the convenience of their lordships, and it would be likewise convenient to the public, that the discussion of this measure should take place upon its earliest stage. He observed, that Parliament had already recorded its deliberate judgment, that the protective system was an erroneous one, and that legislation should not be for the benefit of particular classes. Protection had been withdrawn from British agriculture, and this

measure was a corollary of that which had been adopted a few weeks ago. The people of this country understood that, when the question of the Corn Laws was settled, the principle of free trade should abolish the distinction between Colonial and foreign sugar, and the Colonists could expect no more protection than was enjoyed by the British agriculturists. The people of this country had been paying an annual tax of three millions for the purpose of a short allowance of one of the necessities of life. The noble earl showed the impediment which the differential duties offered to the consumption of sugar in this country, which was at the rate of little more than 16 lbs. a head per annum, whereas the affluent consumed 60 lbs. The duties were not only inimical to the interests of the consumer, but to the revenue; and Lord Clarendon showed that the consumption of sugar, and consequently the amount of duties received upon that article, had not kept pace with those of coffee and tea. He was convinced that the protective duties were prejudicial to the producers of sugar themselves, who, under that system, relied almost entirely upon manual labour. The object and intention of the Government were to remove all the restrictions which retarded the progress of the Colonies and checked their improvement; to encourage the immigration of free labourers thither; and, if the Colonists were thrown more upon their own resources, they would better compete with their rivals. With respect to the slave-trade, if he thought that the existing system would put a stop to that inhuman traffic, he would be no party to this measure; but, notwithstanding the sacrifices

we had made, and the international dangers we had exposed ourselves to, our efforts for thirty years had accomplished little or nothing; and he now called upon their lordships to deal with that traffic as they dealt with any contraband trade—endeavour to make it unprofitable. Many persons were prepared to go out to the West Indies, and invest their capital in sugar cultivation under the proposed system; and the noble earl read an extract from a speech of Mr. Burnley, of Trinidad, at a meeting of planters, declaring that, if monopoly were abolished, and they were allowed to trade with all the world without restriction, they feared no competition from any quarter. We professed to abstain from all slave-grown articles, but we did not reject slave-grown coffee, slave-grown maize, and slave-grown tobacco, and we imported Cuba copper without repugnance. Nay, we traded with Cuba and the Brazils, and with their returns of slave-grown sugar purchased the products of other countries. All our morality upon this question stood upon a mere fraction, the narrow edge of a principle; whilst the great rule of commerce, our relations with foreign states, the claims of our revenue, and the demands of the people for a necessary of life, called for an abandonment of our present system.

Lord Stanley expressed his concurrence in the observations of the Earl of Clarendon as to the convenience of discussing this measure at the first reading of the Bill, and said he should have felt himself justified in entering his protest at the earliest period against this change in our legislation. He stated his deep and insuperable

objections, first to the details of the Bill; secondly, to the principles of the measure; and, above all, to the circumstances under which and the period of the Session at which this Bill had been introduced. He agreed with the noble earl that on constitutional principles there was no objection to making the duties upon sugar permanent, sufficient means remaining to the House of Commons to control the supplies to the Crown. But this was a new principle; and could their lordships say that the question had been brought forward with full warning, and at a time when the state of their lordships' House was such that the subject could be properly discussed? After exposing the inconsistency of those who had adhered to the principle of protecting the Colonial sugar trade against the competition with slave-grown sugar so late as 1844, and who now took an active part in undoing their own work, the noble lord met the argument founded upon the principle of free trade. Free trade, he observed, was now all in all; cheap sugar must be had, and, compared with the benefit of free trade, slavery and the slave-trade were as nothing. But anything less like free trade it had never been his fortune to see. The noble lord then proceeded to show that this principle of free trade had not been applied to the tea trade, and that in the present position of the East and West Indies a competition between them and slave Colonies could not be carried on upon equal terms. When our Colonies had not the command of labour, to talk of their competing with slave Colonies was a mere mockery, and a cruel one. He objected to the Bill on the grounds of expediency, policy, and

humanity. With respect to its expediency and policy, he showed that the prices of sugar had decreased, under a system of protection, from 48s. a cwt. in 1840 to 32s. 11d. in 1845, whilst the supply had augmented from 163,000 to 245,000 tons. This was his answer to the argument founded upon the plea of a sugar famine, and there was the prospect of an increased supply in future years. Lord Stanley then contended that this measure would tend to encourage the slave-trade, and would add 5*l.* per ton to the profit of the slave proprietors and slave importers of Cuba and the Brazils. If so, could it be expected that the West Indies could contend against an additional premium of 5*l.* per ton to the producer of slave-grown sugar? Her Majesty's Government should say whether they intended to keep up the establishments on the coast of Africa to put down the slave-trade. If they did, they would be doing with one hand and undoing with the other; and did they believe they would not become the laughing-stock of the world if, for the sake of an abatement of one half-penny a pound upon our sugar, and of a temporary augmentation of our revenue, we undid all the work we had been doing for years past? He asserted that the West Indian colonies might compete with foreign sugar-growing countries, if they had a dense population; and he wished to know what was the amount of free immigration which Her Majesty's Government proposed to authorize in the West Indies. Did they mean that the West Indians should be allowed to go to the coast of Africa, and import free negroes from thence? If not, what were the restrictions they in-

tended to take off? If there were no other, it was a mockery to talk of removing restrictions from free immigration, which did not exist. He was assured that the country would hesitate long before it would accept a diminution of the price of sugar at such an expense as that of rendering nugatory all its efforts for the last twelve years, made at so great a sacrifice of money and of blood. He should move that this Bill be read a first time that day three months; but in the present state of the House, and at this period of the Session, he should not trouble their lordships to divide upon the question.

Lord Denman addressed the House against the measure. He declared his irreconcilable hostility to the principles upon which the Bill was founded. He agreed with Lord Stanley in thinking that its natural consequence must be to perpetuate slavery and stimulate the slave-trade. Unless the number of slaves were very greatly increased, he was at a loss to understand how the increased production of sugar, at present anticipated, was to be obtained. He had always felt that the West Indian planters had been ill-used; the State had placed them in an unfortunate position, and the State owed them indemnity. He disputed the assertion of the Liverpool Anti-Slavery Society, that the proposed measure would not stimulate slavery, and that all the efforts hitherto employed by Government to suppress the slave-trade had failed. He admitted there had been no extinction of the traffic; it had proceeded, but it had proceeded in a very diminished ratio. No fewer than seventy-five ships, engaged in the conveyance of slaves, had been cap-

tured last year. He must object to the adoption of any measure which might promote the odious traffic in slaves, by placing this country in a position to become the principal customer of a nation by which that traffic was extensively carried on. He could not help thinking that, before this great innovation was introduced, it might have been desirable that the resources of Jamaica, the Mauritius, and other places, with regard to free labour, should have been better considered; but now he found that they were driven to this—that free trade was that which must prevail, that it would make its way, that it was irresistible, and that, like Napoleon with regard to commerce, they had no means of repressing it, if it took any particular course. That, however, was a most alarming doctrine; and he would ask the Government, whether they were prepared to uphold free trade at the cost of bloodshed, murder, and rapine? When he was asked why should they not have free trade in sugar as they were to have in corn, his answer was, that corn was grown without the sacrifice of human victims.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, after stating that he would be contented to rest the case in support of the Bill upon the able arguments of Lord Clarendon, applied himself to the objections of Lord Stanley with reference to the principle of free trade, observing, that under the existing system we did not diminish the growth of slave-grown sugar, but, on the contrary, we fed and maintained slave cultivation. We supplied the slave Colonies with articles they needed, and took their sugar,

not honestly and openly, but dishonestly and casuistically, supplying Russia, Austria, and other countries with it, not merely in foreign, but in British ships. By the present measure we were about to apply a wholesome stimulus to the production of free-grown sugar; and he was happy to say that there was a disposition, both in Cuba against the slave-trade, and in the Brazils in favour of a system of free labour in the cultivation of sugar. After expressing a desire to promote the access of free labourers to the West Indian Colonies, the noble marquis concluded by suggesting to Lord Stanley to withdraw his motion, and, as more respectful to the House of Commons, to make it upon the second reading of the Bill.

Lord Ashburton opposed the Bill. He argued that the system of reciprocal protection was the true Colonial system. If it was done away with, the Colonies would cease to be of value to this country. Was every body, then, to be allowed to carry their manufactures to Jamaica and Canada on the same terms as we received them ourselves? If that were the case, the gentlemen in Manchester who expected such great benefits from free trade would discover that, in their own favourite article of cotton, the monopoly they conceived no one could take from them, they would be defeated in some of these Colonies. It had been stated by some of those gentlemen in the Committee on Land Burdens, that the Americans met them successfully in the Brazilian and Chinese markets with coarse cottons; and why should they not equally beat them in our own Colonies? The unfortunate West

Indian had been worse treated than any other.

Lord Monteagle followed in support of the measure. The whole history of our legislation on this subject during the last twenty years had been nothing but a succession of changes; so it was absurd to say that the House was pledged to anything. In reference to Lord Stanley's taunt about the small reduction that the proposed measure would effect in the price of sugar, he remarked that the whole trade of a country might turn on the five-eighths of a penny. This had occurred in the case of cotton. The West Indian interest had received full warning that the Sugar Question must be settled. He considered that this was a most legitimate mode of recruiting the resources of the country; that it was commercially a good measure, and morally not a bad one.

Lord Brougham said, that after having recently addressed their lordships on this subject he had now little to add. He still thought that this was a most unprecedented way of dealing with so large a measure, and that it was a most unprecedented time to deal with it. The more he was of opinion that this question ought to be permanently settled, the more he felt that this Bill ought to have been brought forward at an earlier period of the Session. He then proceeded to urge the injustice of passing this Bill without affording the West Indians an opportunity of being heard against it; how did their lordships know, if they were heard, that the Colonists could not make out a satisfactory case against this measure? The West Indians could not have been prepared for such extraordinary

changes of opinion as had been lately exhibited upon this question. His lordship then passed some lively strictures upon Sir J. W. Hogg, who had seconded Lord Sandon's motion, in 1841, and then addressed himself to what he contended was the whole argument in favour of this measure, which resolved itself into this—that sugar would be reduced in price thereby, and brought within the capacity of the bulk of the people of this country by a large increase of the supply. As a plain man, he would ask how this reduction in price by the augmentation of the supply could happen, unless a large quantity, some 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, slave-grown and free-grown, were immediately, or within a year or two, brought into the market of England. How was this increase of supply to be got? By one way only—the admission of foreign sugar. But this Bill went to open the market to slave-grown sugar, and there was no limit to the supply, which could be increased *ad libitum* by the African slave-trade; and he warned those noble lords who held up their hands for suddenly supplying the British market with 30,000 tons of sugar, that, though they might not intend it, they held them up, not for slavery only, but for encouraging, stimulating, extending, and exacerbating the curse of the African slave-trade. The argument that sugar should not be excluded from our market if other slave-grown products were not excluded, admitted of various answers. Sugar stood upon different grounds from coffee, cotton, and tobacco; but they were now dealing with sugar and sugar only. The noble and learned lord drew a powerful picture of the sufferings

of the slave and the horrors of the slave-trade, and he cited a recent declaration of Dr. Lushington, that this Bill would render nugatory our treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade. After showing that free labour, though it could successfully contend with slave labour upon fair and equal terms, was unable to compete with it, unless the market of Africa was closed, he said that he little thought, after the victories which had been achieved, he should, in 1846, have to rise in his place to denounce the slave-trade, and complain that a liberal Government should for the first time have introduced a Bill for the purpose of actively encouraging and extending the African slave-trade.

Earl Grey answered Lord Brougham. He appealed to their lordships, whether the noble lord had done any thing to answer the arguments urged in support of the Bill. He went on to enforce the financial reasons in favour of the measure, and commented strongly on the inconsistency of proscribing one particular kind of slave-produce. All sound rules of conduct, he contended, must be of universal application, and if the opponents of this Bill pleaded national morality, they should be prepared to act upon that rule universally, and exclude coffee, cotton, and, in fact, all foreign slave-labour produce. It was the rankest delusion that had ever been attempted to be palmed upon the country. Adverting to the remarks of Lord Brougham upon the encouragement which this Bill was supposed to give to the slave-trade—though he believed it was calculated to check it—the noble earl complained that Lord Brougham, who now glorified himself for the services he had

rendered in the suppression of the slave-trade, had slumbered when those services would have been of most importance, and reminded him that, when he held a high post in the late King's Government, he had left the Colonial Secretary to struggle unassisted with the difficulties connected with that question. He (Lord Grey) believed that the West Indians would be stimulated by this measure to exertions which would enable them successfully to compete with slave cultivation, which he was still convinced could not keep up a race with free labour. In reply to the question of Lord Stanley, as to the restrictions to be taken off immigration, the noble earl said, that as the allowing of indiscriminate immigration of negroes from Africa would be liable to abuse, it was not intended to sanction that. If any safe mode could be pointed out, it would be desirable that the Kroomen should be encouraged to migrate to our colonies during the cane harvest, and return to their native country. All that was proposed was to allow voluntary emigration from our own settlements in Africa and India. The noble earl concluded by expressing his belief that this Bill would eventually lead to the extinction, not only of slavery, but of the slave-trade.

After some further discussion of a conversational kind, Lord Stanley withdrew his motion, and the Bill was read a first time. On the motion being made that it be read a second time on the following Thursday, Lord Stanley moved as an amendment, to postpone it to that day six months, but it was negatived without a division.

The second reading, accordingly, being proposed on the day appointed, the Bishop of Oxford

moved that it be read a second time that day three months. His speech was almost entirely addressed to the anti-slavery view of the question. He began with a modest disclaimer: he should not have ventured to oppose the Government on a matter of finance or revenue; but this was a question deeply affecting the moral character of the country, its name for justice and humanity. The Bill went upon the ground that a greater supply of sugar was needed; there must be a greater importation of sugar not West Indian. Sir J. Hogg had shown that it could not come from the East Indies, therefore it must come from Cuba and the Brazils; they must export more; to do that they must make more; but being semi-barbarous countries, they do not augment their produce by machinery; they do it by the rude labour of human muscles—by slaves; they must, therefore, have more slaves; the slave-trade will be directly encouraged, involving its awful waste of life, which is as three to one of slaves actually imported, to say nothing of the wars, slave-hunts, and other miseries of internal Africa. He treated the argument about cotton, and other slave-produce, which we admit, as untenable, asking if we should authorize murder because we cannot prevent housebreaking. As to copper, he would join in excluding it. But, most emphatically, he denied the assertion that efforts to suppress the slave-trade had failed: we were on the very verge of extinguishing it by sealing up the coast of Africa; and who could say what the increase would have been but for our intervention? Contracts for limiting trade to legitimate objects have been made by African chiefs: Portugal and

France were co-operating with us; even in Cuba and the Brazils a feeling had arisen that exclusion from our market on account of the slave-trade was injurious to the slave-owning countries. He expressed his deep regret to find that, just as the goal was in view, a measure should be proposed, the inevitable effect of which would be to reopen the slave-trade in all its horrors.

The Bishop of London seconded the amendment. The result of his consideration of the arguments which had been addressed to their lordships on the first reading of the Bill was, that if this measure passed, it would sanction the slave-trade, the abolition of which was one of the brightest features in the history of this country. His right reverend friend had shown, that if we were to have a large increase of the quantity of sugar, it must be by a large increase in the number of slaves imported into Brazil and Cuba. The number was now 150,000 per annum, and if we were to have 30,000 tons more of sugar, that could only be supplied by 30,000 additional slaves: and the number of slaves imported into sugar-growing countries was no measure of the evils inflicted, inasmuch as for every additional slave two would die in the middle passage, or in the seasoning. From 60,000 to 80,000 human beings would, therefore, be hurried into eternity, after suffering cruel torments. Feeling that the real prosperity, the honour, and the welfare of this country were involved in this measure, he could not acquiesce in it, believing in his heart that it would

fix a stain on this country which no future legislation would remove.

The Marquis of Lansdowne complimented the Bishop of Oxford upon the eloquence he had displayed, observing, that upon this question the right reverend prelate had peculiar claims to the attention of their lordships. After replying briefly to some of the remarks of the bishop, the noble marquis observed, that it was the opinion of those conversant with the subject, that by freedom of trade, and a liberal and generous policy as far as commerce was concerned, bringing with it an increase of moral and religious feelings, an impulse would be given to free labour. He could not but consider the scarcity of petitions against the Bill a most decisive proof that, in the opinion of the country, this measure was not retrogressive; otherwise, instead of half-a-dozen petitions presented against it in the last few weeks, the table would have been covered with them. He hailed this as a proof that the country did not participate in the fears of the two right reverend prelates, and that the people believed that not only would the interests of commerce be extended by this measure, but that, ultimately, in connection with it, the moral feelings of mankind would lead to a final euthanasia of slavery.

Their lordships then divided, when the numbers were—

For the original question	28
For the amendment	10

Majority for the second reading	18
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CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous Measures—The Government propose to renew the Irish Arms Bill—Dissatisfaction excited by this announcement—Explanation of the Secretary for Ireland—Debate on the Second Reading—Remarks of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, Mr. B. Escott, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. T. Duncombe, and other Members—Lord Morpeth and Lord John Russell intimate a willingness to make concessions—The Second Reading is carried by a majority of 33—On a subsequent evening Lord John Russell announces the determination of the Government to abandon the Measure—Distress in Ireland occasioned by the recurring failure of the Potato Crop—Lord John Russell proposes a measure for the employment of the population in Public Works—Explanation of the Ministerial scheme in detail—Remarks of Mr. D. Browne, Mr. Williams, Mr. Labouchere, the Earl of Lincoln, and other Members—The Public Works Bill passes the Commons, and is introduced in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne—Speeches of Lord Montague, the Earl of Wicklow, and other Peers—Declaration of Lord Lansdowne respecting out-door relief—Further discussions in Parliament respecting the impending scarcity in Ireland—Speeches of the Earls of Roden and Clarendon, and of Mr. Dillon Browne and Mr. Labouchere—Flogging in the Army and Military Reform—Tendency of public opinion on this subject—Captain Layard moves an Address to the Crown praying for an Inquiry, with a view to limiting the period of enlistment—His Speech on moving the Address—Speeches of Mr. Fox Maule and other Members—The Motion is postponed—An order is issued from the Commander-in-Chief limiting the Sentences of Courts Martial to fifty lashes—Lord John Russell makes a statement upon the subject—Dr. Bowring moves a Resolution in favour of the total abolition of flogging—Speeches of Captain Layard, Mr. B. Osborne, Colonel Peel, Colonel Reid, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Fox Maule, and other Members—Dr. Bowring's Motion is rejected by a large majority—Statement of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on the subject of the recent order—Occupation of Cracow by the Austrian Government—Lord Beaumont moves for papers relating thereto—Speeches of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Kinnaird, and the Duke of Wellington—Mr. Hume makes a similar Motion in the House of Commons—Speeches of Mr. Milnes and of Lord Palmerston—Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor—Earl Powis brings in a Bill to rescind the proposed union—Debate on the Second Reading—

Earl Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne oppose the Bill, which is supported by the Bishops of Bangor and Oxford, and other Peers—The Bill is carried, but withdrawn in the House of Commons by Lord Clive, upon a statement of the intention of Government—Debates on Poor Law topics—Law of Settlement altered—The New Local Courts Bill—Parliament is prorogued by Commission on the 28th of August—The Royal Speech—Reflections on the Session of 1846.

TO the surprise and disappointment of many of those who had assisted the present Ministers in defeating Sir Robert Peel's Government on their Irish measure, the renewal of the Irish Arms Act was announced by them as one of the first of the Government measures to be pressed forward this session. Mr. Bernal Osborne called the attention of the House of Commons to the subject on the 7th of August, by asking Mr. Labouchere (the new Secretary for Ireland) what were the intentions of the Government, and the reasons which influenced them in this proceeding. Mr. Labouchere explained the circumstances of the case. He could assure his hon. friend that the step the Government had determined to take with reference to the measure to which he had alluded had not been resolved on without mature consideration. He (Mr. Labouchere) had not altered any opinion he had ever held with regard to the Arms Act. He considered that many of its provisions were most objectionable, and the working of the measure had not tended to change the unfavourable opinion he had originally entertained of it. He would state, however, to his hon. Friend and the House, what was the position of the Government with regard to this measure. They had come to the conclusion that it was impossible altogether to dispense with it; they were satisfied that they would not be justified in leaving

Ireland without some of the provisions contained in that measure, and he believed that this feeling was entertained by a great majority of those Irish gentlemen who were really acquainted with the condition of Ireland. The Government had to consider whether they should endeavour to alter the present Arms Act—to take from it those provisions which they thought objectionable, leaving those which they considered necessary and useful. With that object the measure was carefully considered; but it was found that the provisions of the Act were so much complicated and mixed up, that it would have been utterly impossible, without a very long period of consideration and deliberation, to adapt the measure to their views. The Government had, therefore, to consider what course they should pursue, and they came to the conclusion that the best course was to ask the House to intrust to them the powers granted by the existing Arms Act, to be exercised on their responsibility, and to be continued only for a limited period, promising that early in the next session they would bring forward such a measure as, after due deliberation, they might feel justified in recommending. He begged to call the attention of the House to a circumstance which would indicate what were the views of the Government on this subject. The measure proposed by the Government was a continuance Bill, but was not a continuance Bill of the

usual kind for one year. The Government had introduced an express provision into the Bill that it should expire on the 1st of May next year, thereby giving a pledge to the House that they would at as early a period as possible bring the subject under the consideration of the Legislature.

The intention of the Government to renew this measure created great dissatisfaction among the Members of the liberal party, and opportunity was taken, on subsequent occasions, to give vent to the strong feeling which had been excited. Upon Mr. Labouchere moving the second reading of the Bill on the 10th, he was much pressed with the inconsistency and impolicy of the Ministerial plan. He vindicated their proceedings at first with some warmth. He was prepared to maintain, in the face of the House and of the country, that a Government would desert its duty, and would act a part utterly unworthy of the dignity of the Crown, if they allowed the Bill to drop. The spirit in which he asked the House to pass the Bill was not one of approval, in spirit or detail. The Bill would only be in force till the 1st of May; and he gave the House not only a pledge but security of the intention of Government to bring in a measure on the subject. All that the Ministers asked was time. As to any odium which would be provoked by the licensing and branding of arms, all the arms were already licensed and branded. The mischief was done already, and no harm could be done by continuing this measure for only nine months. He should be sincerely sorry if the necessity for proposing such a Bill were to be taken as a specimen of the feeling and a sample of the legislation that the present Govern-

ment would adopt towards Ireland.

A long and desultory discussion ensued, and drew forth a host of opponents from all quarters.

Mr. Hume had a very simple plan which he would recommend to Mr. Labouchere. It was to drop the Bill altogether—not to dirty his fingers with it. Sir James Graham, the late Home Secretary, had twice admitted that the measure had failed. Mr. Hume wished to know why the House should place an unconstitutional power in the hands of a set of men who declared they disapproved of that power, merely as a mark of confidence? The present step seemed to be quite unnecessary. There were no petitions—no applications from Ireland; no Irish Members had asked for it.

Mr. Shaw, though not friendly to the Bill, was, nevertheless, of opinion that it was but fair to allow the Government time to look into the subject.

Mr. Escott said, it was to him a matter of the most curious conjecture what wild infatuation could have induced the Government to take such a Bill under its protection. Mr. Labouchere had himself admitted that the measure was a failure; and Mr. Sheil, in opposition, had mercilessly denounced it. Was the honourable and learned member going to support that Bill now?

Mr. Muntz felt, that to support Ministers in the present case would be to degrade and disgrace himself. They had fallen to a great discount in his estimation by their conduct on this occasion.

Mr. Sharman Crawford considered the Bill, as it stood, a breach of the constitution; and he would oppose it.

Mr. Redhead Yorke would do the same.

Mr. Bellew declared that the effect of the present proposal upon the character of public men would be most injurious.

Mr. Pigott, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, said a few words in support of Ministers. In 1843 he thought there should be no legislation on the subject; but the circumstance of legislation having been introduced modified the question.

Mr. Horsman thought it was positive infatuation in Ministers to force such a Bill on the House.

Sir Robert Ferguson thought that at any rate some restrictions ought to be placed on the sale of gunpowder and the importation of arms.

Mr. Protheroe should oppose the Bill; but it was with the greatest concern that he appeared as an opponent of Ministers.

Mr. Spooner had always supported the principle involved in the Bill. Those Members who supported the late Government in the Coercion Bill were bound, as men of honour, to support the present measure.

Mr. Bernal Osborne felt deeply mortified that Ministers should have been so untrue to their professions in opposition as to have introduced such a measure now that they were in office. The present Government had come into power avowedly with the intention of making the same laws for England and for Ireland; and, with these professions on their lips, how were they justified in advocating such a measure as the present—a measure which had not been bequeathed to them by their predecessors, but which, on the contrary, their predecessors decried and admitted

to be a failure? He was willing to support the Government when he could do so honourably; but he would not repose that confidence in any Government that would induce him to support them when they proposed measures which were unconstitutional and destructive of liberty. Why were they to have enactments of this description?

Mr. Thomas Duncombe thought that explanation was required from Lord John Russell. In 1843, the noble Lord spoke after this fashion, in reference to the Arms Bill:—

“But, really, if we are told that it is the intention of the Executive Government to propose such plans, and such plans alone—if we are told that this is a sample of the measures by which Ireland is to be governed—I think before long that this House should address the Crown, or take some mode or other of expressing their opinion as to the government of Ireland.”

That was “the principle” on which the noble Lord had always acted; and he supposed that now, as a sort of tribute to the memory of his predecessors, he was going to pass another Coercion Bill. Mr. Duncombe wanted to know upon what principle they had turned upon the late Government, unless it were upon the principle of non-coercion. Never was a Minister turned out so much against the will of the people of this country, or so much to the discredit of the party who had succeeded him.

Some of the Ministers now came forward, hinting at concessions. Lord Morpeth said it had been his lot frequently to propose Irish Arms Bills and never to oppose them. The Ministers found the present Bill in force; and the question was, whether, having legislation now,

not being prepared to dispense with legislation altogether, and intending to have recourse to legislation next session, the Government was called upon to introduce a third piece of legislation on the subject. He hoped the House would not think that Ministers intended to cling to that system of legislation, or to hold it up as the model of their wishes.

Lord John Russell was more explicit. He defended his own consistency. During the ten or eleven years that he had held office, he had supported measures which had for their object the preventing of improper persons from having fire-arms, and preventing the introduction of ammunition and fire-arms into Ireland. With regard to these two main objects of the Bill, he gave every support to them in 1843; but he opposed other parts. In particular, he had opposed the branding clause. He agreed with the Recorder of Dublin in thinking that a good deal of the vexation caused by the objectionable clauses which the Bill contains was now over.

"If gentlemen think with regard to any of those clauses that they ought to be expunged from the Bill, it will be in the power of the House to accede to their wishes, and to make those amendments in Committee. I cannot shrink from the duty of asking this House, however unpopular the measure may be, still to continue some restriction on the possession of arms in Ireland. The declaration in the preamble of all these Bills is, that they are to prevent improper persons having arms. Now, I wish the House to observe, whatever ridicule may have been thrown on the argument of the right honourable the Recorder of Dublin, that

it is a different thing to continue a law in England by which all may have arms, and to abrogate a law in Ireland by which restrictions are placed on the possession of arms. I have no doubt that the throwing out of this Bill would encourage many of those malefactors in Ireland who go about deliberately offering their assistance to murder for money."

After some altercation between Mr. Duncombe and Lord John Russell, Lord Seymour asked the noble Lord whether he would consent to strike out of the Bill those clauses which he had voted against when he sat on the other side of the House. In that case the Government should have his vote, but not otherwise.

Lord J. Russell answered, that if Lord Seymour referred to two or three of the more objectionable clauses, he would consent to such a proposition.

The House then divided—

For the second reading	56
Against it	23
	—
Majority	33

The anticipations which most persons had been led to form, from the wavering language of the Ministers respecting this measure, were not long in being realized. On the 17th, Lord John Russell announced to the House the abandonment of the Bill. He said that, in asking for a temporary renewal of the Bill, the only object was to enable the Ministers to consider the whole of its provisions, with the view of determining whether the system should be altogether abandoned or modified. He looked upon this as a reasonable proposition, seeing that Parliament had placed restrictions upon the

possession of arms in Ireland for the last fifty years, nay, almost since the Revolution. In consequence, however, of the opposition which the proposal had met with, they had agreed to withdraw the more objectionable provisions—the clauses which related to branding and domiciliary visits: but, on withdrawing these, other questions occurred in reference to the remaining provisions of the measure, which presented much difficulty. On consultation with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was well acquainted with the usual course of proceedings in that country, and was willing to dispense with coercive power, Lord John Russell was of opinion that it would be far better to dispense with the Bill altogether, than to continue it thus divested of some of its principal provisions. He would much rather have had longer time to consider the whole question; but, on mature consideration, they had resolved to drop the Bill. In coming to this decision, they had been influenced by the absence of all impediments to the administration of justice in Ireland, by the disposition displayed by juries to do their duty, and by the diminution which had taken place in crime.

Mr. Escott and Mr. Hume offered their congratulations to the Government, upon the determination which they had just announced.

On the same evening, Lord John Russell developed his plan for meeting the existing and impending scarcity in Ireland, occasioned by the failure of the potato crop, by employing the people under Government upon public works. He commenced his statement by adverting to what had been done in the preceding year, and in the spring of the present year, by the

late Government for the same object. Having shown that in the purchase of Indian corn, in donations in aid of subscriptions, in public works, in general presentments, and in various smaller items, the Government had expended for the relief of the people of Ireland 852,481*l.*, of which 494,851*l.* was either repaid or to be repaid, he proceeded to examine in detail the amount of the evil which this money was expended to remedy, and to describe to the House the benefit which was derived from that expenditure. He expressed his sorrow at being obliged to state, that although there were at present, in the greater part of the counties of Ireland, harvest work and wages sufficient for the support of the labouring population, the prospect of the potato crop was this year even more distressing than it was during the last. Having corroborated this statement by private letters from Lord Shannon, Lord Enniskillen, Lord Bernard, Colonel Jones Smith, and other individuals in various districts of Ireland, he proceeded to explain to the House the measures which he intended to propose for its adoption, in order to make provision for some employment for the labouring people of Ireland. He proposed to introduce a Bill to this effect—that the Lord Lieutenant should have power, on recommendation made to him, to summon a barony sessions or a county sessions for works for relief of the poor; when those sessions should have assembled, they would be empowered and required to order such public works as might be necessary for the employment and relief of the people. The choice of the works would be left to them, and they would be put into execution by the officers of the Board of

Works. Advances would be made from the Treasury for the purposes of those works, to be repaid in ten years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, the lowest rate ever taken for works of this kind. Having described the manner in which he intended to provide for the repayment of these advances, he next informed the Committee how he intended to provide for the case of poor districts, where it would be impossible for the money to be repaid. He proposed to grant 50,000*l.* for the purposes of those districts, where works of public utility would be undertaken by the Government on its own responsibility. He also proposed that commissariat officers should be stationed in different parts of Ireland, who should from time to time communicate with Sir R. Routh on the state of distress in the several districts. As evil had arisen from interference by the Government with the supply of the public food, he did not propose to interfere with the regular mode by which Indian corn and other kinds of grain might be brought into the country. There might, however, be particular cases where it might be necessary to employ the commissariat officers. He also added, that all the officers of the commissariat, and of the Board of Works, would be paid by Government for the services they performed. Having these objects in view, he proposed, first, that a sum should be voted to defray the expenses already incurred; then a vote for direct advances by Exchequer bills for the purposes stated in the Bill, and then the vote for the districts which might speedily require it. He considered the present as a special case requiring the intervention of Parliament, and rendering it imperative on the Government to

take extraordinary measures for the relief of the people. He trusted that the course which he was proposing would convince the poorest among the Irish people that the House was not insensible to the claims which they had upon it as the Parliament of the United Kingdom. He concluded by assuring the Committee, that the late Ministry had shown a very laudable anxiety to meet this evil—that the remedies which they applied had been suited to the occasion—that the present Government was imitating the spirit in which they had acted, and was endeavouring to take advantage of their experience to correct errors which were inevitable, in consequence of unforeseen difficulties.

After some conversation between Mr. Hume and the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

Mr. D. Browne expressed his satisfaction at the speech and proposition of Lord John Russell. He recommended the introduction of a more extensive system of poor laws into Ireland, for the purpose of making the landlords more attentive to the interests of their tenantry. He also recommended the Government to promote manufactures in Ireland.

Mr. Williams considered the Government to be doing nothing more than its duty in providing against the threatened famine in Ireland. He was convinced that, if a proper system of poor laws were introduced into Ireland, the landlords would then discover means to obtain employment for the poor.

Mr. Labouchere considered any incidental discussion on the poor laws quite useless at that moment. He eulogized the measures of the late, and defended the proposition of the present Government. The

late Government had taken extraordinary measures to introduce a supply of Indian corn into Ireland; but now the corn trade was perfectly open, and nothing could be more fatal to the interests of the country than that Government should undertake the trade of the corn merchant. He hoped that the Bill, which, in accordance with the intentions of Lord J. Russell, it would be his duty to lay on the table of the House, would prevent the Irish people from being left in a state of destitution, while it would provide efficient checks to control the administration of measures for their relief.

The Earl of Lincoln denied that the measures of the late Government had demoralized the habits of the labouring population of Ireland, and observed that, if they had, the measures of the present Government, which were founded upon them, would lay it open to the same imputation. He believed, however, that considerable benefit had been derived from the measures of the late Administration, and that great moral advantage would eventually accrue from them to the labouring population. He hoped that the people of Ireland would see that no Government in England would allow them to perish from destitution. He fully approved of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

Mr. Labouchere expressed his regret, that Lord Lincoln should suppose that he was disposed to underrate the manner in which the late Government, in circumstances of unexampled difficulty, had performed its duty.

After a discussion, in which Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Escott, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hen-

ley, Sir D. Norreys, Mr. Hume, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Mr. M. Gore, joined,

Mr. B. Escott gave Lord J. Russell notice, that to-morrow he would ask him, whether he intended to propose any measure for the abolition of all laws prohibiting the importation of foreign provisions into Ireland?

Lord J. Russell declared his readiness to answer that question at once. The Corn Laws had, he understood, been settled this session; and it was by no means his intention to disturb the settlement of that question.

A Bill to give effect to Lord John Russell's propositions was brought in, and quickly passed through the House of Commons. It was introduced in the Upper House by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in a speech in which he explained the provisions of the measure, and alluded, in an earnest and feeling manner, to the heavy calamity impending over Ireland.

There was reason, however, for entertaining hope even in the present depressing circumstances. He hoped that, whatever might be the severity of the ordeal through which Ireland was now passing, it would be followed by a beneficial change in its social system. He entertained the hope also that it would have a tendency to accelerate that change in the condition of the small Irish farmer which had already commenced, by making him a day-labourer instead of a farmer without capital, and convincing him that he had within his own reach the means of producing sustenance.

Lord Monteagle gave a qualified support to the Bill. He questioned the efficiency of the proposed auxiliary modes of relief.

The supply of Indian corn might now, though it could not last year, be safely left to the usual course of trade; but with respect to supplying employment, he regretted that the proposal contained in the Bill had not been brought forward earlier in the session. The injury sustained by the potato crop exceeded everything which could have been anticipated. Never in modern times was there so small a stock of potatoes calculated for food as at present. He had great confidence in the effect which would be produced by a free trade in Indian corn; and it afforded him great gratification to find that the people of Ireland had not only accommodated themselves to the use of Indian corn as food, but had begun to prefer it to their usual food. With the supplies of that article expected from the other side of the Atlantic and the ports of the Mediterranean, there was no reason for anticipating any deficiency in the supply of that description of food for the Irish people.

The grant of 50,000*l.* would be quite inadequate to its purpose. Private subscriptions in aid of the grants should be required. The Bill before the House provided that the rate in repayment of the advances should be levied on the poor law valuation; but, in taking that valuation, they were adopting a rule which had proved fraudulent and unjust. So variable was that valuation, that property estimated to-day at 64*l.* might be valued to-morrow at 73*l.*; property valued at 67*l.* might be raised to 106*l.*, at 81*l.* to 119*l.*, and so on. The Bill would be a greater blow against the improvements now going on, than anything that had yet taken place. The proposition would work against those who were willing to

amend the state of the tenantry on their own estates, and was against the principle of the clause moved by the Duke of Wellington in the Poor Law. They were now departing from that principle, and making a well-managed estate pay a greater tax in proportion to the improvement; whilst the rackrented unimproved land in the vicinity would have the benefit. This was a rank injustice; and upon these grounds he thought the Bill would prove mischievous. He wished to know how any one could distinguish the system under this Bill from a system of out-door relief? In the Committee on Land Burdens, Mr. Senior declared that if to the existing Poor Law of Ireland there was superadded an out-door relief, the mischief which had been produced in England during a period of three hundred years would be produced in Ireland within ten years, and would lead to an entire confiscation. Mr. Cornwall Lewis thought it would be a disastrous measure—that it would absorb all the surplus produce of the soil, and in a short time prove most detrimental to the persons it was intended to benefit; and Mr. Gulson, Mr. Twisleton, Mr. Clements, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop Murray, and Lord Glengall, were equally strenuous in their objections to any such proposal.

The Earl of Wicklow concurred in all that had fallen from the Marquis of Lansdowne, but objected, like Lord Monteagle, to the rates being levied according to the poor law valuation. He thought, too, that the clergy ought to be exempt, considering the many calls which were made upon their charity.

The Duke of Grafton was apprehensive that, if the funds to be raised under the Bill were to be

employed in building bridges and making roads, the cultivation of the land might be neglected.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to a remark about the tendency of the measure to establish a system of out-door relief, stated that the Government did not intend to lay the foundation of any such system, their conviction being that it would be peculiarly mischievous in Ireland.

The Bill then went through Committee.

The melancholy prospects of a famine in Ireland, which the now ascertained failure in the potato crop too clearly indicated, became the subject of further comment in Parliament on several occasions.

The Earl of Roden made a forcible appeal, previous to the adjournment for the recess, to the sympathies of the House, and to the humanity and patriotism of Irish landlords, in behalf of the suffering but resigned people.

He could speak of the calamity from personal observation. He had traversed a great part of the province of Munster, and he was not guilty of any exaggeration when he stated that, during the whole progress of that journey, he did not see one field that was not either decaying or had not actually decayed from the disease. There was a deficiency, too, in the oat crop; and, if that deficiency should prove to be general, the calamity would be awfully increased. If his voice could reach the ears of those individuals who possessed any property in Ireland, and it could have any effect to speak to them from that place upon so solemn a subject, he would implore them, under every circumstance, to go home to their country and people; to live among them, and encourage them

in their present difficulties; and to show them that they themselves were willing, under these great trials, to share with them the evils they were forced to bear.

The Earl of Clarendon echoed Lord Roden's appeal.

He could not permit the subject to close without appealing to all those who possessed property in Ireland to combine together in alleviating the dreadful calamity with which it had pleased Providence to afflict Ireland. No time should at that most important moment be lost in adjuring every one who had any interest in Ireland, and not only those, but all persons in this country, to unite together in one common effort to relieve this distress.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dillon Browne besought the consideration of the House to the destitution in Mayo. The potato crop was not only a failure, it had almost completely disappeared. The Government scheme for giving employment had created the greatest satisfaction; it could not, however, be regarded as altogether adequate to the emergency; and he hoped the Government would adopt additional and speedier measures of relief.

Mr. Labouchere promised the unremitting attention of Government to the subject.

He admitted that the failure of the potato crop was much more general than that of last year. He found from recent accounts, however, that Indian meal was selling at Westport at a penny a pound, and that thirty tons had recently been sold at that price. Potatoes had been selling at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $2d.$ per stone; but he admitted that some of them had been forced into the market in consequence of being

diseased. The crop of Indian corn in the United States was abundant; and he hoped that that circumstance, combined with the exertions of the Government, and the assistance which, no doubt, would be rendered by the Irish landlords, would tend to mitigate the effects of the impending calamity. All the accounts of the distress which prevailed in Ireland had been accompanied with the gratifying assurance that the people in general had evinced the greatest patience and most peaceable disposition under all these trying circumstances; and that the clergy of all denominations, Roman Catholic and Protestant, had used their best efforts to check that spirit of exaggeration and panic which, if spread abroad, might lead to the most evil consequences.

Among the subjects which engaged the attention of Parliament during the latter part of its session was that of military reform. Public interest had lately been excited in this direction by the circumstance of a private who had been flogged under sentence of a court-martial having shortly afterwards died; though whether solely or partially, in consequence of his punishment, was a matter of much controversy both of medical and popular opinion. However, the consideration of flogging naturally led to inquiry respecting other points of military discipline and treatment, and an opinion, that the condition of the soldier required investigation and reform, began to gain strength. Captain Layard gave expression to this prevailing tendency in the public mind, by a motion which came on for discussion in the House of Commons on the 3rd August, to this effect:—

“That an humble Address be

presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry to be made how far the reduction of the period of service in the army from the present unlimited term would tend to procure a better class of recruits, diminish desertion, and thus add to the efficiency of the service.”

In support of his argument, Captain Layard quoted a number of returns. From one of these it appeared, that the desertions in Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland, in the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, amounted to 7,537. Of these deserters, 4,638 had been retaken or had given themselves up, and 2,899 remained unaccounted for. From another return it was shown, that for the five years ending 1844-5, 17,020*l.* had been paid for the apprehension, subsistence, and escort of deserters; and that 54,500*l.* had been paid for the maintenance of men in confinement. Another return stated, that from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1843, 3,355 men had undergone corporal punishment. But the most astounding fact of all was, that during the same period 28,190 committals to prison had taken place. Captain Layard also stated a number of particulars, showing the sufferings men will undergo to escape from the service. In the cavalry; the cases of suicide were found to amount to one in every twenty deaths, or nearly 1,000 of the strength per annum. Soldiers often maimed themselves to obtain their discharge, or else became convicts. Captain Layard suggested a plan for obviating the objection, that a very considerable expense would be incurred by sending home men from foreign places at the expiration of their service.

His proposal was this. Enlistment should be allowed for ten years. If the soldier acted worthily during the time, he should receive his pay for six months after his term; and if he re-enlisted within a certain period, say two years, and served eleven years longer, he should be entitled to the old rate of pension, namely 10*d.* a day, if in a sound state of health, and 1*s.* if reported unfit for service by proper medical authority. If he served on, his pension should be raised. Now, by the saving of pensions to those who did not re-enlist, he conceived, so considerable a sum would be gained, that it would cover all the expense of sending men home from foreign stations, and enable an adequate pension to be given to those who remained.

Recruiting was now carried on with difficulty. Railways were absorbing the class of men from which the army was usually supplied; and if England expected soldiers, she must give some greater encouragement than 1*s.* a day with a prospect of 6*d.* after twenty-five years' service. Of all countries, this is the only one that requires so protracted a service.

In France, the period is very short; in India, only three years in time of peace; in America, five years; in Austria, the limit has been reduced from fifteen to eight years. He would propose to divide the term of service into three periods; at the end of each, the soldier to have a right to claim his discharge. If he re-enlisted and served the second period, he should be entitled to a pension of 5*d.* a day for life; and at the end of the third period he should be discharged from the army with a pension of 1*s.* a day. Mr. Windham, when Secretary at War, proposed a plan

of limited service, which met with great opposition in Parliament, though it ultimately passed; but subsequently a clause was passed permitting men to enlist for life, and offering a bounty of 16*l.* 16*s.* instead of 11*l.* 11*s.*, the bounty for limited service. The premium of 5*l.* 5*s.* in favour of unlimited service completely counteracted Mr. Windham's enlightened scheme of limited service.

Captain Layard strengthened his case, by quoting several authorities in favour of limited enlistment.

Mr. Fox Maule opposed the motion, but wished to be understood as not committing the Government to any line of conduct. He was inclined to think that Captain Layard had given too glowing a description of the advantages of limited service. As to desertions, it would be found that most of them took place in the first or second year of the soldier's life; and he was inclined to attribute the cause, not to reflections arising from the thought that his liberty had been disposed of for life, but from the sudden emotions that were raised in his breast by the rough discipline to which he is subjected in obtaining a knowledge of his duties. Still, the deserters for the most part, the moment they regained their sober senses, gave themselves up to their officers. The desertions in Canada took place on the frontier, where the men were seduced by the temptation of holding land in the United States; and the same result would follow whether the enlistment were for a limited or an unlimited period. With regard to suicides in the army, Mr. Maule had never heard them attributed to a distaste for unlimited service. Much had been done by the late Government to facilitate the discharge of the

really deserving soldier, and to promote education in the Army. Regimental and normal schools had been established, also libraries; places of amusement, too, had been established for the soldier, and every disposition exhibited to render him when discharged a useful member of society. The average duration of service in foreign parts was fifteen years; and an enlistment for ten years would involve a change of the men if they would not re-enlist at the end of that period.

Several Members spoke in favour of the Address, among whom were Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Bernal Osborne (who mentioned that in ten years the number of desertions was 53,764, while the annual number of recruits was about 12,000), Captain Menzies, Mr. Hume, Mr. W. Williams, and Mr. H. B. Curteis. Colonel Sibthorp ridiculed the motion. Mr. Bernal advised Captain Layard not to press the motion to a division, but to trust to the effect of the debate.

Ultimately, Captain Layard acceded to the suggestion of Mr. Fox Maule, and postponed the motion.

A motion for the total and immediate abolition of military flogging was next announced by Dr. Bowring; but before it came on for discussion an order was issued by the Commander-in-chief, by which the amount of punishment, to be inflicted under the sentence of any court-martial, was limited to a maximum of fifty lashes. On the 7th August, upon the order of the day for a Committee of Supply being read, Lord John Russell anticipated Dr. Bowring's motion by an explanation of what the Government had done in the matter.

He said, that in explaining the decision to which the Commander-in-Chief had come on the subject of military flogging, he disclaimed any wish to take to himself credit for the alterations which the Duke of Wellington had made, or to shrink from the responsibility which must fall upon the Government for concurring in the limit placed by His Grace upon corporal punishment, which they and he declined at present to abolish. The Duke of Wellington, having taken this subject into consideration, had given directions to all officers ordering courts-martial, that by no court-martial, either general, district, garrison or regimental, should any greater punishment be inflicted than fifty lashes. His Grace had also given special directions, that every precaution should be taken to ascertain the health of the offender sentenced to corporal punishment, and that every other circumstance, such as the heat or coldness of the weather, which might render the infliction of punishment dangerous to the offender, should also be taken into consideration. He knew that there were many who wished that corporal punishment should be at once abolished. He should be glad to see the day when it could be abolished; but he thought that the maintenance of the discipline of the army was a paramount object; for a well-disciplined army was a benefit to its country, and a terror to its enemies; whereas an ill-disciplined army was a terror to its country and a scorn to its enemies. He therefore thought that the Duke of Wellington was perfectly right in making the present reduction of punishment without taking at present any ulterior measures for its abolition. There were only two

modes by which the abolition of corporal punishment and the maintenance of military discipline could be effected. One was by devising other modes of punishment as effective and as capable of maintaining that high state of discipline of which the British army was justly proud, as the present, and the other was by changing the moral feeling of the soldier, so that other modes of punishment would be more effectual, and would produce a greater impression upon his mind than they did in his present state of discipline. Now, to both these subjects had the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill, as Commanders-in-Chief of the army, and Lord Howick, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. S. Herbert, as Secretaries-at-War, paid the closest attention. With respect to the first of them, he gave a history in detail of the measures which had been taken in consequence of the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission which had inquired into this question in 1835. He showed that there had been a considerable diminution in the amount of corporal punishment inflicted in the army in consequence of the other modes of punishment which that Commission had recommended, and that in the course of last year only one man in 190 had been corporally punished. With respect to the second mode, it depended on the moral condition of the soldier, and on the rendering him more sensitive to the impressions of shame. He then described the various measures which had been taken of late years to improve the soldiers' moral condition—by assigning rewards to them for good conduct—by promoting them to commissions, and giving them an outfit to meet the expenses of their new positions—by

establishing libraries in their barracks — by providing regimental schools—by instituting a normal school for regimental schoolmasters—and by the formation of savings-banks in the army. These subjects had occupied and still occupied the attention of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government, with the view of maintaining the discipline of the army, and of diminishing the necessity for corporal punishment. He hoped that he had now said enough to induce Dr. Bowring to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice. He was sorry to see the learned doctor making a motion signifying his refusal, and must therefore remind the House of the report of the Commission, consisting of politicians and military authorities of great experience, which was appointed to examine into this question in 1835. That Commission came to the conclusion that the substitution of other punishments for corporal punishment was impracticable, and that, if practicable, was not consistent with military discipline. It also stated, that it would be unsafe to abolish corporal punishment entirely, but that, if it were abolished, it ought to be abolished gradually. He, therefore, was of opinion that the House of Commons ought not suddenly, at the end of a session, on the occasion of an occurrence which did not justify it, to carry any resolution by which the old system of our military discipline would be altered, and by which the army would lose its confidence in the authorities placed over it. Even though the House might not believe what he was then saying, that the Government did not wish to retain this punishment any longer than it was necessary, still it was due to the reputation,

and to the sixty years' experience of the Duke of Wellington in the army, that the House should rest satisfied with the order which he had now given, and should grant to him its confidence as to the mode in which he was carrying on the discipline of the army.

Dr. Bowring had heard with pain the conclusion at which Lord J. Russell had just arrived. He had hoped that the recent expression of the public opinion would have led to the total and immediate abolition of corporal punishment in the army; but he now found that the lash was still to be left in the hand of the flogger, and that the application of it was to be justified on the tyrant's plea of necessity. He proceeded to argue that necessity did not justify the retention of any part of this system, and that military flogging should be no longer endured. Even the limitation which Lord J. Russell had just announced would deliver the soldier over to an unlimited despotism; for it was well known in Russia that twelve blows of the knout, if dexterously applied, would inflict death, and fifty lashes, administered by a scourger who had no mercy, might be equal to the infliction of a thousand ordinary lashes. He then harrowed the feelings of the House by quoting several cases of excessive torture inflicted by flogging, and recorded by Dr. Fergusson and Dr. Marshall in medical publications to which they had appended their names. He showed that the punishment of flogging was uncertain and unequal in amount, depending upon the greater or less humanity of the drummer, farrier, and commanding officer, and upon the greater or less skill of the surgeon of the regiment. He then commented on the case of the soldier

White, who had died in consequence of the flogging which he had recently received at Hounslow, and called attention to the verdict given by the coroner's inquest on his body, in which they declared their horror and disgust at the cruel mode of his death, and called upon their fellow countrymen to join hand and heart with them in removing the slur which the practice of flogging cast on the humanity and fair fame of England. A jury of the people had sent the representatives of the people a verdict, declaring that a man had been put to death who was not condemned to death, and he hoped that the House would not forget that, even while that inquest was sitting, two cases had occurred at Devonport, in which the flogging had been suddenly stopped, because it was ascertained that the men could not suffer further punishment without danger to their lives. In all such cases the victims were carried away mangled and bleeding. Were they rendered better men by such torture? Quite the reverse. They were rendered worse men, and became insensible to honour and abandoned to crime. The abolition of this cruel torture was demanded by the general opinion of the press and by the unanimous voice of the nation. The assurances of Lord J. Russell upon this subject would only be welcome to the country, in the hope that the system of military flogging would at some future period be got rid of altogether. He concluded by calling on the House to force the noble Lord to anticipate that period, by agreeing to his resolution, that flogging in the army should be now and for ever abolished.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry Berkley, and gave rise to a

long discussion. It was supported by Mr. W. Williams, Captain Layard, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Hume; and opposed by Mr. Neville, Colonel Peel, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. C. Buller, Colonel Reid, Mr. Goulburn and Colonel Wood. These gentlemen, though unfavourable to Dr. Bowring's motion, expressed no disinclination to a measure of moderate reform. Sir C. Napier, Mr. Craven Berkley, and Colonel Sibthorp, expressed a more emphatic hostility to the principle of the motion.

Colonel Peel argued that the punishment would be necessary so long as the constitution of the British Army should continue as at present. At the same time, the benefit to be derived from flogging was in proportion to the rarity of its infliction. It was, indeed, notorious that, in regiments where corporal punishment was constantly inflicted, it was found to be perfectly inefficient: it descended to be a mere punishment without any salutary effect upon those who witnessed it, and without any benefit to the individuals upon whom it was inflicted.

Captain Layard was glad that the authorities at the head of the army had at last seen that a necessity existed for altering the system of corporal punishment. It was, however, but a late conversion; for only a fortnight ago 200 lashes might have been inflicted, and nearly 150 had been inflicted, on a military offender. He proceeded to defend the expediency of abolishing corporal punishment in the British Army, by reference to the admirable consequences which had resulted from the abolition of it in the Indian Army by Lord W. Bentinck. Being informed by Mr.

Bernal that Lord Hardinge had re-introduced flogging into the Sepoy regiments, he observed that he was sorry to hear it; but it was a proof, that if it should be found that discipline could not be maintained without it, we could recur to it without fear of danger. He should certainly vote in favour of Dr. Bowring's resolution, which he supported by reading the eleven objections which Sir C. Napier had drawn up against the inhuman practice of flogging.

Colonel Reid made an impressive appeal to the House on the discomforts of the soldiery in their barracks, and on the deficiency of the pensions awarded them on their retirement from the service; and contended, that till these grievances were remedied it would be impossible to elevate their moral condition. Would the House believe that at this moment soldiers had not common means of properly washing themselves! Personal cleanliness was a great point of discipline, most strictly enforced; and if a soldier appeared dirty on parade he was liable to punishment. Now, not less than twenty or thirty men slept in one room, and the only means they had of washing themselves was a couple of buckets of water, and they had all to wash in them. Then, the crowded way in which they lived, twenty or thirty men being crowded into one room, had an ill effect upon their health. At the age of forty or forty-five, a man became old and unfit for service; and he could only attribute this to the foul air they breathed. The windows could not be opened, because a man slept close to the window.

Mr. Bernal Osborne still doubted the practicability of abolishing cor-

poral punishment altogether with the present army; but he would force the Government to establish a better mode of constituting the army; and he suggested that the experiment of total abolition should be tried upon the Household Brigade.

Mr. Wakley said, that a current of opinion had set in against the practice of flogging, which the House would find it difficult to resist, and he expressed his surprise that the Government were not prepared to consent to its entire abolition. He then proceeded to vindicate his own conduct against some reflections which had been made upon it in reference to the late inquest which he had held as Coroner upon the soldier named White, whose case has been already adverted to. He strongly supported Dr. Bowring's amendment, not being satisfied with the diminution in the punishment made by the recent order at the Horse Guards.

Mr. Fox Maule, adverting to Dr. Bowring's statements respecting the soldier White's case, said, it was very easy to dress up this question in such a way as would harrow up men's feelings; but he called upon those who would not permit the practice of flogging to be justified on the stern plea of necessity, to state what punishment they would substitute in its stead. The public mind had been moved on this subject by an unfortunate occurrence, and but for that occurrence, he believed that no notice would have been taken this Session of the code of punishment inflicted in the army. In justice to those whose names had been mixed up with that occurrence, he was bound to say that every thing which they had done had been done in conformity with the rules of the

service. Having defended the conduct of Colonel Whyte, as the commanding officer of the 7th Hussars, he proceeded to express his regret at the manner in which the privates of that regiment had been called to give evidence against their officers, and to state that it must undergo further investigation. He also expressed his regret at the death of private White. When the Duke of Wellington heard of it, he said at once, "This shall not occur again; though I believe that corporal punishment cannot be dispensed with, yet I will not sanction that degree of it which shall lead to loss of life and limb." He therefore suggested at once that all punishments should be reduced to fifty lashes. In that suggestion the Government willingly concurred, and he trusted that when they had succeeded in raising the character of the British soldier, the power of corporal punishment would become dormant, and the use of the lash unknown to the British army.

After some further discussion, chiefly in reference to the soldier White's case, and the inquest upon it, the House divided, when there appeared—

For Dr. Bowring's resolution	37
Against it	97

Majority against . 60

Mr. Osborne subsequently moved another amendment, which was also rejected.

A few nights afterwards, the same subject was brought under notice in the House of Lords by the presentation of some petitions against flogging, when the Duke of Wellington took the opportunity

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of making the following statement. He said:—

“ It has long been the wish of all those connected with the command of the army, and particularly of the illustrious individual who was my predecessor in that command, that the punishment should be diminished in the greatest possible degree. It has been my invariable practice, since I first had the honour of a command in the army, to make every endeavour to diminish the punishment, so as, if possible, to lead by degrees to its entire discontinuance. My Lords, this has been the object of all my arrangements throughout the service, ever since I first commanded a regiment, now not less than fifty years ago. But really, my Lords, the fact is, that it is impossible to carry on the discipline of the British Army without some punishment of that description which the individual shall feel.”—After stating that the experiment adopted in the East Indies had failed; the troops among whom the lash had been abolished having mutinied in a most disgraceful manner, the noble Duke continued, “ My Lords, in consequence of the feeling of the Government, of the Parliament, and of the public, on this subject, I have taken upon myself to issue an order greatly to diminish the severity of the punishment; and I hope, with the arrangements made in future, and with an alteration in the law, it may still further be diminished, so as to lead to its final discontinuance. I must, however, beg your lordships to observe, that if we are to have an army, we must have it in a state of discipline—a state of subordination to command and of obedience to the State. This country does not like an army

under any circumstances; but in no case would it bear any but the best troops that can be had. We must have the very best troops, in this country, and in every part of the world where we employ them. We require the best conduct and the most perfect subordination and order; for I assure your lordships, that our troops are now at this moment engaged, and are constantly engaged, in the daily performance of services which you could not require—nay, I will go further and say, which you could not have from any other troops in the world. Small parties of soldiers, under the command of a subaltern, are constantly employed in guarding from 300 to 400 convicts on a long voyage. No ‘misfortune’ has ever occurred. Where shipwrecks have taken place, the troops have conducted themselves in the most creditable and exemplary manner. It is necessary for me now to remark, and I entreat your lordships to remark, that you cannot have an army if unfortunately it should lose its discipline and habits of subordination and good order; but your lordships may rely upon it that I will continue to do what I have always endeavoured to do, that is, to diminish the punishment as much as possible; and I hope I may live to see it abolished altogether.”

Another subject which claimed the attention of Parliament shortly before the recess, was the occupation of Cracow by the Austrian Government. A strong feeling of sympathy for this republic deprived of the independence which under the treaty of Vienna had been guaranteed to it, was aroused in this country when the intelligence arrived of its seizure by Austria; and the subject was shortly after-

wards mooted in both Houses of Parliament. In the Upper House, Lord Beaumont moved for the production of papers and correspondence between this country and the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, respecting events which had lately taken place at Cracow in violation of the treaty of Vienna. The noble Lord said that he brought forward this motion upon three grounds:—first, that it was necessary for this country to enforce treaties to which the Sovereign of this realm had become a party; secondly, that it became necessary to do so with a view to the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe; and thirdly, on the broad ground of humanity; and proceeded at great length to prove that the independence of Cracow had been guaranteed at the Congress of Vienna, and was now violated by the steps taken to quell the late insurrection in Galicia. He also referred to the butchery of the nobles by the peasants in that part of Poland, and while he believed that the Government at Vienna had been ignorant of those excesses, he charged them with neglect in not taking sufficient precautions to prevent the outbreak. In conclusion, he expressed his confidence in the noble lord at the head of Foreign Affairs, and hoped that all peaceful and proper means would be taken to prevent the like atrocities in future.

The Marquis of Lansdowne agreed with Lord Beaumont in thinking that the independent existence of Cracow was guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna, and lamented that any thing should have happened to justify a departure, however temporary, from that independence—there could be no doubt, however, that Cracow had

been the focus from which the revolutionary movement had spread itself over Galicia, and a temporary occupation of the city had been the necessary consequence. It was desirable that this occupation should be as short as possible, and at this moment conferences were going on having for their object the reconstruction of the civil Government of Cracow. With respect to the excesses in Galicia, he could not contradict the noble lord's statement, but until it was officially proved he could never believe that the Austrian Government had played the part which some of the accounts represented.

The Duke of Wellington concurred in the sentiments expressed by Lord Lansdowne. It was clear that, under the treaty, Cracow could not be occupied by foreign troops: but when that treaty was made, the state of things which existed when the recent occupation took place was not contemplated. It was not thought possible that committees would be sitting in many of the great metropolises of Europe in order to carry on a secret conspiracy, and to organize insurrection against an actual Government of a country; which occurred in this very city of Cracow; and this circumstance could not have been foreseen at the time of the treaty of Vienna. It was quite certain that the measures adopted as to Cracow were contrary to the treaty, and could only be justified by the circumstances of the time. He had no hesitation in saying, that if ever a breach of treaty was justifiable it was the one which had occurred. But it was not to be supposed that because the Austrians were left alone in Cracow, therefore the independence of that town was destroyed.

He did not know what circumstances now existed there ; but he understood, when he was in Her Majesty's councils, that the three Sovereigns had then under their consideration measures for re-establishing an independent Government in the town of Cracow, and placing it in a state of independence : and of course the old articles of the treaty would be revived, and no troops would remain in the place.

Lord Kinnauld expressed similar views with Lord Beaumont on the conduct of Austria. He said, it was admitted that a conspiracy did exist in Cracow ; but neither the Marquis of Lansdowne nor the Duke of Wellington could explain why the Austrian troops, together with all the local authorities, left the town as they did. Lord Kinnauld knew from history, and from the mode of government adopted by Foreign Powers, that it not unfrequently happened—and he believed it was so in the present case—that they deemed that the best means of quashing a conspiracy was urging it on, and bringing it to a head.

Lord Beaumont's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Hume originated a similar discussion in the House of Commons, by a motion for copies or extracts of any correspondence between the Governments of Cracow, Russia, Prussia, or Austria, relative to the appointment of a British consular agent at Cracow since the declaration made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons in the year 1836 of his intention of sending a consul to reside at Cracow. The honourable Member having alluded to the capture of the town of Cracow by the Austrian troops in February 1846, and to the atrocities which subsequently took place in Gallicia, ob-

served that, although he was the last person to interfere in any question that might risk the peace of the world, he still thought that England, for her own honour, ought to insist upon the maintenance of the treaties to which she was a party. By the treaty of Vienna we were bound to obtain a constitution for Poland, and independence for Cracow ; and yet, though our allies were bound to grant both, we had not had courage to demand from them the fulfilment of their engagements. He thought that the House ought to hear from Lord Palmerston some exculpation, or at least some explanation, of the conduct of the English Government. He conceived that our not having a consul at Cracow had led to those melancholy results, which Sir R. Peel declared to be scarcely credible.

Mr. M. Milnes, in seconding the motion, contended that the Three Powers had been guilty of a gross violation of their engagements towards us, when they took armed possession of Cracow. He gave a history of the brutal massacres which the Austrian Government had organized in Gallicia, and declared that no less than 1,478 landed proprietors had perished in them. Ought such things to be done without drawing forth a remark from the Government of Great Britain ?

Lord Palmerston observed that nothing could be more painful to any man of proper feelings than a discussion turning on the fate of the people of Poland, who, by injustice of the greatest magnitude, had been deprived of their national existence, and had been absorbed into the dominions of other Powers. But those events were now matter of history ; and what-

ever might be the aspirations of those gallant men, who looked forward to the re-establishment of the ancient glories of their country, members of Parliament, knowing the engagements by which the present distribution of the nations of Europe was regulated, could not go further back than the treaty of Vienna. But to that treaty we had a right to go back; and on that treaty we could take our stand. Consistently with his duty he could not consent to the motion of Mr. Hume as it then stood. He had formerly stated the reasons on which he had opposed a similar motion. He had then said that there were circumstances in operation which created much irritation in the parties to the treaty of Vienna—that the correspondence between them was of an angry character, and that there were differences of opinion on rights and facts with respect to the matter then at issue. The Three Powers held opinions different from ours: we maintained our own; and, if he were at liberty to produce the correspondence, he could show that we had maintained our opinions with adequate firmness and dignity. It would, however, be very injurious to rake up that correspondence after an interval of ten years from the time when it took place; and he thought that the interests which Mr. Hume had at heart would be injured rather than benefited by its production. He had never attached any value to the appointment of a consul at Cracow. Whether the treaty of Vienna was or was not violated by any of the parties to it depended on their own conduct, and was quite independent of the appointment of a consular agent at that place, who could not have furnished

us with information which we had in abundance from other sources. It was impossible to deny that the treaty of Vienna had been violated by the late transactions at Cracow; and he proceeded to explain at considerable length the history of the events which had taken place in that town and its vicinity. The treaty of Vienna must be upheld; it could not be permitted to any Government to pick out with one hand the articles of a treaty which it would observe, and with the other the articles which it was determined to violate; and he therefore hoped that the Governments of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, would recollect that if the treaty of Vienna was not good on the Vistula, it might be equally invalid on the Rhine and on the Po. With respect to the atrocities in Galicia, he believed that Mr. Milnes had not exaggerated them, and that they were without example in modern times. He believed, however, that they had their origin with the local authorities of the province, and had not been sanctioned by the Government of Vienna. He concluded by assuring Mr. Hume that no representations should be wanting on his part to insure respect for the provisions of the treaty of Vienna.

Dr. Bowring, Mr. M. Gore, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. P. M. Stewart, all expressed warm approbation of the speech of Lord Palmerston, and thanked him for his public declaration that the treaty of Vienna had been violated by the occupation of Cracow.

Mr. Hume then withdrew his motion.

The motion made in the two preceding Sessions by Earl Powis, for the rescinding of the proposed union between the sees of St.

Asaph and Bangor, was renewed by that noble lord on the 20th of July. He proposed the second reading of his Bill in a succinct and temperate speech. The circumstances under which the union of the two sees had been sanctioned by Parliament were already well known; the revenue saved being destined to support a new bishopric of Manchester. That union had caused the greatest dissatisfaction in Wales, and indeed throughout England. There was nothing to prevent the appointment of a Bishop of Manchester, and the continuance of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor at the same time. It was well known that the union was recommended from deference to the feelings of persons who thought that the number of Bishops in the House of Lords ought not to be increased.

The Marquis of Lansdowne resisted the motion. The utmost publicity had been given to the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recommending the union of the two sees; and the Act of Parliament giving the recommendation the force of law had been accompanied in its passage through the Legislature with the usual notoriety. It should also be borne in mind, that at the head of the Commission was the Primate of all England, and that the most eminent authorities of the church were members of it. If those eminent prelates concurred in the arrangement, that afforded at once a negative to the charge of "reckless spoliation" which was made in one of the petitions presented by the noble Earl. It was not till six years had elapsed that any fault was found with the measure. The Welsh Commissioners never objected to anything being *given to*

Wales under the operation of the Commission: 2,000*l.* a year had been so given; and although the Act were carried out, Wales would still profit to the extent of 500*l.* a year. Lord Lansdowne was prepared to assert that the Commissioners were justified in considering that an improved arrangement of the bishoprics of Great Britain and Wales would contribute essentially to the efficacy of the episcopal office and jurisdiction. The bishopric of Ripon had been already created, and the Commissioners had provided for a bishopric for Manchester. If the state of the population in that district were taken into account, it would at once be allowed that the Commissioners and the Government had done no more than their duty when doing all in their power speedily to establish that see of Manchester. Burke, in speaking of the population of London, said, "when he contemplated the masses of poverty, vice, and crime, that were concentrated in that city, he almost looked up to heaven expecting its lightnings would fall and exercise an act of Divine vengeance on a mass so foul; but when he looked at the spires and public institutions raising aloft their heads in the midst of that corrupt mass, they seemed to him as so many electrical conductors to draw aside the wrath of Heaven and avert the vengeance which was impending on all around." As with London then, so it was with Manchester now. To establish a bishopric of Manchester was, therefore, a primary condition; and, with every respect for the feelings of the inhabitants of the dioceses of North Wales, he could not admit the claims of either of them, as a matter of expediency, compared with those which called

for the establishment of a bishopric of Manchester.

The Bishop of London would follow the same course he took on a former occasion, and would not vote at all. As one of the Commissioners, who came reluctantly to the decision that that was not the proper time to increase the number of English bishops, he felt bound in candour to state, that he thought the Commissioners were somewhat wanting in courage; and he believed that if they had taken longer time to deliberate upon what they were doing, the probability, he would not say the certainty, was that they would have come to a different conclusion. He thanked the Marquis of Lansdowne for the friendly feeling he had expressed towards the Church, and the encouragement he had held out on the subject of the see of Manchester. He thought that by the funds already in hand, and by subscriptions, as much might be raised in a few months as would provide an income of 3,500*l.* to 4,000*l.* for a bishop at Manchester, without waiting for a vacancy in the Welsh bishoprics. He was sorry to hear Lord Stanley, on a previous occasion, say that he was opposed to any increase taking place in the number of bishops with seats in the House of Lords: he hoped he had misunderstood him.

The Bishop of Bangor strongly supported the Bill, as a measure of justice to Wales.

Lord Stanley explained. He had never expressed an opinion in opposition to increasing the number of bishops; although at the period alluded to he had stated that it was not a fit time for bringing forward the question. With respect to the

present Bill, he did not think that Earl Powis was justified, in the existing circumstances, and considering the recent formation of the Ministry, in asking their Lordships to join with him in affirming part of the plan of the Commissioners and disaffirming the rest. If the Bill were rejected, he hoped Lord Powis would, at the commencement, not at the end, of the Session, take measures for obtaining the opinion of Parliament whether there should be an increase in the number of bishops, and whether they should have seats in Parliament; ascertaining also to what extent that increase, if it were made, ought to go.

The Bishop of Salisbury suggested the withdrawal of the Bill, but expressed his intention to vote for it, if a division should take place. The Bishop of Norwich also advised its withdrawal, and the introduction of a Bill in the next Session to create a number of assistant or suffragan bishops.

Earl Grey testified to the beneficial effects which had arisen from the labours of the Ecclesiastical Commission. He thought with Lord Lansdowne, that this Bill was objectionable, as being a futile and imperfect alteration of a large and extensive measure. His opinion, with respect to giving new bishops a seat in that House was, that if new sees were created, the prelates should take their seats on the episcopal bench. He thought that an increase in the strength of the episcopal body by the creation of suffragan bishops was worthy of mature consideration. But if the want of episcopal superintendence was a crying evil, he thought the want of an adequate number of parochial clergy in the country was

a still more crying and a still more pressing evil. But, by adopting the present Bill, they would strike directly at the possibility of making an improvement in this respect by increasing the number of the parochial clergy in proportion to the population.

The Bishop of Oxford at some length supported the Bill. He thought the real question was whether there ever should be an increase of the English episcopate. Hedwelt on the paucity of bishops in England as compared with other countries. The consequence was that our bishops, instead of being enabled to devote themselves to the spiritual duties of their office, and to lead the way wherever the Gospel was to be preached or destitution relieved, were oppressed with secularity, and their time absorbed in the outward administrative parts of their offices. No man could look into the prevailing state of things without seeing that some new, greater, and more persevering effort must be made to leaven the people with Christian principles, otherwise the laws of the land in a season of difficulty would be but cobwebs. The experience of all times showed that a prerequisite to the increase of the clergy was an increase of the bishops. Their labours in the West Indies were in vain till a bishop was sent there, when a clergy grew up such as had never been previously known. So in the other colonies. If they believed this system to be of God, let them show something of faith in its efficacy. If they made an effort themselves, they would find a voice from their people cheering them on; and they would be enabled to endow and otherwise to carry out their objects.

The House then divided:—

For the Bill		38
Against it		28
Majority for the Bill		10

The Marquis of Lansdowne then announced that after this decision of the House he did not intend to offer any further opposition to the Bill. At the same time it was not to be understood that his conviction respecting it had been altered.

Upon the third reading being shortly afterwards proposed, Lord Lansdowne stated that he had felt some doubt whether under this Bill the consent of the Crown were necessary. He had thought it however the most prudent course to apply for Her Majesty's consent, and was now authorized to say that the Crown would oppose no obstacle to the measure. The Bill was then passed.

A few nights afterwards, (August 4,) Lord Clive inquired in the House of Commons what course the Government intended to pursue with respect to the Bill.

Lord John Russell said, that a Bill which had received the consent of the House of Lords, and of nearly all the bishops, deserved to be very respectfully considered. He could not agree with the Bill, however, even supposing that he were prepared to depart from the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He did not conceive that all that was required was to preserve the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor: he was called upon to consider the state of the parishes in those dioceses, and their boundaries, with a view to better episcopal superintendence. The Government were prepared to consider

the subject; but time was required, and should the Bill be pressed in the present Session he must oppose it.

Upon this statement Lord Clive said, that he would not press the Bill to a second reading.

The remaining business of the Session may be briefly stated. The discussion of Poor-law affairs occupied a considerable portion of time; but as it turned for the most part on personal and ephemeral questions, arising out of its administration in particular cases, it does not require notice in this place. The conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners became a subject of frequent controversy, in connection with the proceedings of a Select Committee which had been appointed to investigate the administration of the law in the Andover Union, and which excited considerable public interest. Much warmth of feeling was excited by some of these discussions, the opponents of the existing law inveighing with great severity against the abuses which they alleged in its operation. The legislative results of the Session, as they relate to this subject, were limited to a Bill, which passed into a law, for modifying the Law of Settlement, by exempting poor persons from removal after a certain period of residence in a parish, subject to certain conditions.

An often attempted, but long deferred, measure received the Royal assent before the close of the Session, establishing local tribunals in every district of England for the recovery of small debts and the trial of actions under a certain amount. A measure for this purpose was brought in by Sir R. Peel's Administration; but being suspended by the change of Minis-

try, it was taken up by the new Government, and after undergoing some slight alteration, was passed into a law. It provided for the appointment of about sixty local judges, who were directed to make periodical circuits through their districts, and to hold courts in all the principal towns twice in every month.

At length the termination of this long - protracted Session arrived. On the 28th August, Parliament was prorogued by Commission, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earls Spencer and Minto, and Lord Campbell. The Lord Chancellor read the following Speech from the Throne:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ We are commanded by Her Majesty to express to you the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the public spirit you have evinced in the discharge of your laborious duties during an anxious and protracted Session.

“ Her Majesty trusts that you will be rewarded by witnessing the beneficial results of the measures which have been sanctioned by Her Majesty for the present relaxation and ultimate repeal of protective duties on corn and sugar.

“ Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that the more free admission of the produce of foreign countries into the home-market will increase the comforts and better the condition of the great body of the people.

“ Her Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in reflecting that Her Majesty's efforts to settle, in a manner consistent with national honour, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States

with respect to the territory on the north-west coast of America, have been completely successful.

“ Her Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country.

“ Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the victorious course and happy conclusion of the war in India; and Her Majesty has much gratification in announcing to you that perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of the British possessions in that quarter of the world.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the care you have taken to prevent permanent loss to the revenue, and to maintain the public faith.

“ Her Majesty has commanded us to acknowledge the zeal and unanimity with which you assented to the increase in the Naval and Military Estimates, which regard to the exigencies of the Public Service induced Her Majesty to propose for your consideration.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Her Majesty has to lament that the recurrence of a failure in the potato crop, in an aggravated degree, will cause a serious deficiency in the quantity of a material article of food.

“ Her Majesty has given Her cordial assent to measures by which this calamity may be mitigated in that part of the United Kingdom where the cultivation of the potato has hitherto afforded the chief supply for the subsistence of the people.

“ Her Majesty has seen with

pleasure that a considerable diminution of crime and outrage has taken place in those counties of Ireland which had been most disturbed.

“ Her Majesty is confident that on your return to your several counties you will find a spirit of loyalty generally prevalent. The extension of works of improvement has increased the demand for labour; and the tranquillity of the country has favoured the pursuits of industry in all its branches.

“ Her Majesty trusts that by a combination of prudence with enterprise, and of a willing obedience to law with a desire for social progress, Her people will, through the Divine blessing, enjoy the full advantages of peace.”

Thus terminated a Session, the results of which have scarcely been paralleled in importance in the annals of modern Parliaments. The history of its proceedings may, indeed, be written in a single word—Free Trade; the ratification of that principle formed the sum and substance of its labours. But if we are to estimate legislation not according to the interests of parties, or by the changes wrought in the distribution of political power, (though even in this respect that of 1847 was pre-eminent,) but rather by the range of its influence, the duration of its effects, the numbers to whom it brings a blessing or a bane, and its connection with the daily occasions and most pressing necessities of mankind, we might look back as far as the era of 1688 ere we discovered changes more operative than those of the year just recorded upon the destinies of Great Britain. Whether these changes are to be regarded with more of fear or hope: whether we should look on them as the

beginning of the end," or as the dawn of a new and brighter era of prosperity and abundance, is still a matter of dubious, though no longer, as in the Session just concluded, of angry controversy. What is done is acknowledged to be irrevocable; the book of the future is yet unsealed. Under these circumstances it would seem the truest wisdom to accept the counsel contained in the last words addressed

by the supreme authority of the kingdom to those who had been the instruments of these changes, and to sympathize in the trust there expressed, "that by a combination of prudence with enterprise, and of a willing obedience to law with a desire for social progress, Her people will, through the Divine blessing, enjoy the full advantages of peace."

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—*Election of President and Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies—Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Chamber of Peers—Discussion on the Address—Speeches of M. Charles Dupin, M. Dubouchage, Marquis de Boissy, and M. Guizot—Address carried in the Chamber of Peers—Answer from the King—Address in the Chamber of Deputies—Debate thereon—Speeches of MM. Correl, Peyramont, Duchatel, Durengier de Hauranne, Gasparin, Thiers, and Guizot—Discussion on the separate paragraphs—Amendment proposed by M. Isambert rejected—Amendment of M. Berryer—Speeches of M. Berryer and M. Guizot—Amendment lost—Amendment proposed by M. de Remusat—Speeches of M. de Remusat, M. Thiers, and M. Guizot—Amendment rejected—Amendment of M. Billault—Speeches of M. Billault and M. Peyramont—Amendment lost—Amendments proposed by M. Aliès, MM. Daugeville, and M. Billault—Speeches thereon, and adoption of the two latter—Paragraph relating to Poland—Speeches of M. Lamartine and M. Guizot—Address carried in the Chamber of Deputies—Answer from the King to the Address.*

THE new Session of the French Chambers was opened, as mentioned in our last volume, on the 27th of December; and the first business in the Chamber of Deputies was the election of a President. For this office there were nominally four candidates, but the result showed that M. Sauzet, who had been the President for the four previous Sessions, had nothing to fear from his competitors, and his re-election on this occasion was a decided Ministerial triumph. At the close of the ballot, the numbers were—

M. Sauzet . . .	213
M. Dufaure . . .	147
M. Dupin . . .	3
M. Odillon Barrot .	1

M. Sauzet was thus elected President by a majority on the first ballot considerably exceeding that which he required; for, as has been explained in a previous volume, the successful candidate need not have more than an absolute majority of the whole number of votes given. Next day four Vice-Presidents were chosen, and they were all Ministerial candidates. Their names were M. Bignon, M. Lepelletier d'Aunay, M. de Belleyne, and M. Duprat.

On the 10th of January, in the Chamber of Peers, Count Pascalis read the draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. It was as follows:—

“Sire—The present Session opens under fortunate auspices.

“ France, calm and flourishing, reaps the fruit of that indefatigable activity so ingenious in fertilizing the seeds of prosperity. The free exercise of all the rights guaranteed by our laws insures the regular development of our institutions.

“ We congratulate ourselves with you, Sire, on the situation of our country. We attribute that blessing to the accord of the public powers, and to the maintenance of that policy of order and preservation which, tempering firmness by moderation, triumphs over the passions, reconciles the minds, secures tranquillity at home, and general peace abroad—a policy at once salutary and glorious, which, after having acquired for your Majesty the gratitude of contemporaries, will ever honour the memory of your reign.

“ Sire, your Majesty continues to receive from all the Foreign Powers assurance of their pacific and friendly dispositions. We are happy to think that nothing will disturb that security which is a necessary condition of the progress of labour, and of the welfare daily augmenting among all the classes of the people. It behoves nations who do not dread war, to profess openly their love of peace.

“ A convention, lately concluded between England and France, with a view to put a period to an odious traffic, replaces our trade under the protection and exclusive surveillance of our flag. We loudly applaud the success of a negotiation ably conducted and promptly terminated. The execution of the treaty confided to the loyal co-operation of the navies of both States is a guarantee that the rights and dignity of the two nations will be equally respected, and that an efficacious repression will

in future punish every violation of the sacred rights of humanity.

“ Sire, the friendship which unites your Majesty and the Queen of Great Britain favours the continuation of the amicable and intimate relations of France and England. The harmony prevailing between two great nations, whose mission it is to promote and maintain civilization in the world, is a precious advantage for them, and an invaluable blessing for mankind. We are anxious that mutual confidence should continue to exist between the two Governments, and that they should act in conjunction whenever circumstances require, at the same time that they will reserve to themselves an entire liberty of action in their respective political spheres.

“ The words of your Majesty induce a hope that the combined action of England and France will obtain on the banks of the Plate the desired success. After so ruinous an interruption, it is urgent that our commercial relations with that important portion of the American Continent be regularly re-established. If our just respect for the independence of nations prevents us from interfering in their domestic dissensions, nobody can contest our right to minister to our interests, compromised by the war between two neighbouring States, by re-establishing peace in that quarter, which is the sole object of our endeavours.

“ France deplores with you, Sire, the events that disturbed our African possessions. We thank your Majesty for the promptitude of the measures adopted to remedy the evil. We fully confide in the heroism of our soldiers. Their bravery will everywhere assert the triumph of the arms of France,

and strengthen her dominion. Our energetic perseverance will maintain our power in Algeria ; wisdom and foresight will consolidate it.

“ Sire, the great civil and military works voted by the Chambers are being everywhere executed. France has thus acquired an additional guarantee of security. A lively emulation has manifested itself in the different parts of the kingdom, at the sight of so many works of public interest, which, by facilitating the communications, will draw closer the ties of national unity. We will carefully examine the propositions submitted to us by the order of your Majesty to terminate those useful undertakings. By imparting to the works commenced the impulse which they need, the King’s Government, being the prudent appreciator of the general situation of affairs, will no doubt show itself prudent in fresh undertakings.

“ We are happy to hear from the mouth of your Majesty, that the situation of our finances is becoming daily more satisfactory.

“ We will receive, Sire, with gratitude, the projects of law intended to introduce important ameliorations into the different branches of the Administration. Ameliorations are the work of time. In examining the propositions which will be presented to us, we will consult the lessons of experience. France has a right to be proud of her administrative organization. We will carefully attend to the preservation and improvement of that important portion of our public institutions.

“ Sire, in the accomplishment of that great and noble task imposed upon your Majesty, by the wish of the nation, Providence directed your steps. You may always rely on the loyal and faithful

co-operation of the Chamber and country. Sire, your family belongs to France. Your sons prove it daily by their devotedness and their zeal to serve her. Your grandsons are the hope of future generations. The holy laws of the country have sealed the intimate union of your descendants and ours.”

The debate on this Address lasted for several days, but it presented so few features of interest, that we think it unnecessary to transfer to our pages, at any length, the speeches that were delivered, and shall merely notice one or two of the subjects introduced into the discussion.

M. Charles Dupin admitted, that the situation of the country was satisfactory ; the Ministry consolidated, and supported by considerable majorities ; the country calm, and the foreign relations established on an amicable footing ; but he thought that the Committee of the House had gone too far when it said that “ it was happy to hear from the mouth of His Majesty that the situation of the finances was becoming daily more prosperous.” Now, he would cite the Budget presented by the Minister of that department, to show that the security proclaimed in the Address was not altogether well founded, for the Minister himself positively stated that the amount of the deficit was yearly augmenting. It resulted from the returns submitted to the Chambers that the deficit, which in 1844 was 371,000,000*f.*, had risen in 1845 to 396,000,000*f.*, and in 1846 to 421,000,000*f.* This he knew was not alarming ; but, nevertheless, called for a speedy remedy. He then referred to the financial posi-

tion of England, and observed that a Ministry so partial to that country should also take it for a model. In 1816, after the war, the Budget of England, he said, amounted to 2,150,000,000*f.*; eight years afterwards, in 1824, it was reduced to 1,425,000,000*f.*; and in 1844, it had still further decreased to 1,375,000,000*f.* The debt of England had also considerably diminished, whilst that of France increased in a frightful proportion. In conclusion, he drew a parallel, entirely to the advantage of England, of the achievements of both Governments, and described the extension assumed of late by the power of Great Britain in every part of the globe, extolled the admirable expedition, *à la Cortez*, executed by the British arms along the Chinese coast, showed the dominions of England daily extending, at the same time that her expenditure diminished, and asked the Ministry if they could boast of similar results, even to justify the increase of the public burdens?

M. Dubouchage complained of the silence of the King's Speech respecting the questions most interesting to the country, and blamed the Committee on the Address for having imitated that silence.

After M. Dubouchage had concluded, the general discussion was closed, and the President read the first paragraph of the Address, in which the Chamber congratulated the King on the prosperity and tranquillity enjoyed by the country.

The Marquis de Boissy then rose, and addressed some observations on the necessity of reform, of which, he said, it behoved the Chamber of Peers to take the initiative. One of the measures particularly recommended by him

was the re-establishment of an hereditary peerage. Having in the course of his observations referred to the burning of the timber stores at Toulon, which he described as an immense loss, the Minister of Marine replied that the loss was certainly considerable, but not irreparable, since it did not exceed 3,000,000*f.*

In the course of the debate Count Montalembert brought a charge of inhumanity against the French Government for not having thrown its protection round the Syrian Christians, upon which—

M. Guizot rose and said, that those reproaches were unfounded and unjust, for the French Government, during the last thirty years, had been the first to respond to the call of humanity in Greece, Turkey, on the coast of Africa, and generally throughout the globe. M. de Montalembert had complained that no communication of any document relative to Syria had been made to the Chambers. The Government could have produced papers highly creditable to its policy, but they might have injured the success of the cause he was anxious to serve. Lebanon was now in a crisis, and publicity given to any document connected with the pending negotiation might be attended with fatal consequences. M. Guizot then referred to the principal event of which Syria had been the theatre since 1840. He contended that the Emir Bechir was alone capable of governing that country. He was a man of energy; he had administered Lebanon for forty years; he had acquired his power by violence and cunning; nobody could be expected to exercise the same influence; and although his successor was chosen from among

his family, he was unable to command respect for his authority. Frightful disorder followed the deposition of the Emir Bechir, when it was proposed to place Lebanon under the Turkish authority. France acquiesced, but insisted on its being merely temporary, having always in view the re-establishment of a purely Christian Administration. The Pashas had obtained and forwarded to Constantinople petitions from Lebanon, inviting the Sultan to appoint an Ottoman governor. France proved the falsehood of those petitions, and defeated the scheme. All the Turks who succeeded each other in the government of Lebanon had laboured to establish that system against which France had invariably protested. Chekib Effendi was then sent by the Divan to inquire into the real situation of Lebanon, and redress the grievances of the Christian sufferers. Chekib Effendi violated every promise he had made previous to his departure from Constantinople. On arriving at Beyrout, he proceeded to disarm the population of Lebanon, both Druse and Christian. That measure was executed with violence, particularly as respected the Christians. The Druses were, however, equally disarmed, and some of their chiefs arrested and transported to Constantinople. The French grievances were not redressed by Chekib Effendi. The chief who had presided at the murder of Father Charles had been tried and acquitted. The trial had been conducted with all possible solemnity. Witnesses were examined, and the sentence had the appearance of impartiality and sincerity. All the forms had been observed, and France had no right to demand the head of

the guilty man. But the other grievances of France having been overlooked, the French Ambassador addressed an *ultimatum* to the Porte, in which he insisted on their being immediately redressed, on the payment of an indemnity to the convents and French citizens who had been despoiled by the Turks, and on the instant repeal of the measure of Chekib Effendi which enjoined all foreign residents to quit Lebanon and repair to Beyrout; threatening, in case his demand were not acceded to, to suspend all diplomatic intercourse with the Porte. That *ultimatum* was accepted, and every satisfaction granted. M. Guizot next referred to the arrest of a French dragoman, whose liberation, vainly demanded by the French Consul, was obtained by the interference of the captain of the *Belle Poule* frigate, who landed a party of his men to rescue him by force. This act constituted a violation of territory. Nevertheless, the conduct of the consul and captain was approved, but they were recommended at the same time not to resort in future to armed demonstrations. M. Guizot declared, in conclusion, that during the last five years he had availed himself of every opportunity to claim the restoration of a Christian Administration for the entire of Lebanon; that the opinion of France in that respect had gained ground since 1842; that Austria had completely adhered to it, and that others might ere long be expected to advocate the same principle.

The debate on the Address in the Chamber of Peers terminated on the 16th of January, when it was carried by the large majority of 120 to 23.

On the 20th the Address was presented to the King, who returned the following answer:—

“ I am happy to see that every new year adds fresh motives of congratulation to those which you have so long offered me, at the opening of your Sessions, respecting the increase of public prosperity. We are indebted for that fortunate result, of which every thing presages the progressive continuation, to the co-operation you have so constantly and so efficaciously afforded my Government, and to the accord existing between all the powers of the State. I again find, with a lively satisfaction, in your Address the expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers for my family and for me. In returning to them our grateful acknowledgments, I feel pleasure in repeating the assurance that we will ever respond to them by our entire devotedness to France.”

In the Chamber of Députés, on the 12th of January, the President, M. Sauzet, read the following Address in answer to the Royal Speech:—

“ Sire—The Chamber of Deputies congratulates itself with your Majesty on the general state of the country, on the accord existing between the great Powers, and on the maintenance of our policy of order and conservation, which will secure more and more the regular development of our institutions, the consolidation of our liberties, and the progress of national prosperity.

“ Your Government applies itself to the execution of great public works, both of defence and of utility, of which the nation demanded the prompt completion. These new elements of force and

of wealth will give us, in a few years, the guarantees which our security demands, and which will extend their advantages over the entire country and amongst all classes of the population. Industry and prosperity will afford us the means of rendering our manufactures prosperous, of reviving our commerce, and of preparing happy days for our agriculturists, and a prosperity worthy of their laborious efforts.

“ The Chambers will carefully examine, without transgressing the bounds of prudence, the measures which shall be proposed to them to complete these great works in all their bearings.

“ Your Majesty gives us the assurance that our financial position is becoming more satisfactory. We shall endeavour still further to improve it by employing a vigilant economy in the employment of our resources.

“ The different Bills presented to us shall be the object of our utmost solicitude.

“ We are happy to hear that your Majesty has received from all the foreign Powers pacific and amicable assurances. Peace will be henceforward the first wish of all people. It belongs to those whose force equals their courage, and who loudly proclaim its benefits. The policy which has maintained peace through so many storms, with the assistance of the powers of the state and of public opinion, excites at present the gratitude of all nations. One day, Sire, it will do honour to your name in history.

“ The reiterated marks of friendship which unite you to the Queen of Great Britain, and the mutual confidence of the two Governments, have fortunately

secured the amicable relations of the two States. Your Majesty announces to us that the convention recently concluded for the purpose of putting an end to an odious traffic is this moment being executed. Thus are being realized the wishes constantly expressed by the Chamber, the rights of humanity shall be efficaciously protected, and our commerce shall be replaced under the exclusive care of our flag.

“We trust that France and England, by a common action, the object of which is to stop the effusion of blood, and to establish safe and regular commercial relations, will at length produce peace on the banks of the Plata. France, faithful to the engagements which she contracts, has a right to invoke the sanctity of treaties. She recalls to the recollection of Europe the solemn guarantees stipulated in favour of a generous nation.

“We deplore with your Majesty the events which have disturbed our African possessions, and we partake the sentiments with which the heroism of our troops inspires your Majesty. France follows them in their perils with solicitude and gratitude. She applauds the prompt measures adopted by your Majesty to preserve in Algeria her force and domination. Nothing shall exhaust our perseverance, nor our generous efforts to establish prosperous security in that land, which your Majesty proclaims to be French territory.

“Sire, your wisdom and your courage have accomplished for us, in the midst of our most severe trials, the noble mission confided to you by the national will. Our duty is to lend our loyal assistance

to establish with you on imperishable bases the Government and the dynasty of our choice. Providence has blessed our efforts. It has afforded us consolations which are our guarantees for the future. Your grandchildren will follow the example of their fathers—those noble princes who, wherever they have appeared, have worthily supported the name of France. Sire, your wishes have been accomplished, you have for ever acquired the affection of the country, and every day renders more indissoluble the intimate union between your family and the nation.”

The debate on this Address in the Chamber of Deputies did not commence until the 19th of January, and was of a more animated and interesting character than that which took place in the Chamber of Peers. The discussion was opened by

M. Corne, who said that he could not share the sentiment of quietude and satisfaction expressed by the Cabinet in the speech from the throne, and confirmed by the committee in the address. He had only to refer to the situation of Algeria to show how little that confidence was founded, when, after a campaign glorious for the arms of France, a frightful massacre occurred, and Abd-el-Kader was again in arms, more formidable than ever, in the heart of her African possessions. The Ministry had also badly chosen the moment of extolling its policy, in presence of the disastrous results of the treaty with Morocco. If he reverted to internal affairs, he could discover no evidence of their boasted prosperity. The country was burdened with a budget double in amount to what it was under the restoration, and, during the

last six years, enormous resources, far greater than were ever granted by any nation, had been placed at the disposal of the Cabinet, and, to this day, they had not been able to balance the receipts and expenditure of the State, to create something like a respectable navy, and to command something like respect for the honour of France. He then criticised various acts of the administration. The national guards dissolved at Lyons, Strasbourg, and in other cities, still awaited their re-organization, and the only reply hitherto made by Ministers to those who reproached them with that violation of the law, had been, "We have violated the laws, but we are ready to assume the responsibility of our conduct." Ministers had likewise been guilty of a serious attempt against the independence of Parliament, when they dared to supersede in their offices members of the House, who had silently voted against some of their acts. M. Corne next denounced a number of illegalities committed by Ministers at elections, and said that he would vote against the address.

M. Leyrand confined himself to an examination of the conduct of the agents of the Government during the elections of 1845. The prefects, he said, had been guilty of the most shameful frauds, and organized, agreeably to their instructions, a complete system of corruption all over the country. Never, at any former period, even under the restoration, had a greater number of appeals been addressed to the courts of justice against the decisions of those functionaries. They had amounted, according to his computation, to upwards of 2,000, whilst in 1841 they were only 200, and three-fourths of

them had been admitted by the courts. In several instances, even, the latter had stigmatized the illegalities committed by the prefects in the most energetic terms. False electors had been inscribed on the lists, and the names of numbers of citizens, entitled to vote, had been struck off; and that system was so barefacedly carried on in some departments, that he would cite two colleges, consisting each of about 250 electors, in which the appellants had exceeded 140. M. Leyrand concluded by recommending electoral reform, and the convocation of the electors, in the chief towns of the departments, to return their deputies.

M. Peyramont bore testimony to the truth of the facts mentioned by M. Leyrand. Part of them had passed under his eyes, otherwise he would have considered them incredible and impossible. Their investigation had already occupied the court, of which he was a member, during two months, and the sentiments they had excited in the bosom of the magistrates had been surprise, disgust, and profound indignation.

M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, next rose, and denied having organized the system of corruption exposed by M. Leyrand. He had never given the instructions cited by that deputy, and he defied him to produce a line emanating from his department in support of his assertions. M. Duchatel and his friends were anxious for the triumph of their political opinions, but they would be sorry to owe it to the use of such means. Besides, they did not want to recur to those means to insure triumph to their policy, which every day obtained more and more the sanction of public reason.

They desired as ardently as their adversaries the truth and sincerity of the representative Government; and if facts, such as those denounced by M. Leyrand, had occurred in some departments, it had been without the approbation or authorization of the Cabinet. M. Duchatel then explained why the number of appeals against the decisions of the prefects had been so considerable in 1845. They had amounted to 1,936, and were principally grounded on the misapplication of the new law on the political domicile of the electors, voted last year by the Chambers, and of the law on licences. Of those 1,936 cases, 1,809 had been decided; 790 were admitted, and 1,019 rejected.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne proceeded to examine whether the public liberties and the national influence had progressed during the last five years, and arrived at the conclusion,—that the theory of representative Government was now an idle word, and that the dignity and honour of France had been sacrificed. Investigating, afterwards, the conduct of the agents of the Government in the elections, he drew a parallel between the doctrines formerly professed by certain Ministers when they belonged to the Opposition and those they now practised, and asked the Minister of the Interior if he would to-day sign the circular addressed in 1830 by M. Guizot, the then Minister of the Interior, to the prefects, recommending them the strictest neutrality and impartiality in the elections.

M. Duchatel having replied in the affirmative, M. Larochejacquelin rose, and loudly exclaimed that he would not. This incident caused confusion, and cries of

“Order” arose from the Ministerial benches.

When silence was restored, M. Duvergier de Hauranne continued his speech, and cited instances in which the present Cabinet had manifested its disrespect for the usages of the representative Government by remaining in office when abandoned by the majority, or supported by such small majorities that their friends at the other side of the Channel were indignant at their conduct. M. Duvergier de Hauranne, after contending that the domestic policy pursued at present was less liberal than it was twelve years ago, proceeded to compare the foreign policy of the Cabinet with that of the Government of 1831 and 1832, and maintained that under similar circumstances the former would never have dared to occupy Ancona and besiege Antwerp, and that the Cabinet of 1831 would never have granted an indemnity to Mr. Pritchard, nor signed the treaty of Tangier. The weakness of the Administration had been hitherto its only safeguard. In its negotiations with foreign Powers it invariably held a language unbecoming the dignity of France. In London, Rome, and elsewhere, it told the Governments, “Do not be too exacting; make some concessions, otherwise we shall be obliged to vacate our offices, and be replaced by others from whom you have nothing to expect.” M. Duvergier de Hauranne then asked what Ministers had achieved since last Session to justify their quietude? In Syria, the secular influence of France was at an end, and she could not even prevent the massacre of populations placed for ages under her protection. What was their conduct on the

banks of La Plata and in North America, where the old and sound policy of France had been sacrificed without any compensation ; at Tahiti, where a queen of savages refused to receive the letter of the King of the French, and where two brave admirals were gravely debating the amount of an indemnity to be awarded to a man who had excited an insurrection against the French ?

M. Duvergier, in conclusion, maintained that the policy of Ministers had been as unavailable and undignified in Spain, Africa, Mexico, Rome, and other places, and ended by saying that he would vote against the address.

M. Gasparin, who followed, said that he was not ashamed to declare himself a decided partisan of the policy pursued both at home and abroad by the Cabinet. The foreign results achieved by it were, in his opinion, its greatest title to glory, and notwithstanding the attempts of the Opposition to revive the questions of the right of search, Tahiti, &c., he maintained that those questions no longer excited any interest either in the Chamber or in the country, and that the nation was now fully aware that the cause of civilization would only prosper by peace, and that the alliance with England was its strongest bulwark. M. Gasparin admitted that corruption existed to a frightful extent ; but the evil had not originated with the present Administration, which had merely followed the footsteps of its predecessors. Deputies were the actual distributors of all the favours and offices of State, and too often imposed their wishes upon Ministers. For his part, he had come to the resolution of soliciting no favours from them. He

might not be re-elected, but if he again entered that House it would be to defend the general interests of the country, and advocate doctrines and principles which no consideration should induce him to sacrifice. He then entreated his colleagues to manifest the same self-denial, and the Ministers to imitate Sir Robert Peel, who had transformed the Conservatives into *quasi* revolutionists.

In the course of the debate M. Ledru Rollin made a long speech, in which he attacked M. Thiers, who rose the next day and spoke as follows :—

“ I do not rise to reply to M. Ledru Rollin, but to speak of far more important subjects than these wretched personal discussions. It is, however, incumbent on me to say a few words on the long diatribe which you heard yesterday. To hear the words of that hon. deputy, one would suppose that I was not seated on these benches, but on the Ministerial one. I might contest to a certain point the right of any one to demand explanations from me, now that I am no longer Minister, but I shall not refuse to any man the right of free discussion. Let me utter a few words on my opinions, and the political position that I occupy in the country. From the period—now tolerably remote—that I consecrated myself to the service of my country, I have never ceased to be the partisan of the constitutional monarchy, but that monarchy is not practised as, in my opinion, it ought to be. It ought to resemble, I think, more in France what it is in England. When I perceived that it departed from that model, I entered the ranks of the Opposition. But, notwithstanding this dissent, I have always remained firm in my

constitutional principles and conduct. I can well understand not being comprehended by M. Ledru Rollin. I congratulate myself on it, for the day that I should be of accord with him on this question I should fancy that I had merited the distrust which he has endeavoured to raise up amongst my friends against me. I have never supposed that it was possible to realize all the wild imaginings of parties. On this point my line of conduct has always been undeviating, and, when I behold certain men attacking me, I congratulate myself on the circumstance, well convinced that they who attacked me formerly still regard me as their enemy, and consequently I have not deviated from the conduct I then determined to adopt. Should any one demand on what conditions I joined the Left, let him read the *Moniteur*, and examine the reforms demanded at the same time by the Left and the Left Centre, and then say if there did not exist a neutral ground on which we could unite. When the dynastic Left openly broke with the fraction which M. Ledru Rollin represents, when I believed that this union could be useful, I accepted it, because it appeared to me that the country might therefrom derive considerable advantages. ('Hear, hear,' from the Left Centre.) After these observations on a secondry matter, I shall proceed to speak briefly on the annexation of Texas. That country was annexed to the United States, to the great displeasure of England, and, as far as can be judged from the conduct of the French Ministry, to the great dissatisfaction of France. It appears that the resistance of the latter country has deeply offended the Americans, and, according to the

message of President Polk, it would seem that if our relations with the United States are pacific they are not extraordinarily friendly. The following is the language of that official document:—'It must not be forgotten that annexation was obtained in spite of the intervention of the diplomatic agents of the European Powers. France, even, our ancient ally, that country which has a common interest with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas, has sought to prevent this result. We ought to rejoice at having triumphed over British and French intervention in such an energetic and efficacious manner.' I do not make myself the judge of these words; but still it is a fact, that at the same time that we are exchanging with England words of the most lively intimacy, our relations with America are becoming, if not hostile, less friendly. Under any circumstances I should regard this as a matter to be regretted, but under present ones I look upon it as most unfortunate. You are aware what a serious dispute has arisen between England and America; I hope and wish sincerely that this may be amicably settled; but in a situation of such gravity the conduct of France should be extremely circumspect. I fear that hitherto it has not been sufficiently so. What makes the thing still more serious is the theory the Minister of Foreign Affairs has put forward on this subject—it is an aggravation of the fact. I am about to call the attention of the Chamber to the subject, not for the sake of opposition, but solely with the object of correcting the ideas of the Government on the subject, if it can be done. I must admit that I have good hopes, for it has been shown that on serious

occasions the opinions of the present Government may be influenced by that of the Chamber. I am about to provoke on the part of the Chamber what I call the clearing up of the most serious question which may be brought forward during the present session. You are aware that Texas is of great importance to the United States, and that its possession was anxiously desired by that Power ; I will add, that never had an annexation been made in a more regular manner ; for more than ten years Texas has been separated from Mexico, and all the Powers, including France, had recognised it. Texas considered it for its interest to become a part of a great and powerful state, it consented to its annexation, and that is now an irrevocable fact. Nevertheless, it is under these circumstances that our Cabinet has considered it its duty to oppose itself to this measure. If it be true, as stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that success should be the law of Governments, there has been a fault in this affair, for it has failed, and has caused interruption in our relations with the United States. But what good reason could have excited the opposition of the Cabinet to the annexation ? Did our commercial interests demand it ? It has, I know, been said that we had an interest in drawing our supply of cotton from Texas ; but in the first place that state did not furnish a large quantity, and moreover it was our interest that that locality should be placed under the patronage of a powerful nation rather than abandoned to the influence of England. Permit me on this occasion to cast a rapid glance over the astonishing increase of the United States. Scarcely

fifty years ago they occupied the banks of the Mississippi, and now they touch Mexico on the side of Texas and Canada by the Oregon ; they had then 3,000,000 of inhabitants, now they reckon 13 states, with 28,000,000. I can readily imagine that this extraordinary and unheard-of prosperity should give umbrage to England, but for my part, although a declared partisan of English alliance, I cannot for the sake of my country be at all uneasy at the development of the power of the United States. It has been objected that the annexation of Texas to the United States disturbed the balance of power in America ; it is, I must confess, the first time I ever heard this equilibrium spoken of. I can fully comprehend a balance of power in Europe, which is nothing but the independence of all the states composing it ; and whenever this equilibrium has been disturbed, it has been proper to seek to re-establish it ; but I will ask, what have we to do with America in that respect ? The hon. deputy, M. Guizot, is afraid that the Spanish race will be annihilated by the Anglo-American one. Oh ! when that time comes, when the United States shall have, like England, 100 ships of the line and 200 frigates, when they shall no longer profess the principle that the flag covers the merchandize, then the European equilibrium may go to the assistance of that of America. If we still possessed Canada and Louisiana, I can imagine that the development of the power of the United States might give us uneasiness ; I can imagine that it disturbs the English, who possess a part of the American continent ; but, as we have given up Louisiana, the question no longer in any way

concerns us. On the contrary, I see in the increase of the power of the United States what I must be permitted to call another step towards our political freedom. Since French policy represents in this world revolution, we have lost much of our freedom of action. Formerly there existed amongst the various European states opposing interests, — rancorous jealousies, and in the midst of these passions France was perfectly free. But, the day that France became the representative of liberty in the world, on that day there was formed round her, amongst all the states of Europe, a concerted union, rather tacit than written down—a general concert, in fact, which impeded, and still impedes, our freedom of action. I am not one of those who perceive war at the bottom of this concert. No; but I maintain that there is amongst these European Powers, and against France, a tacit accord which constrains us—which is injurious to us. You lately had a proof of this. When events took place in Serbia which appeared likely to insure to Russia too exclusive a domination, France endeavoured to excite the jealousy of Austria; but she was not listened to. Certain words, pronounced by a man of great sagacity, perfectly well explain this indifference. ‘What has occurred,’ said this gentleman, ‘is an evil; but between two evils the lesser one ought to be chosen. Well, then, what has taken place in Serbia is a smaller evil than the disunion of the continent in presence of France.’ In this situation they determined to draw closer to England, who from the nature of her Government was, after 1830, naturally inclined to form an alliance

with us; but in proportion as the two countries became more intimately connected we found her to be jealous of our navy, which has certainly met with great checks, but which fortunately can again recover its former position. This jealousy was the cause of much constraint to us, and exercised a disastrous effect on our policy. Two facts may remove this constraint: one the development of liberty in Europe; for whenever the spectacle which we behold passing before our eyes at Paris and London, shall be witnessed in any other capital of Europe, all our liberty of action will be restored to us, the Powers of Europe then having a sympathetic feeling towards us. The second cause which may lead to the emancipation of our policy is the augmentation of the power of the United States. The proof of the truth of this assertion is, that if, during the last two years, England has been yielding in her relations with us, we owe it to the uneasiness with which the power of America inspires her. What, then, was the motive of the conduct of the French Cabinet in the affair of Texas? I have no hesitation in declaring that this conduct was adopted to redeem the faults committed by our Cabinet during the last five years. The Cabinet, on taking the reins of power, found France and England on bad terms, from the events of 1840; France was irritated, although England was not. She could not be actuated by any other feeling than a sentiment of having done wrong, and the French Cabinet had only one line of conduct to adopt—to do nothing—to wait. The principle of the union between France and England is the maintenance of peace and the

European *status quo*. But for the faults committed at Tahiti and the question of the right of search, we should have been perfectly in accord with England on the affairs of Syria and of Greece, and the question of Morocco would have presented no difficulty—for right was on our side, and victory in our favour. In the question of Texas we might have said to England, 'You cannot require that, in order to preserve a balance of power in America, we should renounce our oldest alliance and our friendly relations with the United States.' But the faults committed on the two questions I have mentioned have weighed in all our relations with England. After madly establishing ourselves at the Marquesas, where we could not subsist, we went to Tahiti, where the most dangerous adversary was found—the spirit of intrigue united to religious fanaticism; hence the Pritchard indemnity, and all the concessions in the affairs of Syria, of Greece, and of Texas. This is so true, that the opinion in England as in France is, that each of the two countries has made concessions. I have said, and I repeat it, that, independently of the faults committed at Tahiti, if France has not observed diplomatic neutrality in the affairs of Texas, she has been forced to act by the necessity of not giving offence to England. The conduct of France in the affair of Texas has been the purchase-money paid for the right of search. Yes, in the relations with America you have been obliged to depart from the circumspection of sensible men. And why? To redeem your faults you have committed a fault both with a view to peace and to war. War, perhaps, will not break out. I hope it, for

I do not any longer demand grand positions; I content myself with moderate ones. For America the affair is one of true material interest; for England, one of dignity. At the outset France might hope to play the part of a useful intermediary; but the Ministry has broken the national relations which existed between America and France, and this part is taken from our country by the fault of the Cabinet. After the words of President Polk, it is impossible that France can offer herself to conciliate the difference. I shall say no more. I desire that what I have said may be heard in America; I fear not its being so in England; for what most concerns me is that every thing should be truly and clearly understood between three such great countries as England, France, and the United States."

This speech was on the following day answered by

M. Guizot, who said that M. Thiers had appealed to the impressions and instincts of the Chamber; he would appeal to its calm and reflecting judgment, and he hoped to convince it that the advice he had given the Crown, and the line of policy he had pursued, were the most conducive to the interests of the country. On the invitation of the Texan Government and of its Minister at Paris, he had advised Texas to maintain her independence, and Mexico to recognise it. He had always proclaimed that the Texans were free to adopt whatever course they pleased, and that, when once they should have pronounced, France had nothing to say. This had been the case; when the annexation was agreed to by the Texan people France entered into no pro-

test; she accepted the fact when accomplished; she raised no discussion on the subject with the United States, nor even addressed a single observation to their Government. M. Guizot had accordingly felt surprised at the language used by the President in his message, and he had considered it his duty to claim in reply for France an entire independence of action. He next examined the commercial reasons which had induced France to recognise the independence of Texas in 1838, and rendered her anxious to maintain it in 1845. The political considerations had been of a still greater weight. There were at present, he said, three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyond measure their territories—England, Russia, and the United States. France was not extending her dominions. In Africa she had made a conquest it was her honour and interest to preserve, but the bounds of which she would not overstep. It was of the highest importance to France that those three nations should balance each other's power, and that none of them should obtain a preponderating influence. She was consequently interested in protecting the independence of the American States. M. Guizot then proceeded to explain the nature of the relations existing between England and France. They were placed, he said, on the most intimate footing, and he was happy and proud to declare it. The alliance of the two countries, their good understanding, their intimacy, were necessary for the preservation of the general peace. Their indifference towards each other would endanger its continuation. That intimacy had not impaired in the least the independence of the

policy of France. For the last five years it had existed entire, and it was only those utterly ignorant of the facts who could contest it. On every part of the globe where the policy of France and England had been at variance, in Africa, Spain, and Greece, France had freely and boldly followed the course pointed out by her interests, without compromising in the least the friendly relations between the two Governments, thanks to their intimacy. M. Thiers had declared that the two countries were displeased with each other. He (M. Guizot) contended that the two countries, so far from being displeased and irritated against each other, entertained, on the contrary, the most friendly feelings towards one another. (Some murmurs here arose on the Opposition benches, when M. Guizot, turning towards the Left, exclaimed, "You are not the country.") He then proceeded to enumerate the difficulties between England and France, which had been amicably adjusted, contrary to the expectation of the Opposition, amidst the applause of his friends in the Centre. M. Guizot then, reverting to American affairs, described the endeavours made by France to maintain peace. But if war should break out, the sole equitable, and useful policy, the only one conformable to the national interests, was that of neutrality. That policy would be beneficial to the cause of civilization and it would secure to France the blessings of peace and procure for her immense commercial and political advantages. The conduct of France had been in no-wise hostile to the United States; she had taken no part against them, she had evinced a deter-

mination to remain neutral, and would persist in that determination, because he considered it the most profitable, the wisest, the most honourable, and the best calculated to put a period to the war.

M. Billault, who rose to reply, began by contesting the commercial advantages accruing to France from the independence of Texas. The commercial relations between the two countries in 1845 had been, he said, confined to the exchange of two vessels; the quantity of cotton imported from Texas had only amounted to 53,000 kilogrammes, whilst France annually drew from the United States 57,000,000 kilogrammes of that article. The proceeds of the trade with Texas had been under 200,000 francs, whilst the commerce of France with the world exceeded 2,000,000,000 francs. M. Billault having asked M. Guizot what he should have done had Texas given herself to England?

M. Guizot replied, that he should have held the same language, followed the same conduct, given the same advice, and stopped at the same point.

M. Billault then proceeded to describe the gigantic power of England, enumerating the military positions occupied by her in every sea and quarter of the world, and asked if the maritime balance of power was not actually destroyed by Great Britain? Ministers, however, were too desirous to preserve her alliance to venture a remonstrance on the subject. M. Billault next showed the interests of England and France everywhere at variance. The power of England depended, he said, on the development of her manufacturing, commercial, and maritime interests, and the day she found no markets

for the production of her industry, there would be an end to her power. He next adverted to the conduct of the Cabinet in American affairs, and contended that it had not exerted itself to reconcile the two parties, but had sided with England, to the great detriment of the interests of France.

The general discussion on the address terminated on the 23rd of January, and that on the separate paragraphs commenced. When the first paragraph was proposed,

M. Isambert moved the following addition after the word "prosperity:"—

"By correcting, in our laws, enactments calculated to injure the regular development of those institutions, and by discussing the organic laws promised by the Charter of 1830, for the consolidation of those liberties."

M. Isambert said, that the promises made in the charter of 1830, and sworn to at that period both by the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom and the King of the French, had not been fulfilled. Ministerial responsibility was to this day an idle word; the law which was to have fixed the convocation of the electoral colleges in the chief towns of each department had not been presented; the country still awaited the law on individual liberty; the imperial law which prohibited twenty persons from meeting together without an authorization of the police was still in force; freedom of conscience was not guaranteed by any legal provision.

M. Corne supported the amendment, and imputed certain illegalities to the Prefect of the department of the Pas de Calais, by which a number of citizens had been deprived of their electoral rights.

M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, contested the truth of M. Corne's assertions, and maintained that the prefect of that department was one of the most loyal and impartial functionaries in France.

After a few words from M. Corne in reply, the amendment of M. Isambert was put to the vote, and rejected by a considerable majority.

In the course of the discussion, an important paragraph was proposed by M. Berryer to be inserted in the Address. It referred to the unsatisfactory state of the relations between Great Britain and the United States, on account of the dispute about the Oregon territory. The amendment was as follows:—

“Should peace be disturbed by the conflicting pretensions of two great nations, France will reserve to herself the mission of preventing all infringement on the principles of the public law, which protects, on the seas, the liberty and dignity of international relations.”

M. Berryer, having ascended the Tribune, said that a few days before the opening of the Session, a document of the highest importance had been received, the message of the President of the United States, in which that exalted functionary declared that the right of the union over the contested territory of Oregon was absolute. The President next referred to the annexation of Texas, and complained of the conduct of France, the natural ally of the United States, and like them interested in defending the principle of the liberty of the seas, for joining England in such a question. The Speech of the Queen of Great Britain, on opening Parliament,

stated that the negotiations, relative to Oregon, had not yet been brought to a close; and M. Guizot, in a recent speech, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, had declared that, in the event of a war between England and the United States, France should observe a strict neutrality, it being the only course becoming her dignity and conducive to her interests. Those declarations, made before the Parliaments of the three nations, he added, should not be passed over in silence, and it was to supply an omission in the Address that he had moved his amendment. M. Berryer then proceeded to examine the probable result of the difference existing between England and America, and concluded that there was a probability of its not being amicably adjusted. France should accordingly provide against that contingency, and proclaim the course she intended to pursue. The first step taken by the Cabinet in the American question had been one of ill omen. France, being totally disinterested in the annexation of Texas to the American Union, should not have joined England to prevent it; and the theory of the American balance of power, declared by M. Guizot, was no justification of her conduct. For his part he could not understand what was meant by an American balance of power. In North America there were only two great possessors, the United States and England, which owned a territory larger than that of the American Union itself. Would that balance be destroyed by the latter encroaching on the dominions of Great Britain? The Cabinet, he contended, had not been guided in its determination by any French motive or interest; for France had

no earthly reason, commercial or political, to oppose the annexation; a desire to be agreeable to England alone induced it to espouse a quarrel, which was that of England and her peculiar interests. The Cabinet had not, as asserted by M. Guizot, confined itself to giving advice; it had taken an active part in the question; and to prove it, he would cite a despatch from M. Alley de Cipayre, the French Chargé at Mexico, in which that Envoy informed the President of Texas, that, on his proposition, the Mexican Government had consented to recognise the independence of Texas, on condition that the latter should not give effect to its project of uniting itself with the American republic. That despatch, dated the 20th of May, 1845, was delivered to the Texan Government by Captain Elliott, the English Chargé d'Affaires, who had dared to menace that Government in the names of both France and England. M. Berryer then proceeded to discuss the course pursued by the Cabinet in respect of Monte Video, where, he said, it had abandoned French citizens who had armed themselves for the defence of their lives and property, threatened to deprive them of that nationality, and forbidden them to hoist the tricoloured flag. That policy had been persevered in for years, and it was only when England had been wounded in her interests and honour, in the River Plate, that the Cabinet determined to assist her in avenging her wrongs. The same had been the case at Madagascar. France's right of possession and sovereignty over that island was undeniable. England, it was true, had protested against it in the disastrous years of 1815, 1816, and 1817;

but, in 1818, France had asserted her right by forming a number of establishments at Madagascar. Since then serious attempts were directed against the rights of France; and it was only when England herself had to complain of spoliation from the Hovas, that France made common cause with her, and their combined squadrons bombarded Tamatave. M. Berryer then advocated the necessity of his amendment. A declaration of neutrality, he said, was an act of hostility against the United States, as the declaration of neutrality of Washington, in 1793, had been an act of separation from France. It behoved France to assume a position conformable to her dignity and security, by proclaiming, in the face of the world, that she would maintain the maxim of the old monarchy—that free bottoms make free goods—that no blockades should be respected except real blockades—and that she would take under her protection the navies of all neutral powers. M. Berryer, nevertheless, was of opinion that no war would ensue; that the negotiation would be resumed; that the Americans would not yield, and that England would be too happy to accept the 49th parallel of latitude as the boundary line of her possessions in the contested territory.

M. Guizot commenced by observing, that the question of Texas had been already discussed in the Chamber, and that he had nothing to add to the reply he had already made on the subject. That as to the questions of La Plata, Madagascar, and the right of search, they would find their place in the debate on the Address; and that feeling much fatigued, he would at once enter upon the amendment proposed by M. Berryer.

"I pray the Chamber," continued M. Guizot, "to remark that this amendment does not present any immediate necessity. War between the United States and England is an hypothesis, which, in the opinion of the honourable M. Berryer, is not probable, and in that opinion I coincide with him. Consequently the amendment of M. Berryer is a reservation made with a view to an hypothesis, and not with a view to an actual necessity. I assert that this hypothesis is improbable, and I add that the reservation is useless, because it is a matter of right. No one could ever have imagined that, if a conflict should unfortunately occur between England and the United States, France would abandon the maxims which she has constantly professed and maintained, with respect to the liberty of the seas and the right of neutral powers. The matter reserved is a matter of right; it has no need to be written. France will not change her maxims, and the Government of the King is in that respect as decided as M. Berryer himself. When I ascended the Tribune to announce the policy of neutrality, I meant that neutrality should really be maintained and exercised. The policy of neutrality is—on one hand, not to make war, and on the other, to maintain the rights of neutral powers, for without that neutrality could not exist. At the very moment that I announced the policy of neutrality, I by that fact announced that France would maintain the rights of neutrals and the principle of the liberty of the seas. The hypothesis is improbable: the reservation proposed is useless. But has it not its inconvenience, that is the true question? Why did I, during one of your late sittings, proclaim beforehand

the policy of neutrality? For two reasons:—First, because I believe that if unfortunately a conflict should arise, it would be more difficult to establish the policy of neutrality in the midst of the excitement of passions than at present. Wishing really and seriously for neutrality, I did not desire to wait for the most difficult moment to announce and to adopt that policy. That was my first reason; but my second reason is still more serious. It is that when the chance of war is still distant and improbable, the declaration of a policy of neutrality made beforehand is a means of peace, and a means of influencing the deliberations of the two nations." M. Guizot, in continuation, said that he was aware there were persons both in England and in the United States who entertained illusions as to the neutrality of France in case of a war, and for that reason he wished to assure them beforehand that he would take part with neither one nor the other, and that he trusted this declaration would weigh in the balance and contribute to the maintenance of peace. M. Guizot concluded by again repeating that the policy of neutrality was the true interest of France. "I conjure the Chamber," said M. Guizot, "not to suffer itself to be induced to utter a word which might enfeeble or change that attitude of neutrality which I have wished to maintain."

A division took place upon the amendments moved by M. Berryer, when the numbers were—

For the motion	156
Against it	234

Majority for Ministers 78

The next paragraph discussed was the sixth, referring to the amicable relations which subsisted between the Governments of France and Great Britain, and the convention which had been concluded between them for the suppression of the slave-trade.

M. de Remusat proposed the insertion of the following words:—

“ But in order to consolidate those relations it is indispensable that the two Governments, at the same time that they will act in conjunction in circumstances where they have a common interest, should carefully preserve, in both hemispheres, the entire independence of their political action.”

M. de Remusat proceeded to support his amendment. It expressed, he said, sentiments already manifested by the Chamber of Peers in their Address, with the silent approbation of the Cabinet. He admitted that the alliance of France with England presented invaluable advantages, but the interests of the two nations, he added, were so different, particularly in America, that it was indispensable that each power should preserve the entire independence of its political action. This had not been the case in the question of Texas, when France had openly embraced a policy which had tended to indispose the United States towards France. The increase of the territorial power of America could give no umbrage to France, and she ought to view with pleasure the increase of her maritime power, for France was interested in the development of the navies of all second-rate states. The American Union, besides, was her best market, and were it only for that consideration, the Government

should have maintained the strictest neutrality on the question.

M. Guizot replied, that he would support the amendment, if it did not contain an indirect blame of the past conduct of the Cabinet, and distrust it for the future. He then justified the course pursued by France in respect of Texas, which had not been hostile to the United States, but perfectly independent, moderate, and reserved.

M. Thiers having here interrupted M. Guizot, the latter vacated the tribune, and was succeeded by M. Thiers, who questioned the truth of M. Guizot's declaration, and defied him to adduce a reasonable, a sufficient motive to justify his interference in the affair of Texas. The policy of France, he said, had not been impartial and reserved; more circumspection should have been observed not to indispose an old and natural ally to gratify an ally of a day. M. Thiers then ridiculed the commercial reasons given by M. Guizot to account for the opposition of France to the annexation of Texas, and the theory of the American balance of power which he had developed on a former day, and contended that the interests of France and England were widely different in America, when England wanted France, and France did not want England.

M. Guizot next rose, and after questioning M. Thiers' pretensions to a monopoly of good sense, proceeded to expose the conduct of France in reference to Texas. He had wished, he said, to prevent a collision between two great nations, and had laid down the basis of the political neutrality of France, with all the reserve due to a friendly

people, and had she sided with the United States she would have assumed a false position. It was at the request of the Texan Government, and of its Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, that she supported the independence of that country, and not at the suggestion of England. France had recognised that State, and concluded a commercial treaty with it; and when its regular Government called on her to interfere in its behalf, she would have been wanting in all the rules of sound policy had she rejected that demand. M. Guizot then contended that, in America, as well as in Europe, the policy of France had been independent of England. In Spain, where the two Cabinets were not entirely of accord, France had followed an independent policy. In Greece, the English Government, he thought, was deceived respecting the situation of that kingdom; but at bottom it wished, like France, for the consolidation of the constitutional monarchy within its present limits. She only differed with her respecting the means of arriving at that end. Another instance of the independence of the policy of the Cabinet, was afforded by Tunis. France desired the maintenance of the *status quo* in that country, and the independence of the Bey, whilst England was inclined to favour the pretensions of the Porte, who were anxious to reduce that Beylik to the condition of Tripoli. M. Guizot, in conclusion, announced his determination to persevere in the line of policy he had hitherto pursued, with the approbation of the majority of Parliament, and which he considered far more dignified than that recommended by the Opposition, and declared that the Government rejected the amend-

ment because it implied an indirect, but real blame, of the conduct of the Cabinet, and distrusted it for the future.

M. Remusat next rose to explain. He had not, he said, recommended a union with the United States, but demanded that France should not adhere implicitly to the policy of England, against the United States, in the question of Oregon. Some words pronounced by M. Guizot, in the Chamber of Peers, induced such a belief, and it was for that purpose he considered a declaration necessary in the Address.

His amendment was afterwards put to the vote, and lost by a majority of sixty-eight.

M. Billault then rose, and addressed himself to that part of the paragraph which alluded to the convention for the suppression of the slave-trade, and the replacing of French commerce under the exclusive care of the national flag. He said that he could not admit that the convention of May 29th had replaced the commerce of France under the national flag. Far from restoring to it those guarantees which it required, the convention took away, without any compensation in return, those which it had before enjoyed. He must maintain that the faculty to verify the nationality of vessels was an innovation on the maritime rights of France; it was contrary to their fundamental principles; France had never recognised it, and the English had never admitted it either. The mode of proceeding in such verifications was more vexatious than the former one. The object of the search was the only thing changed; for in place of endeavouring to ascertain whether

the vessel was engaged in the slave-trade, it consisted in finding out if it displayed a false flag or not. The honourable deputy then proceeded to argue that this right of verifying the nationality of vessels had never been admitted in France, and referred, in support of this opinion, to a declaration in 1822 of the Duke de Broglie, saying, that "nations had undoubtedly a right to effect the verification in question in time of war, but in time of peace the right ceased to exist." Benjamin Constant, the honourable deputy observed, was of precisely the same opinion; and the Government of the Restoration took the same view of the question, as appeared from two despatches addressed to the English Government in 1829, by MM. Laval-Montmorency and Polignac, in which they protested against all attempts to verify the nationality of vessels sailing under French colours. The Government of July had also, he said, decided in the same way; and in the negotiations which preceded the first treaty on the right of search, MM. de Broglie and Sebastiani wrote to Lord Palmerston a despatch, declaring that "vessels sailing under the French flag could not be regularly seized and proceeded against unless by French cruisers." So that the means imagined in 1845 could not have been adopted in 1831. It was, therefore, perfectly correct to say that the right of verifying the nationality of vessels was contrary to French naval customs. The English had not admitted such a right, and the Duke of Wellington himself protested against a Bill which should give England such an exorbitant power over Portuguese vessels. The honourable deputy then compared the late con-

vention entered into for the suppression of the slave-trade with that concluded with the United States, and contended that the latter power had known better how to make her flag respected, and to protect her commerce. American vessels, he observed, might be really said to be under the surveillance of their own flag. The President had announced this result in his late Message, and Lord Aberdeen had said that England had neither demanded nor yielded any thing. He (M. Billault) contended that the late convention, and the instructions issued under it, would cause great embarrassment to their shipping interests, and that it was impossible to say that their commerce had been placed under the surveillance of its national flag. He concluded by stating his opinion that the present system employed was not the most efficacious means that could be adopted to suppress the traffic in slaves. He was, therefore, surprised not to see the abolitionists joining his friends in opposing the useless concessions made to England. He feared that the future maritime prosperity of France had been compromised, and called on the Chamber to give the subject its most serious attention. The honourable member concluded by announcing his intention of proposing an amendment in the sense of the observations which he had just delivered. It would not, he knew, be adopted, but he considered it right to leave on record his protest against the treaty to which he had alluded.

M. Peyramont, the next day, undertook to reply to the speech delivered by M. Billault. The honourable member, he said, had produced arguments, which he ought

to have developed six months ago, against the stipulations of the convention of the 29th of May, 1845, when the Cabinet demanded and obtained from the Chambers the most explicit and most formal adhesion to its principle. That convention had been attacked, and the article which conceded to England the exclusive right of establishing cruisers on the eastern coast of Africa, was the only one that had been reprov'd. M. Dupin himself, whose opinion was an authority in all legal matters, had expressed his approbation of the convention in the strongest terms.

M. Dupin here interrupted M. Peyramont, and said that he had approved it because he conceived it to have the meaning attached to it by the Americans.

M. Peyramont then proceeded to demonstrate that the new convention really, efficaciously, and completely suppressed the right of search, and replaced the trade of France under the exclusive surveillance of the national flag, on conditions perhaps more advantageous than those obtained by the Americans. He next entered into an account of the negotiations which had led to the conclusion of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for the repression of the slave-trade; and contended that, although no mention was made in it of the right of search, England had not abandoned that faculty, which she no longer claimed, it was true, as a right, since she admitted the principle of an indemnity; but, in her instructions to the cruisers, she positively directed them to visit all suspicious vessels. Mr. Webster, the American Minister, consented to the exercise of that faculty, and General Cass himself, in a

pamphlet published whilst he was Minister of the United States at Paris, says that his Government principally objected to the right of search because of the pretension of England to press her seamen on board of American vessels; but that, if England were solemnly to renounce that pretension, that moment the question of the right of search would be adjusted without any difficulty. M. Peraymont then discussed the stipulations of the convention of the 29th of May, and maintained that it had replaced the commerce of France under the exclusive surveillance of her flag, and that all the naval officers, members of the House, would, he was sure, concur in the opinion delivered, in 1842, by the late Admiral Lalande, that the visitation of all vessels suspected of having hoisted false colours, was a wise, just, and perfectly legal measure.

Other speakers followed, and a ballot then took place, when there appeared—

For the amendment	144
Against it	217

Majority for Ministers 73

The sixth paragraph was then voted with the substitution of the word “infamous” for “odious,” applied to the slave-trade.

When the paragraph which referred to the joint interference of France and England to put a stop to the war on the banks of the Rio de la Plata was read.

M. Ayllies proposed to replace it by the following amendment:—

“We trust that France and England, by a common action, already cemented by generous efforts, will at length restore peace on the banks of the Plata, and,

especially, succeed in consolidating it for the future, by insuring the loyal execution of treaties, and the development of commercial relations freed hereafter from all obstructions."

M. Drouin de Lhuys said, that he could not share the confidence and satisfaction expressed by the Committee at the course pursued by the Cabinet in the affairs of la Plata. He then entered into a history of the events that had taken place in that quarter for the last five years, and denounced the inaction of the Ministry in presence of the horrors and spoliations committed by the agents of Rosas, to the prejudice of the French citizens, who had been reduced to the necessity of arming themselves for the defence of their lives and properties; and contended that it was only when England, feeling aggrieved, had resolved on an armed interference, that France had deemed it expedient to alter her policy with regard to the savage ruler of Buenos Ayres.

After M. Drouin had concluded, M. Aylies withdrew his amendment, and a discussion afterwards arose upon one proposed by

M. Dangeville, who moved the addition of the following paragraph relative to Madagascar:—

"France is ready to make any sacrifice required of her to promote such important interests; but she would view with uneasiness the undertaking without a well-founded necessity of those distant expeditions."

M. Vitet, as reporter of the Committee to which the amendment has been referred for examination, informed the Chamber that, although the Speech from the Throne had made no mention of the expedition against

Madagascar, the question, nevertheless, had seriously preoccupied the Committee, the majority of which had been of opinion that the expedition was inopportune, and thought that the communication with Madagascar might be reopened by pacific means. The Committee, however convinced of the inutility of the expedition, would not take the initiative, reserving itself to adhere to any amendment expressive of that sentiment which the Chamber might propose. That moved by M. Dangeville, conveying that expression, had been approved with the following alteration:—"France expects, from the prudence of your Government, that it will not engage, without a well-founded necessity, in distant and onerous expeditions."

M. Dangeville assented to the modification proposed, and was succeeded by M. Berryer, who advocated the right of sovereignty of France over Madagascar.

M. Guizot, who rose to reply, admitted the necessity of assuming a strong attitude, in order to enforce respect for the rights of France. The expedition had no other object; it was intended to give a severe lesson to the savages who had insulted the French flag, to re-establish the communications, and not to undertake any inland enterprise which might be attended with disastrous inconveniences. The Government had ever maintained the *status quo*, as respected the rights of France, and the French and English officers, who united to chastise the Hovas, had repaired to Tamatave to avenge common affronts, without any previous concert. The same thing might again occur, should the Government allow the English alone

to present themselves on the shores of Madagascar, and France tamely submit to the insult. In that case the rights of France would be sadly compromised. Under those circumstances the Cabinet had deemed the expedition necessary. The Chamber, however, was at liberty to express a wish on the subject; the expedition had not yet sailed, and the Government would retard its departure until the Committee, which was now examining a demand of supplementary credits, should have pronounced on its expediency. For those considerations the Ministry did not reject the amendment.

M. Billault, who spoke next, referred to the danger of delaying, perhaps for another month, the departure of the expedition until the Committee should have granted the supplies. He then proposed to state in the paragraph that "France abandoned none of her rights over Madagascar."

M. Dangeville opposed the insertion of these words into the Address, for fear of reviving the pretensions of the people of Bourbon, and others, who were anxious to conquer Madagascar. "Reserve," he said, "your rights, to prevent others from forming establishments at Madagascar, but abandon all idea of conquering an island placed at so great a distance from France, and whose population, according to English geographers, amounts to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of inhabitants." M. Dangeville then ridiculed the idea entertained by the Chamber, of the importance of the establishments of St. Marie and Nossi Bé, and concluded by recommending their evacuation.

M. de Mackau, the Minister of Marine, observed, that M. Dangeville was mistaken respecting the

importance of those two establishments. France, he contended, was highly interested in their preservation and development. They were not military points, but they afforded good anchorages. The possession of St. Marie was of great commercial importance, particularly for Bourbon, which derives supplies from Madagascar through its medium. St. Marie now contained 5,000 native refugees from that island. The same might be said of Nossi Bé, whose population now amounted to 15,000 souls.

M. Guizot next rose, and asked M. Billault if the words he proposed to insert in the paragraph implied that the Ministry had, in any instance, abandoned the rights of France.

M. Billault replied, that he only desired the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that his amendment neither implied a blame nor a surprise.

The amendments of M. Billault and M. Dangeville were then put to the vote, and unanimously adopted.

The President next read the paragraph having reference to Poland, when Messrs. Mounier de la Sizeraun and Navia proposed to substitute for it the following sentences:—

"France, faithful to her engagement, protests against the violation of treaties. In the name of the law of nations, in the name of Christian civilization and humanity, she reminds Europe of the solemn guarantees stipulated in favour of Poland."

Messrs. Mounier, Navia, de Mornay, and Lherbette severally addressed the Chamber in favour of Polish nationality; after which the amendment was withdrawn, and the original paragraph adopted

with the substitution of the word "Poland" for "a generous nation."

M. Lamartine afterwards ascended the Tribune, and asked leave to offer a few observations on the situation of the Christians of Lebanon. He reminded the assembly of the capitulations concluded between France and the Porte, so far back as Francis I. and Henry IV., and which had constituted her the protector of the Syrian Catholics in particular, and of all the other Christian population in the East. All the attempts hitherto made, under the auspices of the five great European Powers, to improve the condition of the Maronites and other Christians of Lebanon, had merely tended to make it more wretched. France, by entering the European concert, had placed it out of her power to assist and relieve a population which morally formed part of the French nationality. The evil had now reached such a pitch that something should be speedily done to prevent the extermination of an entire people. A last negotiation should be opened with the Porte, or France should separate from the European concert, and manfully take that people under her protection. He would, however, prefer the first course. M. Lamartine next advocated the necessity of restoring the family of Schahab to the government of Lebanon, and maintained that order and tranquillity would not reign in that unhappy country until the Emir Beschir was recalled from exile, and invested again with a power which he had ably exercised for fifty-five years. After examining the consequences of the adoption of so bold a step by France, which he admitted would have the effect of destroy-

ing the precarious alliance between England and France, he concluded by asking M. Guizot if the condition of Syria, and the anarchy which now prevailed in Lebanon, preoccupied his mind, and was the object of pending negotiations, and if the restoration of the Schahab family, and of a single and Christian Administration, was entertained by the French Cabinet.

M. Guizot replied, that the re-establishment of order and peace in Lebanon was actively prosecuted by France. He could not pledge himself for the success of his endeavours, but there existed a great probability that they would achieve the double object which M. Lamartine proposed to himself. But he thought that any discussion on the affairs of Syria at this moment might be attended with fatal consequences. He accordingly invited M. Lamartine not to bring forward any amendment on this subject. To this M. Lamartine assented.

The Address was afterwards carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 91, the numbers being 232 to 141.

The Address was presented to the King on the 7th of February, and His Majesty returned the following answer:—

"Gentlemen Deputies,—

"I receive your Address with real satisfaction. I am happy to find in it a manifestation so signal of the support which you lend my Government, and of that loyal and constant co-operation which is the foundation of its force, and the guarantee of all our liberties. Public opinion acknowledges every day more and more that it has been by the regular progress and the perfect accord of all the powers of the State that France has

reached that degree of prosperity on which I am so pleased to congratulate you. Yes, gentlemen, it is with delight I express to you my confidence in the future destinies of our country. That confidence is strengthened by the sentiments you have just uttered, and it convinces me that this accord, continuing without intermission for future generations, will as

sist in developing that constantly increasing welfare enjoyed at present by all classes of society. Such has been for a long time the wish of my heart, the object of my endeavours; and my most valuable recompense will be to think that my devotion will have contributed to secure its blessings to my country."

CHAPTER IX.

Speech by M. Thiers in the Chamber of Deputies, on Motion of M. de Remusat—Reply by M. Guizot—Speeches of M. Guizot and M. de Montalembert in the Chamber of Peers on the Secret Service Money Bill—Opinions expressed by the Minister of Commerce and M. Guizot relative to the Free-Trade Measures of the English Government—Speeches in the Chamber of Deputies of M. Thiers and M. Guizot—Amendment proposed by M. Odillon Barrot rejected—Desperate attempt to assassinate the King by Lecomte—Trial and Execution of the Assassin—Second attempt on the King's Life by Henri—His Trial and Sentence—Escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from Ham—Close of Session and Dissolution of French Chambers—Position of M. Guizot's Ministry—General Election—Opening of the New Session—Royal Speech—Election of M. Sauzet as President of the Chamber of Deputies—Destructive Inundations and Food Riots in France—Marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain—Marriage of the Duc de Bordeaux with Princess Theresa Beatrice, of Modena.

IN the course of a debate that arose in the Chamber of Deputies, upon a motion made by M. de Remusat, for limiting the number of placemen, who might have seats in the Chamber, M. Thiers, on the 16th of March made a long and elaborate speech, which was regarded at the time as his political manifesto for the Session. He began by saying that he wished to reply to a reproach which had been brought against the Ministry of March 1. It had been alleged that he and the other members of that Cabinet had opposed a proposition similar to the present one. He could declare that for his part

he had always been a partisan of the reform now demanded. In 1840 it was brought before the Chamber, and in place of refusing it, he had, in his quality of President of the Council, exercised his influence to get it taken into consideration. The matter was referred to a Committee, and before that body he had entered into an engagement to bring in a Bill on the subject, in the course of the ensuing Session, and to make it a Cabinet question. How, then, could it be said that he and his colleagues were adverse to the reform now proposed? He was no innovator; he might have been

one under those old monarchies where so many abuses existed, but he was not one in the present day ; when, therefore, he supported the proposition, he did so because he considered the reform which it demanded to be an absolute necessity. The hon. deputy then proceeded to discuss at great length the merits of the proposition. Going back to the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and examining in an historical point of view their various positions as young monarchs, and then as men advanced in years, he showed that all Governments, whether absolute or free, had their abuses, their dangers, and their flatterers. In absolute Governments, he remarked, flattery was manifested above to the monarch himself ; in free ones below, in the bosom of deliberate assemblies, and to those also who named the members of such assemblies. From this tendency arose the abuses which the proposition aimed at putting down. Not that these abuses were as extensive as had sometimes been represented. France was by no means the most corrupt country in the world, as some persons took a pleasure in representing it ; there was now, perhaps, less elevation of mind than thirty years before, but there was infinitely more purity of morals than existed then. But evils had decidedly taken root, of the kind referred to in the proposition, and there could be no doubt that they ought to be checked in their growth, if not altogether eradicated. The hon. deputy then referred to the example of England, which, he said, could be cited as a model, not of a social institution, but of a political one. He referred to the similitude which existed between the revolutions of 1688 and 1830,

and showed that, under William III. and succeeding monarchs, laws had been introduced to exclude government functionaries from the House of Commons, just as the present proposition aimed at keeping them from the Chamber of Deputies. He went on to argue, that though a certain number of functionaries were necessary in the Chamber, to give information on special questions, yet that it did not follow that because a man was not a functionary he might not be perfectly well able to enlighten the Chamber. M. O. Barrot, he said, was no functionary, nor was the Duke de Broglie, nor Count Molé, nor M. Guizot, and yet they were men of great knowledge. He therefore merely meant to say, that public functionaries, no doubt, had great information, but they had not a monopoly of it. The Chamber ought to be a body representing all classes of society, but no one would speak seriously of a majority representing advocates alone, or manufacturers alone, nor ought it to represent public functionaries alone. And yet the present one was exclusively composed of public functionaries. There were 184 of these in the Chamber.

M. Liadieres—152.

M. Thiers.—Yes, 152, if the Deputies composing part of the King's Household or Councillors of State in extraordinary service, and such like *employés*, were excluded, but of those 184 functionaries, 130 at least were Ministerial. The number of deputies usually voting was about 400. Of these 225 sided with the Ministry, and 175 for the Opposition, which gave an average majority of 50 to the Government. But if 130 functionaries were found amongst the 225, could it be

denied that the majority was eminently that of the Government *employés*? Be it remarked, too, that the number of public functionaries who voted with the Opposition was yearly decreasing. In 1832, 1833, and 1834, there were about 60 in the Opposition ranks, whereas at present the number was not more than 40. Since last year there had been 20 new elections, and in these 14 of the successful candidates were public functionaries. The evil was evidently increasing, and ought to be put down. The conclusion that he drew from these facts was, that often in that Chamber political feelings were sacrificed to personal interests. Functionaries, perceiving that they often had the existence of the Cabinet in their hands, eagerly sought for seats in the Chamber. Such functionaries as were possessed only by the spirit of their duty remained tranquil, whilst others, impelled by ambition, threw themselves into the Ministerial ranks in order to arrive at some higher place. Whenever a situation fell vacant in the Court of Accounts, or the Court of Cassation in the Council of State, who was almost sure to obtain it? without doubt a deputy; and this was so well known, that it was sufficient to cause the *employés*, who were not deputies, to detest the Government for placing so many members of the Chamber over their heads. The hon. deputy then examined the question in its details, which he considered fully justified. He next alluded to an amendment of M. Barrot, which went even further than that under discussion, and he admitted that he (M. Thiers) so fully approved of what that hon. deputy had done, that he was ready to assume

the whole responsibility attached to it, and should give it his warmest support. It was said that the amendment not only attacked a number of hon. deputies, but even the august personage at the head of affairs. He had to reply to that objection, that in what was thus proposed nothing personal was intended. How could it be supposed that he and his friends could aim at attacking Royalty, when they had supported it under such trying circumstances? The hon. deputy here again referred to the great revolution at present being effected in England, with such regularity, from both the Ministry and the Royal power, confining themselves strictly to the letter of the institutions. There was never any such thing heard of in England, he observed, as any enmity to the Queen. No one ever said there, 'the Queen will have this done or that done;' but simply, 'Sir Robert Peel is doing so and so,' or 'Lord John Russell is carrying out such and such a measure.' Did that mean that England, who had expelled the Stuarts, was willing to be subject to the son of a cotton-spinner? Certainly not. It merely meant that Sir Robert Peel was the will of the country embodied in a single man. The Government yield to that will, not as to a riotous body, but as enlightened reason obeys a truth which it has discovered and admitted. Sir R. Peel was, then the country-made man! And could there be greater stability or a nobler attitude than that which was exhibited? An immense revolution was effected, and not a cry against the Queen. She passed on with impunity in the midst of all the agitation, respected and beloved! Nay, even her death, if

it unfortunately should take place, would cause an immense affliction in England, but would not produce the slightest alarm." Such was the sight he had desired to behold at the Restoration. He was then unknown, and, in his deep obscurity, was acquainted with neither the august occupant of the throne, nor him who was to succeed him. In 1829, he had written the phrase, "The King reigns, but does not govern." He had written that in 1829, and he believed, in 1846, that his maxim was perfectly possible. He firmly believed that a true representative government was possible in France. Were it otherwise, the country ought to have been told so in 1830. If the representative government was not possible in France, it would have been better not to effect the revolution—if it was not possible, what they had previously was far preferable. He looked on the revolution of July as a step in advance—as a progress, but he felt convinced that there was much more to be done. Was it necessary to say what connection there was between all this and the amendment? The amendment desired to have Royalty always placed out of debate, and to see deputies vote fairly according to their own opinions. But when representatives were seen to vote day after day, according to the ideas of another—it was evident that such a state of things was attended with grave inconvenience. "We had rather," said M. Thiers in conclusion, "sacrifice the King's aides-de-camp than the King himself, and we regard that as an advance in the career at the end of which we perceive the truth of representative government. That truth will be

long in coming, it is said. Be it so; I shall not say any thing to the contrary; but, in allowing the fact, I must call to mind the words of a German author, who, in speaking of causes that triumph slowly, said—"I shall place my vessel on the highest promontory of the bank, and shall await the coming of the tide to set me afloat, and waft me off." In the same way I do not think that I am placing my vessel so high that it will be inaccessible."

The Minister of the Interior replied. He maintained that the representative government was fully and honestly practised at present in France. The fundamental rule of such a government was to have it directed by the will of the majority. That was what was demanded under the Restoration, and what was carried out in the present day. It was said that the Restoration had the majority. He denied it. It was not when it had the majority that it fell, but when it separated itself from the majority, and desired to govern in a sense contrary to its will. The present Government had been for six years in power, and had it ever, he would ask, separated from the majority? No! and, therefore, the fundamental principle of the Government had been satisfied. The hon. Minister then proceeded to discuss the question on its own merits, and argued that it was useless, inasmuch as it would not attain its object, and would be attended with grave inconveniences. Speaking of corruption used by the Government, the hon. Minister retorted the charge on M. Thiers' Cabinet, denying that it was applicable in any way to the present. He referred to the deputies appointed since 1840, and defied M.

Thiers or any other hon. member to point out those shameful fallings-off from opinions which had been alluded to. He also called on them to examine the returns of Government promotions, and show any examples of improper or illegitimate recompenses awarded for political apostasy. The hon. Minister also called in question the calculations of M. Thiers with respect to the number of deputies holding government situations. There were not, he maintained, 184 of such deputies in the Chamber, since generals on half-pay, members invested with merely honorary functions, and such like, ought not to be included under the category just named. Besides, he argued, whatever they were, they had been nominated by the electors. The motives put forward by the author and the supporters of the proposition the hon. deputy did not think were the real ones. The Chamber had now existed for a period of five years, and during that time the Conservative policy had triumphed. The Opposition now, at the moment of the Chamber's dissolution, desired to see it pass on itself, just as it was about to appear before the electors, a veritable act of discredit—it wanted the majority to declare that for five years it had been wanting in dignity and morality. This, he would venture to say, the majority would not be induced to consent to. The hon. Minister concluded by alluding briefly to the amendment. He declared that a proposition to exclude the functionaries of the civil list from the Chamber came with so much a worse grace from M. Thiers, that it was he who had, in 1836, nominated Baron Fain, the intendant of the civil list, a member of the Chamber. He main-

tained, furthermore, that the certain effect of the amendment would be to give to the enemies of the institutions of the country a powerful weapon against Royalty.

The proposition of M. de Remusat was afterwards rejected by a majority of 48.

In the Chamber of Peers, on the 19th of March, when the discussion took place on the Secret Service Money Bill,

M. de Montalembert regretted that he could not grant the Ministry a vote of confidence as respected its foreign policy, particularly with regard to Poland. He came forward, he said, to defend the holiest legitimacy, the only one he recognised—the right of every nation to exist and to be governed according to the laws of justice. The late insurrection, he maintained, had not been excited from abroad. The Poles required no such excitation. Their oppression was a perpetual cause of excitement; it was their right to strive to shake off an iron yoke; it had been their history during the last eighty years. He had not the courage, like others, in presence of the reverses of the insurgents and the blood they had just shed, to blame their late attempt. Nobody in France was placed in a condition to appreciate the circumstances that led to the insurrection and to judge of its opportunity. Those who are deprived of all the blessings enjoyed in other countries should not be lightly condemned for not better biding their time, and calculating their chances of success. M. de Montalembert then examined the situation of the Poles, placed under the dominion of the three Northern Powers, and greatly commended the system pursued by Prussia towards her Polish sub-

jects, who were at least freed from bondage, and all forced labour. In Galicia the people possessed nothing, and could legally possess nothing. The peasants were subjected to the most arbitrary treatment, and it was not surprising that they had revolted against the nobility. It was Joseph II. who had estranged from the latter the affection of the rural classes. That Sovereign had charged the nobility with the exercise of the most onerous and oppressive part of the Austrian system of government. The Galician nobles had to carry into effect the conscription law, to collect the taxes, to administer justice, to preside at the infliction of corporal chastisements, &c. The nobility vainly asked the Austrian Government to be relieved from such painful duties, and last year again they had forwarded an address to that effect to that Government. It had been denied that Austria had set a price on the head of the Galician nobles. He had received a document which he produced, and from which it appeared that that Government had actually offered a premium of 12*f.* to the peasant who should denounce the intrigues of the nobles to the Austrian police, and 25*f.* to those who should deliver their landlords, handcuffed, into the hands of the authorities. This was a certain and incontrovertible fact. M. de Montalembert then contended that the existence of Poland was indispensable to the balance of European power, and quoted a passage from a work of M. Salvandy, in which that truth was ably developed. M. de Salvandy does not, he said, disown his former sentiments, and it was with sorrow he saw him remain the silent accomplice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, when

the latter expressed such inhuman feelings in the Chamber of Deputies. Poland, he maintained, would resuscitate; 22,000,000 of souls were not easily exterminated, and so long as justice should be denied to them they would revolt. And why should Poland cease to hope, when she sees Greece and Ireland, so long oppressed, and like her effaced from the map of Europe, resume their rank among nations? M. Montalembert declared, in conclusion, that Poland was imperishable, and that he hoped to live to witness her resurrection, and to see M. Guizot himself come forward to proclaim the legitimacy and equity of her revolution.

M. Guizot then rose to reply, and observed that he did not consider it useful and expedient to enter on the present discussion. It was not, he said, the duty of the Government to interfere in favour, or take part with the Polish insurrection; all the Government could possibly do was to afford a hospitable refuge to Polish exiles, and give them all the assistance due to their misfortune. A Government, after mature reflection, having adopted a political resolution, should shape its actions to its words. Now, the partition of Poland was an accomplished fact, upon the justice of which the present Government had not been called to pronounce, and which it had merely accepted with the rest of Europe.

The following passages, in a speech delivered on the 31st of March in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Canin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, while defending the treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, will be read with interest, as showing the point of view in which the Free-Trade measures of the English Legislature

were looked upon in France. M. Canin Gridaine said :

“ Is it necessary for me to refer to the causes which produced the ordinance of 1842, and the motives which determined the Government not to render it applicable to linen, thread, and cloth ? The injury arose from the invasion of cloths and threads from England; the importation of Belgium threads amounted to 500,000 kilogrammes. The importation of cloths remained stationary; there was no reason, then, that we should not treat Belgium as we have done. The treaty of 1842 was concluded. Has our commerce been benefited by it ? The results show that it has. If we examine the general movement of our commercial relations with Belgium between that period and the year 1844, we find that in 1842 the general commerce between France and Belgium amounted to 144,000,000*f*. It rose in 1844 to 170,000,000*f*. The Government engaged itself not to renew the treaty of 1842 under the same conditions in which it was concluded. Has it observed its engagement, and obtained the best terms ? Most assuredly it has. The treaty of 1842 accorded to Belgium the most favourable conditions respecting its cloths and threads. The convention of the 13th of December imposes a double limitation upon that country. It has been said that we have obtained nothing in favour of our produce and industry. That is not the case. We obtained the modification of the Royal ordinance of 1843, which was so injurious to our manufactures. We obtained more favourable terms for what are called Parisian articles—a larger reduction in the duties upon salt. We obtained for our other productions the means of advan-

tageously competing with other countries. So much for the treaty. The economical reforms proposed in the British Parliament cannot fail to have fixed the general attention. Those who think that we should not hesitate to imitate the example given us by the English Parliament advise a premature and dangerous act. England has never pursued any other line of conduct than that of her interest, and she was right ; it is in that particular we should imitate her. From the earliest period it has been the aim of England to extend her manufactures, her navy, her commerce, and to obtain in all cases an advantage over her competitors. She did not suffer herself to be carried away by theories ; she consulted facts ; she studied her position and compared it with that of other nations, and acted accordingly. The prohibitive system was long most rigidly pursued in England ; it may be traced as far back as the year 1283. In the time of Edward III. all foreign stuffs were forbidden to be imported, and woollens forbidden to be exported. The protection upon iron came next. The present discussions in the English Parliament prove what we knew beforehand—namely, that by maintaining certain onerous duties in the tariff, England expects to make the nations interested purchase their repeal by obtaining from them concessions favourable to her own manufactures. I must here remark, however, that England does not in any way modify her colonial system ; that is to say, she continues to reserve for herself the manufactures, navigation, and commerce, which ought to administer to the wants of 100,000,000 of consumers. All that explains itself. The more England produces, the

more she requires to produce ; new markets are perpetually required by her. She every day sees Europe and America disputing some of them with her ; in order to keep the whole of them, and, if possible, to procure new ones, she takes up fresh positions in Africa and America ; she extends her Indian possessions ; and, finally, she goes to war with China. After having kept up the most rigorous protective system for many ages, after having derived from that system all the advantages possible, England skilfully, and under pretext of being driven to it by a scarcity of corn, enters upon the system of free exchange, and at the same time calls upon the other Powers to do the same. In order that her example be good to imitate, we should be in the condition in which England is. We should not enter the lists except upon equal terms. But what nation possesses so much capital, such manufactures, such machinery, such manufacturing resources, or so many ships as England ? What people rules over so many countries as England, and over such a numerous colonial people ? England is liberal only where she has nothing to apprehend from pursuing a system of liberality."

But still greater interest attaches to what fell from M. Guizot in the course of the same discussion, when he directly referred to the great measure of Corn Law repeal, brought forward in the British Parliament by Sir R. Peel. It will be seen that the language of the first statesman in France, when commenting on the policy of England, is entirely free from the invidious tone which marked the speech of the Minister of Commerce.

M. Guizot said : "Sir R. Peel has

for a long time evinced an earnest desire to devise some mode of ameliorating the hard condition of the persons employed in the factories. He thinks that the condition of that class of individuals may be greatly ameliorated, and the country at the same time much benefited, by attaining the following three results :—first, by maintaining and augmenting the amount of labour ; secondly, by lowering the price of the necessaries of life of the labouring classes ; and lastly, by diminishing the terrible oscillations to which those prices are exposed. Such is the triple end proposed by Sir R. Peel, and which has produced the principal measures at present being discussed in the English Parliament, particularly that which relates to the Corn Laws. I think that all friends of humanity, all friends of social order ought ardently to desire the success of the measures proposed by Sir R. Peel. I feel convinced that the Chamber desires the accomplishment of those measures which have for their object the strengthening social order by ameliorating and consolidating the condition of a large portion of the population."

M. Grandin.—"Very well ; if not at our expense."

M. Guizot.—"I do not propose to attack the side of the question to which the interpolation of the honourable member seems to refer. I think it is evident to every one, that the measures which are being discussed in the British Parliament contain nothing to our prejudice. No person, gentlemen, can be more friendly than myself to, I will say, the preponderance of agricultural interest in a great country. I am convinced that it is upon that interest that mainly repose the pro-

sperity and the security of the social state. No person can be ignorant that (in England in particular) it is to the influence of the landed proprietors, to the influence of what is usually termed the territorial aristocracy, that England owes her power, and a great portion of her liberties and of her prosperity. I am persuaded that Sir R. Peel never entertained an idea of taking from the landed interest the ascendancy which it so happily possesses in England. He thought that he would be enabled to improve the condition of the manufacturing classes without altering the institutions of his country. I hope that he will succeed in this double end. Now let us turn to France: The first of these measures, the social reform which interests the manufacturing population, I do not hesitate to say is not applicable to this country. Not that the condition of the manufacturing classes is not capable of many ameliorations; but there is no comparison in that respect between England and France. With us the agricultural population dominates; the manufacturing population is very inferior in point of numbers, and it is not subject to those violent oscillations from which the manufacturing population of England suffer so severely. I conceive that we ought to proceed with more moderation, more prudence, more reserve, than the English Minister, in our reforms, in this respect. When we look narrowly into the reforms proposed by Sir R. Peel and their motives, it will be seen that those great reforms are not in anywise applicable to France. I will but make one more observation, and which will answer a question proposed to me by M. Lestiboudois:—‘What is

the object of commercial treaties?’ Did you not say yourself that it was much better not to conclude them, and to confine oneself to reciprocal tariff modifications? I have stated such to be my opinion, and I am far from altering it.”

During a discussion on the estimates, which took place on the 27th of May and two following days, M. Thiers seized the opportunity of making a long and energetic attack upon the policy of Ministers; and he was ably replied to by M. Guizot. These two speeches were the most interesting that occurred during the Session, and we, therefore, give them at greater length than usual. The immediate occasion of the debate was an amendment proposed by M. Odillon Barrot, to reduce, by 10,000 francs, the item in the budget of the Minister of the Interior for the payment of the Secret Police.

M. Thiers said, that it was in order not to interrupt the discussion of the Chapters that he addressed the Chamber at that moment. He stood there to support by anticipation the amendment of M. Odillon Barrot. The Chamber would comprehend that it was not a vote that he came forward to solicit, nor did he want, on the eve of an election, to excite men’s minds by a highly coloured picture of grievances. His only design was to expose to all impartial and enlightened men the motives of his opposition. In his opinion a reaction had been for some years going on, not of a violent character, for such could not take place in the present times, but a moderate reaction, such as had been manifested at the Revolution of 1830. He had contributed to found and consolidate the present Government, and he now attacked it,

not in its essence—God forbid!—but in some of its acts—in the acts of its servants, the present Ministers, who, in following their own tastes, imagined they were serving its interests. Some months back he said that all Governments commenced by being right, and finished by being in the wrong. He cited the Revolution, the Empire, and the Restoration; the Revolution, humane at first, and cruel afterwards; the Empire at first sage and well ordered, and then despotic and mad after senseless conquests; and, lastly, the Restoration, which came in 1815, as it declared, to preserve all lawful rights, and yet violated in 1830 all the rights of the nation. Was the present Government following the example of the three preceding ones? He should say, what it ought to have been, what it had been, and what it now was, and then a judgment could be formed on the subject. He should first examine what its conduct ought to have been at its birth. There were two courses open to it—a warlike or a pacific one. A government young and ardent, taking advantage of the enthusiasm which prevailed in France, and the agitation which pervaded Europe, might endeavour to take a glorious vengeance for the events of 1815, but the result of such a course was doubtful, and that was sufficient to condemn it. The new Government beheld Europe, the higher classes of society, and the church, withdrawing from it. In such a position, the policy of the Government should have been pacific and moderate, but firm. Europe should have been made to feel that France wished for peace, not from fear, but from calculation; the upper classes of society should comprehend that, in respecting their posi-

tion, the Government of the country was not to be rendered subject to them; and that, if they were hostile, it would be maintained with a firm hand; the church should be made to see that in preserving to it its dotation and honours, no principle was to be sacrificed. In fine, an able and prudent administration was required—an administration, placing on a strong basis the navy, army, and finances. On these two conditions, of a peaceful and firm policy, and of a prudent administration, the new Government could have arrived at the destiny of those officers of fortune, who, having become Catinats and Vaubans, marched on an equality with the Condes and Montmorencis. He might be told that this was what it had been, and what it now was; he would reply, “No, it is what it commenced by being, but what it is no longer.” What was seen at the origin of the Government? A liberal alliance with England, which upheld the influence of France in Europe. All the statesmen of the day were in accord in endeavouring to put down disorders without effusion of blood; and when the Government demanded 100,000,000*f.* to complete the public monuments and public works, the Chamber gave it them, great as the sum was, with confidence. The conduct of the Government was then proper and prudent—such, in fact, as suited their situation. But afterwards that prudence was changed into a desire to preserve their positions: it became mere inertness: and complete immovability appeared to govern all their acts. The honourable deputy then proceeded to sketch the various circumstances in which this unwillingness to move was manifested. He instanced

Spain, where France refused to interfere; he referred to Belgium, which, from the refusal of France to act, had lost Luxembourg, and the French troops were obliged to evacuate Ancona. This last circumstance appeared so heinous that then was formed the coalition, in which M. Guizot, M. Duchatel, and the Duke de Broglie had united to overthrow the Molé ministry. Afterwards came the coolness between France and England. In consequence of the checks which arose from it, France desired to take her revenge, and went to seek it in the East. He had not placed credit in the illusions which were entertained on this point; and, in fine, it came to pass that the eastern question was lost like the others. What was the proper course to be pursued at the period just alluded to? Evidently to keep apart—in a state of isolation, completely removed from hostility; but it was desired to renew the alliance, and for that purpose an extension of the right of search was conceded. The country became greatly agitated in consequence, and the Government was obliged to demand back the concessions that were made. Then, to turn the attention of the public mind in another direction, a lure was thrown out, and the expedition to the Marquesas was devised. Here, again, it was found necessary to recoil, but this time it was not before the country, but before England, that the withdrawal took place. Admiral Dupetit-Thouars was disavowed, and an indemnity was granted to the arrogant missionary who had caused the blood of their soldiers to be shed. But this was not all. Worse than this was done. A difference arose between England (the chance ally of France) and the United

States, her fundamental ally, and France took the part of England. The very utmost that the Government ought to have done, was to have observed a kindly neutrality. But from all these concessions, had France, at least, reaped any advantage? No. In Syria, where she asked for a little humanity to the Christian populations, her voice was unheard; and in Greece, where she only desired to see sound policy established, her wishes were thwarted. It was said that peace had been observed. He allowed that peace was a great blessing; but let the Chamber not forget, that on the occasion of the miserable affair of the Marquesas, and at the moment of the Pritchard amendment, France was nearer war than she had been for fifteen years before. The hon. Deputy here again referred to the state of Spain, and accused the Government of wishing to appear to exercise an influence there, which, in reality, it did not possess. He referred to the cases of Espartero and Narvaez, both of whom were at first supported by the French Government, and then utterly neglected. How, he would ask, was Spain situated at present? Queen Christina, whom he had been anxious to succour in her distress, and whom he had not flattered in her prosperity, had admitted into her heart a most unjustifiable hatred for the sons of her sister, and, under the influence of that most lamentable sentiment, had sought in Naples a husband for her daughter in the Count de Trapani. He had no intention to give any opinion relative to that candidate, but every one well knew that the choice was impossible; he was opposed by all parties in Spain, and was particularly odious to the

Moderado party. By that unhappy selection, that Queen, whom France could not devise the means of effectually succouring, and whom she had flattered beyond measure, had divided that party, and at present that was the greatest difficulty in Spain. But to return to the policy pursued in France. For some years a change had been gradually going on in the majority. Whilst some men, and his own party amongst others, had separated from it, others had joined it. He was convinced that the greater number had been influenced by honourable motives. But he must be permitted to say, that to many the attraction of power had been a predominant reason. What was the consequence of this change? Formerly the Government confined itself to defending itself against parties; it was, in fact, with hesitation that it ventured to avow a candidate at the elections. At present the Government, far from limiting its action to self-defence, assumed the offensive, and the result of this conduct would be that in a short time the administration would be nothing else than a political instrument. He admitted, however, the right of the Government to defend itself, but it ought to do so with some reserve—it ought to impose some reserve on its defenders.

M. Guizot.—The Government could not answer for newspaper articles.

M. Thiers was glad to find that the hon. Minister understood his allusion. But though the Government could not answer in all things for its defenders, yet there was between a Ministry and the journals which defended it a certain common bond. Whilst of late the Opposition press became more

moderate, that of the Government became more violent. But that only proved that the Opposition press was in the right. In 1830 the moderate press belonged to the Opposition, the violent one to the Government, and every one knew what had taken place. The hon. deputy then reproached the Cabinet with departing from the national party to draw closer to the legitimist and religious one. He said that, though the journey to London to see the Duke of Bordeaux was attacked so violently by the Government in the Chamber, yet it showed itself very accommodating afterwards with the legitimist party when the great question of national education was at stake. The hon. deputy then referred to the state of the navy, army, and finances. He accused the Government of allowing the navy to fall to ruin, and said that had not the Chambers interfered it would have done nothing. The army, he allowed, was active, ardent, and intelligent, but he denied that it was properly organized; the recruitment regulations were insufficient, and the cavalry was not certain of procuring horses. In allusion to the state of the finances, he complained of the loans that the State had been forced to contract, and adducing the example of the father of Frederick the Great, who had left his son an army and treasures which enabled him to conquer Silesia, he declared that he could pardon the Government their faults, if they left treasure sufficient for a similar purpose.

Next day M. Guizot ascended the tribune, and said that, in replying to the observations of the hon. M. Thiers, he should endeavour to avoid all personal re-

marks ; for, whether one attempted in a discussion to disparage one's adversaries, or to eulogize oneself, the effect must be to lessen the value of important matters, such as the general interest of mankind, or the affairs of nations. The hon. gentleman, in his observations on the policy of the Government since 1830, had divided it into two heads, one in which he had, and the other in which he had not, taken a part ; the former he had approved of, and the latter he had criticized. He would observe, with regard to the former, that in his opinion the hon. deputy had not given it the full praise that it deserved ; for a policy which, on the morrow of a revolution, in the midst of the greatest agitation, had always remained master of itself—prudent, just, and moderate—must certainly be called a great policy. He must beg the Chamber to excuse him from not following the hon. gentleman through all the questions which he had raised, for there were many which it was more desirable to leave for history to record ; for the great responsibility falling on a minister frequently did not allow him to treat such questions as he might please. With regard to the right of search, he would ask whether, if the Cabinet had fallen under that question, and the hon. M. Thiers had concluded the convention of 29th May, the Opposition would not have regarded it as a great piece of success. The hon. gentleman, in alluding to the conduct of the Government towards Spain, expressed his astonishment that when the support of the French Government was demanded, the reply should have been to tell her to save herself ; that was, however, what she had been able to

accomplish. She had, without intervention, put an end to the civil war, and established a constitutional government. Spain doubtless continued to experience many difficulties, but he denied that she was in a declining state ; on the contrary, she was in the way to return to the good principles of practical government. He was surprised to hear the hon. gentleman make use of the names of parties connected with Spanish affairs, in a tone of bitterness which could not be made use of when speaking of their own affairs. M. Guizot here passed an eulogium on General Narvaez, who, he observed, had conferred great benefits on Spain. That officer might have committed great faults, might have yielded to the brutal traditions of his country, but when prudent voices warned him that he was acting wrong, he at once gave way, and remained strictly within the bounds of constitutional order. No person ought, therefore, to accuse General Narvaez of having compromised the monarchy of his country. As to Queen Christina, who could tell by what views her mother's heart had been moved in seeking a husband for her daughter ? She had too much good sense, and too much political experience, not to sacrifice any personal feelings of her own to the welfare of her country. Spain was at present in the hands of men who had given proofs of their devotedness to her interests. What France owed them, and what she desired to afford them, was her moral support. He should not then pause to answer the observations of M. Thiers relative to Syria, for the question would one of these days be brought forward, and discussed at full length. He must, however,

declare that M. Thiers was quite in error when he asserted that France had asked for a little humanity for the Christians of that country, and could not obtain it. Humanity had nothing to do with the matter; it was altogether a question of organization in the interior of the Lebanon, on which England and France held different opinions. He was convinced that the latter was right, and should be able to prove it when the matter was discussed, but at present he could not allow the question to be misstated—to be represented as one of humanity. With respect to Greece, he should be just as brief in his remarks, as he had not long since declared that the whole cause of the difference between France and England, relative to that country, was that they had formed different opinions respecting the character of the ministry now in power. A difference of opinion might easily exist between the two Governments on such a point without leading to any grave results, and this was what had taken place in the present instance. As to the question of the United States, he certainly did not expect to find it again alluded to in the tribune. Every word that he had ever uttered relative to the United States, every act that he had sanctioned, might be strictly examined, and nothing could be found that did not testify to his great consideration and interest for that country. He had maintained the independence of the policy of France, as he had thought it fitting for her interest, in a secondary matter; and in a question of a graver cast, he had been the first to proclaim a policy which no person in that Chamber could gain-say—a strict and real neutrality, surrounded by every kind of gua-

rantee. Such were the few words which he had deemed it necessary to utter on the foreign policy of the Government. He should now proceed to discuss that of the home administration, and as a preliminary step should observe, that on the accusation that the present Ministry wished for peace at any price, he must declare that they did certainly aim at preserving peace, as the only efficient means of consolidating the power and greatness of the country. But there were two modes of preserving peace; one was to be uneasy, to fear the possibility of war, to continually demand if it could be preserved—in fact, to show that war was considered probable. This conduct in its turn produced doubt amongst the other powers, and at last the result would be that war would burst out. But there was another mode of preserving peace, which was to do so with confidence, with the conviction that it was to be observed, and that it would issue victoriously from all trials to which it might be subjected. After a lapse of time every one would believe in its continuance, and the favourable opinion thus felt would exercise a most beneficial effect on the country. It was in this way that the present Government preserved peace. Let any one go from that Chamber, and, proceeding through France, listen to what was said and regard what was done, and then declare if France had not gained strength immeasurably within the last five years. “You,” said the hon. Minister, turning to the Opposition benches, “you and your friends are the only persons who do not say so. All others declare the contrary to you; and this is the only way that we prove in what manner we un-

derstand and practise the policy of peace." With regard to the domestic policy of the Government, the first reproach made against it by the hon. gentleman was, that it was not a parliamentary government. It had acquired a majority. It was admitted that it had passed through many difficult trials, which it had got over with much success, and yet it was not a parliamentary government; it was a party, and governed as a party. If by this it was meant to say that the majority had acquired a firmness, an organization, and a unity which was fitting to it, the Government congratulated itself on it. The Conservative party, in fact, for the last five years, must be regarded as the principal constitutional force of the country. A constitutional government required a majority possessing those principles, and faithfully following under the same standard. Great efforts and great sacrifices had been made to attain that end. As hon. Members did not appear to understand the sacrifices he alluded to, he would explain that they had sacrificed the dearest friendships, and the warmest allies, to maintain the unity of the Conservative party. This had produced on the side of the Opposition what had been called a fusion. He considered they were very far from forming a party fit to govern, for they were wanting in the ideas, the sentiments, and the habits, which constituted such a party. They had, however, started in that road, and he much preferred seeing it so, to witnessing the disunion, the impuissance, and the incoherence which formerly reigned in the ranks of the Opposition. They had done right to constitute themselves into a great party, and to

take M. Thiers as their leader. It was not long since that that hon. Member designated himself under that character. He should leave that question to be settled among themselves; but he must be permitted to believe that the example of the Conservative party, and the necessity felt for strengthening themselves, had led to that result, which he should consider as a mark of progress, but in which it appeared they had not advanced as much as he had thought. The Government was told that it certainly had the majority, but that this advantage was obtained by means of corruption, and at the expense of representative government. The Opposition allowed that it had confidence in the institutions of the country, and that it admired them. But had not these institutions been in force for the last fifteen years? Was not every one in his place? Was not the combat that was going on between the several parties regulated by these institutions? And when a new species of liberty had been admitted, that of public voting in the Chamber, had the Government and the Conservative party suffered from it? Undoubtedly not. But it was not alone in the Chamber that the institutions were in force; throughout the whole length and breadth of the territory they prevailed, in councils general, in municipal councils, in the National Guard, everywhere they had their influence, and everywhere the Government had the majority! Well, then, here were free and powerful institutions used by every one at full liberty, and yet the Opposition went the length of declaring that they were annihilated by corruption! What greater insult could

be offered to those institutions and to the country! If amongst the various Governments that had succeeded each other in France, any single one, the Empire for instance, with the immense powers at its disposal, had endeavoured not to corrupt, but simply to seduce; he could comprehend its being reproached with exercising an ascendancy over the institutions of the country; but in the present day, with the means now at the service of the Government—so slight, so inferior—to suppose that it could succeed in putting down the great free institutions of France, was certainly going too far. It was certainly quite out of character for the Opposition, who boasted of perfectly understanding the great interests, the generous sentiments of the country, to accuse the Government of using corruption by means of tobacco shops, and super-numeraries' places, and of obtaining by such insignificant instruments the great results at which it has arrived; that surely was not possible, it was an insult to the country to suppose it. He was well aware how the Opposition explained this anomaly; they said the country slumbered—was indifferent—allowed matters to take their course. The Restoration was not very far from the present time; the Government then disposed of more numerous means of influence than at present—the liberties of the country were less extensive and less active. But the country did not slumber, nor did it remain indifferent. And why? Because it distrusted the Government, and was uneasy respecting its principles, for that reason it became vigilant and on the defensive. Why was the country not in the same state of alarm now? Because it was

quite satisfied as to the principles of the Government which held the reins of power, and, being so, it tranquilly transacted its daily business. Let not then hon. gentlemen attribute to administrative manœuvres such great results. Between the Government and the Opposition the country had to choose, and it preferred the former, and that was the sole cause of the former's force. He should now come to another reproach raised by M. Thiers against the domestic policy of the Government, that of falsifying the representative system. The policy practised by the Government was every day attacked; it was stated to be retrograde and counter-revolutionary at home, and weak and humiliating abroad; and, after thus stigmatizing the policy of the Government, it was said that it was not its own, and that if the Opposition would have followed the same course, it might have been in its place. That was the language that had been made use of; but it was evident that in that case the responsibility was not misplaced. M. Thiers had certainly too much experience not to know that good intentions did not always prevent bad consequences. He admitted the right which the hon. gentleman had claimed to examine into the influence exercised by the different powers of the state; but that right ought to be made use of for the interest of the country, and under certain circumstances. Had, then, that right been used, under existing circumstances, in a manner conformably to the principles of a representative government, and to the interests of the country? They were all labouring to found a monarchical establishment. This was the fourth attempt within fifty years.

There was the monarchy of 1791; the imperial monarchy of 1804; that of the restoration; and, lastly, that of 1830. They were, therefore, engaged in their fourth attempt, and that proved two things: that a monarchy was necessary, since it was always returned to; and, at the same time, that it was very difficult to establish it on a firm and durable basis. He believed that the last of the four monarchies he had mentioned, offered the best conditions of success. If France had been told in 1830 that, at the end of fifteen years, she would find herself in the situation in which she was now placed, she would have congratulated herself more than she did at a moment when she had extricated herself from a state of anarchy. But, in founding a durable and solid monarchy, it was not too much to find, in addition to the energetic assistance of all the great powers of the State, that of the Crown equally with the rest, and it was a great happiness for the present monarchy at its very commencement to meet with in the Crown so much wisdom, firmness, and devotedness to the country. What he had just uttered was repeated commonly, not only in France, but throughout the whole world, and he could not see any just reason why he should be prevented from proclaiming it in that assembly. There was much difference of opinion as to the duties of advisers of the Crown. For his part, he believed that the duties of Ministers in a monarchy were to maintain the accord between the great powers of the State; not to make one preponderate over the other, but to maintain an equilibrium between them, to bring them to the same desire, the same will.

In order to effect this, it was necessary for them to treat with all, with the Crown as with the Chambers, to make them accept the conditions of common accord. This was the light in which he regarded representative government. In order to perform the part which he had here pointed out, it was necessary to possess much independence. He had lived under many Governments, many of whom he had served, and he was confident that no one had ever found him either servile or complaisant. He had, he confessed, much respect for the powers which governed the country, and if he happened to find himself opposed to one of them, far from allowing them to see it, he was anxious to conceal it. It was not proper to make the country acquainted with those intestine struggles; the weaknesses of the powers should be concealed. He would never allow his vanity to be gratified by such conduct, at the expense of his independence. There was another point which separated him from M. Thiers: it was this, that in his opinion the duty of the counsellors of the Crown was, to attribute to the Crown all that it did of good, but never to assign to it anything of evil. The Crown was never responsible for what was ill; it was it that effected every good.

The Marquis de Larochejaque-
lin.—And 1830!

M. Guizot continued. He was well aware that in all times and countries there were Crown counsellors, who endeavoured to elevate themselves by pursuing a different course; such conduct neither suited his taste nor his sense of duty. He believed, on the contrary, that it was his duty to stand aside before the Crown. By such

conduct he considered himself dignified ; he considered the other course vulgar, and he would have none of it. He was convinced, that if he some day deserved a place in the remembrance or gratitude of his country, he should not be deprived of it by his deference to the Crown. Such was his way of understanding the constitutional monarch and the duties of counsellors of the Crown in such a government. These were the remarks which he had considered it necessary to make to the observations of M. Thiers on the foreign and domestic policy of the country. There were two or three other points to which he should deem it necessary to advert, but, in order to do so, he must request permission from the Chamber to take a few minutes' repose.

The sitting was then suspended, and on the hon. Minister descending from the tribune, he was immediately surrounded by his friends, congratulating him on his speech. After the lapse of about a quarter of an hour, he again ascended the tribune. He said he should briefly conclude, as he was nearly at the limit of his strength, and probably had worn out the patience of the Chamber. The name of the President of the Council had been incidentally mentioned the day before by M. Thiers. That noble name shared in all the responsibility of the Cabinet, which was but too proud to have the illustrious warrior at its head. As long as the noble marshal should be pleased to lend his name, as long as he lived, the Cabinet would most anxiously endeavour to keep him at their head, convinced that under no greater name could a policy of peace be carried out. He passed to another point mentioned

by the hon. gentleman, to what he called the tendency of the Government, and its weakness towards the Legitimist party and the clergy. No doubt the Government had much esteem for the hon. Members of that great party—and these men were numerous—and had great consideration for their social position, their sentiments, and their ideas. The Government had shown that it knew how to come to an understanding with M. Thiers to repel the hostility of a party. But it was also the desire of the Government, as well as its policy, to draw round it men of the Legitimist party. He dissembled nothing ; he called things by their names, and used no disguise. It had been a great misfortune for the French nobility, that they did not know how to assume that part in the political interests of their country to which they were entitled. They had done nothing but live in the isolation of their estates or the subserviency of courts.

The Marquis de Larochejaqueлин.—And on the field of honour !

M. Guizot.—Yes, most nobly, and most patriotically ! But the intelligence of the policy of the country had always been wanting to them. It was the middle classes that had been obliged to conquer, step by step, all the liberties of the country ; it was to them that France owed every thing ! The middle classes had given since 1814 noble proofs of courage and intelligence ; they had, in 1830, founded for ever the free representative government, but they were well aware that all the benefits, all the honours, all the glories of that Government were not reserved for them alone ; that they

belonged equally to the old French nobility whenever they wished to join them, and to the people, in proportion as it raised itself, and fulfilled the conditions of its accession to political life. What he desired and hoped most anxiously was to see such French subjects who hitherto had taken no part in political life, either through an unjust disdain, or through ignorance, forming themselves by the proper apprenticeship, and taking their places on the benches of political rights. That was the idea of the Government respecting the Legitimist party—an idea alike honourable to both parties. As to the clergy, the Ministry had not the slightest notion of in any way delivering up to it either the government or the education of youth. He had been the first to declare that the two grand conquests of the Revolution of July were, that the state was laic, and that education was free, and to that principle the Cabinet would firmly adhere. M. Thiers had also touched on the home administration, the army, and the finances. If any foreigner should chance to travel through France, he (M. Guizot) believed that the country would not appear to him so badly administered as the hon. gentleman seemed to intimate. The army had been definitively fixed as to numbers three years back, and M. Thiers was as well aware as any one how usefully it had been employed in the great work of domination in Africa. He (M. Guizot) looked on Algeria as destined to increase immensely the grandeur of France in the world, and he should be most unwilling to weaken in any way the means by which that end was to be effected. As to the finances and public works, the ministers of

these departments would answer all objections when their budgets were under discussion. It was true that the finances at present supported a heavy burden, but the Government felt convinced that they would issue with honour from their critical situation. "I have now," said the Minister, in conclusion, "I believe, replied to all the points alluded to by M. Thiers, and conjointly with the regret which I have felt at so general and sharp an attack against the Government, I avow that I feel a profound sentiment of satisfaction, and for this reason,—that at present, when all is calm and tranquil around us, when prosperity prevails at home and security abroad, we may, without the slightest inconvenience, subject all the acts of the Government to the most rigid scrutiny. M. Thiers and myself have not always met in our encounters under so serene, so calm a heaven; we have often, in our combats, had far greater difficulties to contend with, and burdens of a very different weight hanging over our heads. I feel confident that the policy followed since 1840 has much to do with this serenity, and that the Government has contributed to bring about this happy state of things. For my part, I congratulate myself that, notwithstanding the violent attacks which have been directed against the Government, we are at present in such a position as to be able to hear without inconvenience everything that may be alleged in this tribune."

When the amendment was put to the vote, there appeared—

Against the amendment	220
In its favour	147
Majority	73

On the 16th of April a desperate attempt on the King's life was made by a villain named Lecomte. His Majesty was returning to the palace at Fontainebleau in a *char-à-banc*, in which were the Queen, the Princess Adelaide, the Prince and Princess of Salerno, the Duchess of Nemours and M. de Montalivet; and the carriage, after emerging from the park of Avon, had entered the private park called the Pheasants' Preserve, when it approached the spot where the assassin was posted behind a wall. He stood upon a heap of faggots and rested a double-barrelled gun upon the top of the wall. What follows is taken from the *Journal des Debats*:—

“The royal equipage approached, but in place of finding himself on a level with the King's head, as Lecomte had expected, he met that of Count Montalivet, whom he perfectly well knew. He was then obliged to make a rapid but incomplete movement, and to change the direction of the gun. The trigger was drawn—the shot was fired, at about twelve yards' distance, and the charge, composed of balls of musket size, cut the fringe of the *char-à-banc* above the head of His Majesty. The wadding of the gun fell on the Queen's knees. . . . A second shot was fired in the same direction. The King exclaimed, ‘It is nothing—it is the conclusion of the shooting party!’ and added, to the postillions, ‘Well, go on to the château.’ The carriages then continued their course.”

One of the King's grooms named Millet immediately rushed to the wall, sprang over it, and pursued the assassin, who fled. Millet came up with him and a severe struggle ensued; but by this time

some hussars had galloped round, and Lecomte was secured. He proved to be a person who had formerly been a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Guard, and afterwards held the situation of *Garde Général* at Fontainebleau. He was of a morose and brutal temper, and in a moment of disgust had thrown up his appointment, although, as a matter of favour, a retiring pension was notwithstanding allowed him. He addressed many letters of a threatening character to the Conservator of the Crown Forests, and made also applications to the King to be reinstated in the place which he had forfeited by his misconduct, even if he had not resigned it. As these letters were not attended to, he conceived the deadly design of taking away the King's life, and proceeded to execute it in the manner narrated. That Louis Philippe should have escaped is most wonderful, for Lecomte had the reputation of being one of the best marksmen in France. It is another remarkable instance of the Providence that has watched over the King's life. Lecomte was tried before the Chamber of Peers, found guilty, and executed on the 8th of June.

Another miscreant this year added his name to the miserable list of regicides in France, although there is much doubt whether he really designed to kill Louis Philippe, or courted only a disgraceful notoriety. On the 29th of July the King and the Royal Family were standing on the balcony of the Tuileries, while the populace were celebrating in the gardens the anniversary of the Revolution of July, when suddenly two pistol shots were fired from amidst the crowd in the direction of Louis

Philippe. The person who discharged them was instantly seized, and he proved to be a Parisian tradesman of ruined fortune, named Joseph Henri. He did not pretend to have any political motive for the act, and denied that he felt any personal animosity against the King, assigning the desperate state of his circumstances as the only reason for his attempt. He said that he wished to die, but had not courage to commit suicide. No marks of any bullets were found, though carefully searched for; and it is very probable that the pistols contained only powder. Henri was tried by the Chamber of Peers, and being found guilty, was sentenced to hard labour at the hulks for life. He seems to have been somewhat unsettled in intellect, although we by no means think that he had ceased to be responsible for his actions, and had he been executed on the scaffold he would have met with the fate which he deserved. Perhaps, however, the sentence passed upon him was the one most likely to deter others from similar attempts, for in France such reprobates seem to glory in a public execution.

On the 25th of May Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte made his escape from the fortress of Ham, where he had been confined a prisoner for six years—ever since his ridiculous attempt upon Boulogne with a handful of followers and a tame eagle, of which exploit we gave an account in a preceding volume*. He effected his exit from the castle by assuming the disguise of a workman, and thus deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He immediately crossed the frontier into Belgium, and then took refuge in England.

The Session was closed by a Royal Ordinance on the 3rd of July, and by another ordinance, issued on the 6th of that month, the Chambers were dissolved. The position of the Guizot Ministry at this time was strong, and the efforts of the Opposition during the preceding Session had been so feeble and unavailing as almost to imply the consciousness of a hopeless cause. It seemed unable to discover any salient points of attack; and the elaborate orations of M. Thiers, on the few occasions on which he spoke, were rather the complaints of a disappointed rival, than the manifestoes of the leader of a party which expected to be able to displace the Government, and assume the reins of power.

The general election took place on Sunday, the 2nd of August, and the result was extremely favourable to the Ministry. All the members of the Cabinet were re-elected, and it received a greater accession of strength than was anticipated. It is difficult to estimate the exact amount of gain; but it was calculated that Government acquired by the elections upwards of thirty votes, in addition to those which it possessed in the former Chamber.

The new Session was opened by the King, on the 17th of August, when he delivered the following Speech:—

“Gentlemen Peers and Deputies—

“I experience a lively satisfaction at seeing you assembling round me with so much engerness. At the usual period of your labour I shall communicate with you respecting the internal and external affairs of the State. At present, in convoking immediately the two Chambers, in compliance with the

* See vol. lxxxii. pp. 173, 174.

Charter, in summoning the Peers appointed since last Session, and the Deputies whom France has just honoured with her suffrages, to take the oath before me, I am anxious that you should receive at the same time the assurance of my active and unchangeable devotedness to our country, and of my confidence in your sentiments towards me and my family.

“ I learned from my earliest youth to love and serve France. Called to the Throne by her wish, for the salvation of her liberty, I devoted my existence to the regular maintenance of her institutions, and to the peaceable development of her prosperity and greatness. There is no trial that I am not prepared to submit to, and that I shall not endure, in order to attain an object so dear to my heart. Providence, I hope, will permit me, with the co-operation of the Chambers and the national assent, to insure the success of that patriotic labour. My children and yours will reap its fruits; and if France, free and happy, retain an affectionate recollection of our common efforts, it shall be, gentlemen, our brightest and noblest reward.”

The first business transacted in the Chamber of Deputies was the election of a President, when M. Sauzet was again elevated to that office.

The votes for the different candidates, at the conclusion of the ballot, were as follows:—

M. Sauzet		223
Odillon Barrot		98
Dupin		9
Dupont de l'Eure		4
De Lamartine		2

In the month of October, owing to incessant rains, wide-spread

and destructive floods occurred in France. These took place chiefly in the southern provinces, where the rivers Rhine, Iluveame, and Durance overflowed their banks, and laid the surrounding country under water. The Loire also rose to a greater height than had ever been known, and swept away the bridge that was thrown across it at Orleans, as well as the viaduct connecting the Orleans and Vierzon railway. Upwards of two hundred houses at Roanne were destroyed, and immense districts of country were converted into one vast lake. For some time all communication between Paris and the great towns in the south, Lyons, Avignon, and Marseilles, was cut off by the inundation, and the greatest misery and distress prevailed. This was increased by the high price of provisions, owing to a scarcity of grain, and in many places the starving populace engaged in alarming riots. The King and Royal Family contributed 120,000*f.* to the relief of the sufferers; and some idea of the ravages occasioned by the floods may be formed from the fact, that a Royal Ordinance was published, authorizing the Minister of Commerce to open an extraordinary credit of 200,000*f.* for the purpose of reorganizing the service of the mails which had been interrupted by the overflow of the rivers Allier and Loire, and of indemnifying the postmasters for the losses they had sustained; and it was estimated by the Minister of Public Works that no less a sum than 65,000,000*f.* would be required for rebuilding the bridges and repairing the roads and canals which had been destroyed, and constructing the works necessary for preventing the recurrence of a similar catastrophe.

The marriage of the Duc de Montpensier, the youngest son of

Louis Philippe, with the Infanta Donna Louisa, the sister of the Queen of Spain, which took place on the 10th of October, will be more appropriately discussed in our narrative of affairs in that country. It is sufficient here to state that this marriage, and the mode in which it was brought about, gave great umbrage to the British Government, and drew from it a strong protest.

In consequence of this event, and the unsatisfactory nature of the communications which passed between Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot, through the medium of the Ambassadors of the two countries, the good understanding between England and France was materially impaired, and up to the

end of the year remonstrance and recrimination gave to the correspondence between the two Governments almost the tone of hostility.

In the month of November a contract of marriage was entered into between the Count de Chambord (the name assumed by the Duc de Bordeaux) and the Princess Theresa Beatrice, the sister of the reigning Duke of Modena. Her near relationship to the Imperial Family of Austria and ample fortune rendered this match peculiarly eligible for the Prince, and strengthened his position by thus bringing him into connection with one of the most powerful reigning Houses in Europe.

CHAPTER X.

SPAIN.—*Importance of the Question of the Queen's Marriage—Address of the Senate in answer to the Royal Speech—Dissent of the Duke de Frias in the Senate and Senor Seijas Lozano in the Congress from their Colleagues—Differences between the Spanish Government and the Papal See—Debate on the separate Address moved in the Chamber of Deputies by Senor Seijas—Speeches of Senor Seijas and General Narvaez—Rejection of the separate Address—Discussion on the Address proposed by the Committee—Speeches of Senor Calderon Collantes, Senor Pidal, Senor Galiano, Senor Martinez de la Rosa, and Senor Salamanca—Address voted in the Congress—Don Enrique, a Candidate for the Queen's hand—Statements by General Narvaez as to the Queen's Marriage—Manifesto by Don Enrique, who is compelled to quit Spain—Weakness of the Ministry and resignation of General Narvaez—Unsuccessful attempts to form a Cabinet—Constitution of the Miraflores Ministry—Ministerial explanations in the two Houses—Conduct of General Narvaez—Overthrow of the Miraflores Cabinet—Narvaez forms a New Ministry—Despotic intentions of the Government—Manifesto issued by it—Decree against the Liberty of the Press—Ministerial difficulties, and resignation of General Narvaez—Formation of the Isturitz Cabinet—Narvaez is obliged to leave Spain—Insurrection in Galicia—Question of the Royal Marriages, and views of the English and French Cabinets—Proclamations issued by the Count de Montemolin—Protest by Don Enrique against the Queen's Marriage—Notification of the intended Royal Marriages to the Spanish Chambers—Arrival of the Duc de Montpensier at Madrid—His reception in Spain—Solemnization of the Marriage of the Queen and of her sister, the Infanta, on the same day—Don Francisco de Assis, the Queen's husband, elevated to the titular dignity of King—Infant son of the French Ambassador created a Grandee of Spain—Departure of the Duc and Duchesse de Montpensier for Paris—Amnesty published by the Government—Dissolution of the Cortes and General Election—Sudden resignation of the Isturitz Cabinet—It again resumes office—Opening of the New Cortes, and Speech from the Throne.*

THE marriage of the Queen of Spain and that of her sister, the Infanta Louisa, were destined to be the apple of discord this year, which threatened to disturb the

peace of Europe, and did materially impair the good understanding or, *entente cordiale*, as it has been called, which subsisted between Great Britain and France.

We shall have occasion to enter at some length upon this subject in our narrative of events in Spain during the year, for nothing occurred there so important in its political aspect and so fraught with consequences as these Royal marriages.

On the 28th of December, in the Senate, the Marquis de Vallgornera, Secretary to the Committee for drawing up the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, read the document which had been prepared. It was almost an echo of the Royal Speech. The dispute with the See of Rome was alluded to in the following terms:—

“The Senate has also heard with respect from the august lips of your Majesty that negotiations continue pending with the Holy See, and it is intimately convinced of what great interest it is to the Church to witness a speedy and happy termination to that subject; and it trusts that the nation will owe that benefit to the solicitude and prudence of your Majesty and your Majesty’s Government.”

One of the members of the Committee, the Duke de Frias, had refused to sign this Address; and dissenting from his colleagues, he drew up one for himself, which he read to the Senate.

In the Congress also the Committee appointed for drawing up its Address were not unanimous, and Senor Seijas Lozano prepared a separate document, which he proposed to the Chamber. The Address signed by the majority was as usual a mere echo of the Speech from the Throne. The chief difficulties which the Government had to grapple with this Session were the Queen’s marriage, and the dispute with

the Papal See. The latter subject was thus handled in the Address, proposed by Senor Seijas Lozano.

“The Congress has seen with much regret that the good understanding which ought to exist between this country and the Holy See has not been as yet established. The explicit promises made by your Majesty’s Government in the late Session revived the hopes of an immediate reconciliation with the common father of all the faithful; and in such a manner, that the nation believed so happy an event was probable, if not already verified.

“May Heaven grant to the Government of your Majesty better fortune in the continuation, as well as termination of these negotiations!

“The Congress entertains a hope that, in following them up, our duties as Catholics will be conciliated with the prerogatives of the Crown; and it hopes that the Government will not forget that those rights which have been created under the protection of the laws will be respected.”

A debate took place early in January, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Address which was brought forward by Senor Seijas Lozano, as an amendment, instead of that drawn up by the Committee. He began by denying, in strong terms, the justice of the accusations of personal ambition which had been applied by the supporters of the Government to the members of the Opposition; and explained the circumstances under which he had declined to support the Address of the majority of the Commission; and the motives which induced him to propose a separate one. He then entered into the whole question at issue,

and reviewed the policy of the Government, of which he disapproved. He alluded to the almost isolated state of the Spanish nation with regard to the great foreign Powers — England and France being the only ones with which an intercourse was kept up. He demonstrated the necessity that existed for renewing those relations before any decision was come to respecting the marriage of the Queen. This necessity existed equally for those Powers as for Spain. He entered largely into the question of the difference with Rome in the following terms :—" If we may judge from what we have read in the domestic and foreign press, and from public report, we may conclude that the Government believed in the successful issue of the negotiations with Rome, in case they were supported by French influence. That is to say, gentlemen, that the French Government should serve as mediator between us, and should afford us its protection. In my opinion it was the very worst course that could be followed. My firm, fixed, and earnest belief is, that, on the contrary, it is to England that we should have recourse to obtain for us the assistance of Austria in the arrangement of such a question with Rome. This may appear the longer course, no doubt, but I am convinced it is the safest. I may be asked why I entertain such an opinion. The reasons are manifold, and are not unknown to the Government. It is well known, Gentlemen, that the friendly relations which exist between the powers do not always possess the same value ; nor yet are they of the same identical character, nor equally cordial. I have no data

to go on to enable me to tell the nature of those which exist between France and the Court of Rome ; but I have only to look at history to know that the Court of Rome has never regarded with indifference the liberties of the Gallican Church. On the contrary, I see the necessary influence possessed by Austria—an influence which cannot cease to exist ; and my conclusion is, that if we had succeeded in securing the mediation of Austria, we might have obtained all that Portugal has obtained. With how little trouble Portugal has been enabled to renew her relations with the common father of the faithful !

" For my part, I admit that I had much suspicion, mingled with fear, when it was determined to select France as our mediator with Rome ; and these fears I have not yet got rid of. The question is, are the offers of service made by France to the Spanish Government sufficiently frank ? Are they sincere ? I fear they are not. Her interests are not identified with ours. I may be mistaken, but my firm belief is, that it is the interest of France that we shall remain as isolated as possible, until the great events she desires be effected."

Senor Seijas afterwards entered at length into the questions of taxation and finance, and concluded by calling on the Government to apply instant relief to the burdens which were pressing on the people.

M. Munez Maldonado opposed the adoption of the amendment, which was afterwards strongly supported by M. Fernandez de la Hoz, who particularly condemned the moderation evinced by the Government in its negotiations with Rome, and its violation of the constitution in suppressing the trial of

offences of the press by the jury. General Narvaez replied, that if the negotiations pending with Rome had not yet been attended with the desired result, it was not the fault of the Government, which had proved itself throughout the faithful defender of the interests of the nation and the privileges of the Crown. "It has been asserted," he said, "that the Queen was not recognised by the Pope, but I declare that the relations between the two Sovereigns are most friendly, and that the Spanish Envoy in Rome is highly respected, and treated as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. Her Majesty has even in her possession letters from His Holiness, who calls her 'his most beloved daughter.' The settlement of the dotation of the clergy alone prevents her formal recognition by the Holy See." General Narvaez added that, with regard to the marriage question, the Queen had not yet expressed any desire on the subject, and that when Her Majesty should think proper to make a choice, the Ministers would hasten to inform the Cortes of her resolution. Messrs. Gonzales Moro, Pacheco, and Martinez de la Rosa afterwards respectively took part in the discussion, and the amendment of M. Seijas Lozano was ultimately rejected by a majority of 117 to 33. Ministerial majority, 84.

The discussion on the address, as agreed upon by the majority of the committee, commenced on the 7th of January, and was opened by Senor Calderon Collantes (Saturdino), who addressed the House in opposition to its reception. He highly censured the conduct of the Government. He declared that the liberty of the press being an

essential element in every constitutional country, the Government was much to blame for having usurped the legislative powers on that most vital point; at the present moment particularly, when the country was without national representation, and the powers of the municipalities and provincial deputations completely destroyed. The liberty of the press cannot exist without trial by jury; and that guarantee having been destroyed, there was no security for the free expression of thought. He touched on the marriage question, and said that since the days of Ramiro III., the Cortes had been always consulted on the marriage of the Sovereigns of Spain.

The Minister of the Interior (Senor Pidal), and the Minister of State (Senor Martinez de la Rosa), defended the Government against the attacks which had been made upon it, and were followed by Senor Galiano, who spoke as a member of the committee, and gave some explanations as to their conduct in drawing up the address. Alluding to the Moderado party being called the "French party," he said it was no wonder that the Moderados had attached themselves to France, when so much hatred had been excited against them in England, and when revolutions and pronouncements were made amid cries against France. In allusion to the marriage question, he said that, as soon as a choice was decided on, it would be introduced to the notice of the Chamber, and then the articles of the contract would be examined. After some further remarks, he entreated all parties to combine for the common welfare of the country, and to endeavour to obtain permanent felicity and true liberty.

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In the course of the discussion which subsequently took place on the separate paragraphs, Senor Martinez de la Rosa entered into the history of the negotiations with the Holy See. He declared the conduct of the Government to have been consistent and honourable. The Government was incapable of employing means unworthy of the Spanish nation in the course of those negotiations. From the commencement it had entirely availed itself of the services of its own agents, without having recourse to foreign mediation. The same course was followed at the present as on former occasions. A better line of conduct could not be pursued, and it was such as had been desired by several Members of the Chamber. The official communications received from the Papal Government spoke of the Queen as "the Queen of Spain." The presentations of the American bishops, which were effected in the customary manner, had been approved of. He asked, could the negotiations be in a better condition? He then alluded to the restitution of the unsold national property, and maintained that the conduct followed by the Cabinet in that respect was prudent and just. The Government was determined to support intact the interests newly created, and would never attempt to disturb what the laws had already sanctioned. He referred to the rescripts; and concluded by saying, that at the termination of the negotiations the Government would lay before the House documents which would form a complete justification of its conduct.

During the debate on that paragraph which related to finance, Senor Salamanca rose and entered into some explanations respecting

his personal position. He had, he said, joined the Opposition from mere political motives. The Minister of the Interior had asserted that he had made his fortune during the civil war. This was not the case. He had acquired the greatest part of it in England, by his industry and the reputation of morality which he had secured to himself. He had likewise had dealings with the Spanish Government which had been equally advantageous to the Treasury and to himself, and he had powerfully contributed to raise the national credit. He had lately engaged in a financial struggle with the Bank of San Fernando, because his interests were at variance with those of that establishment; but the latter being a commercial firm like any other, he did not consider that he was waging war against the Government or the credit of the State. As respected the tributary system, M. Salamanca pronounced it to be defective in theory and practice. After a desultory discussion between him and the Minister of the Interior, M. Mon, the Minister of Finance, rose and declared that no allusion had been made to M. Salamanca in any of the speeches delivered, since the opening of the session, by him or any of his colleagues. He had said on the previous day, and he repeated, that he never inquired who was playing for a rise or fall. Everybody had a right to dispose of his capital as he thought proper; what he wished was, that those operations should be perfectly moral, and it was far from being so to circulate reports, knowing them to be unfounded, to cause a rise or a depression in the funds. Such expedients were injurious to transactions; for they deterred the capitalists and citizens

from vesting their money in the stocks, and shook the public credit. M. Mon then justified his recent contract with the Bank of San Fernando, and asked if it could be assimilated, as asserted by M. Salamanca, to former contracts, when, to cite the last that had been concluded, in January, 1844, he would merely mention that the Government gave 20,000,000 to the contractor for an advance of 12,500,000, thus leaving to the latter a profit of 7,500,000 on 20,000,000. M. Mon, after drawing a parallel between the former and present financial situation of the country, entirely to the advantage of his Administration, solemnly declared that since he had held office, his sole desire, as well as that of his colleagues, had invariably been to improve the revenues, to promote the welfare of the nation, and sacrifice their private interests to the general interests of the country. The State, he added, had derived important advantages from its connection with the Bank of San Fernando, and, if the contract with that establishment was again to be concluded, he should not an instant hesitate to sign it.

The address of the Congress of Deputies was voted on the 29th of January.

Amongst the number of those who had pretensions to be considered as candidates for the Queen's hand in marriage, was Don Enrique, the second son of Don Francisco de Paula, the Queen's uncle, and consequently first cousin of Her Majesty. This young man was in the Spanish navy, and it was generally thought that he was the most formidable rival whom Count Trapani, the youngest brother of the King of Naples and Christina the Queen Mother, and therefore

uncle of the Queen, had to fear in the negotiations which were about actively to commence for providing a Royal consort. On the 5th of January, some questions having been put in the Cortes respecting the marriage of the Queen, General Narvaez thus expressed himself,—“I have come to a very delicate question, that of her Majesty's marriage. Here, gentlemen, I shall say neither more nor less than is necessary, considering both the delicacy of the topic and the respect due to the illustrious person in question. Her Majesty has not yet expressed the desire to contract a matrimonial alliance. Her Ministers have not deemed it advisable to kindle such a feeling in her heart. When it may please her Majesty—when she shall herself have named the person whom she may wish to marry—and she has not yet named one—her Ministers, acting as faithful knights and men of honour, will come and inform the Cortes of it, as commanded by the Constitution;” and afterwards on the 26th of January, the same subject having been again brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies, he said that Ministers had resolved not to exclude the pretensions of any prince—not even though he should come from the centre of Africa; much less of any one connected with the Queen by ties of blood and amity. But, in fact, the question of the marriage had never come before the Government, as her Majesty had not expressed any wish to contract matrimony.

Don Enrique about this time published a manifesto to the Spanish nation, in which he avowed himself a partisan of the Progresista or Liberal party, and thereby gave great offence to the Government,

who resolved to remove him from Spain, and he was accordingly ordered to join forthwith at Ferrol his ship, to the command of which he had recently been appointed. Don Enrique immediately quitted Spain, and not long afterwards took up his residence at Ghent.

Although the Ministry was apparently strong in both Chambers, and did not exhibit external symptoms of weakness in its administration of affairs, it was in fact on the brink of dissolution, owing to the want of harmony amongst its members. It was no secret that General Narvaez was not on good terms with his colleagues, and frequently dissented from the measures which they approved; and at last, on the 11th of February, a Royal ordinance appeared in the Gazette, signed by the Queen, which announced her acceptance of his resignation, under the pretext of ill-health. It ran thus,—

“My Secretary at War and President of the Council of Ministers, Don Ramon Maria Narvaez, having represented to me that, owing to the debilitated state of his health, he finds himself in the impossibility of continuing in the exercise of those important functions, I hereby accept the resignation he has tendered to me, remaining completely satisfied with the loyalty and zeal with which he has performed them.”

This decree was followed by another, appointing General Frederico Roncali, senator of the kingdom, Minister of War, in the room of General Narvaez.

The Queen immediately sent for the Marquis de Viluma, and asked him to endeavour to re-construct the Cabinet. He accepted the commission, but failed in the attempt. The Queen then applied

to General Narvaez, and gave him authority to form a new Ministry. Up to this time his late colleagues had not resigned their offices, and refused to do so voluntarily, professing that they were ready to carry on the Government without him; but they were now deprived of office. Narvaez did not succeed in forming a Ministry, and the task was then confided to General Roncali, who was able at last to bring together a Cabinet, of which, however, he did not himself become the head. The new Ministry consisted of the following members:—Marquis de Miraflores, President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Roncali, Minister of War; S. Isturitz, Minister of the Interior; S. Topete, Minister of Marine; S. de la Pena y Aguayo, Minister of Finance; S. Arazola, Minister of Justice. General Narvaez was at the same time gazetted as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

On the 16th of February, explanations took place both in the Senate and the Congress, as to the causes which had led to the Ministerial changes. In the Senate, General Serrano put questions respecting the nomination of General Narvaez to the rank and dignity of Commander-in-Chief of the army, and demanded that the House and the country should be informed as to the duties which that office imposed, and the political position which he occupied.

The President of the Council replied, and said that the title of General-in-Chief granted to the Duke of Valencia was merely honorary, and that no powers were attached to it, except under extraordinary circumstances; and then any powers that might be granted would be so by a special Royal

order, countersigned by the Minister at War, and for which the latter was responsible to the Cortes.

General Narvaez addressed the Chamber, and gave some details explaining the causes of his resignation. He said, that in consequence of the reports which had been in circulation for so long a time—reports which had been taken up by the public press, and repeated over and over again—of dissensions in the Cabinet of which he was President, he had, after much reflection, arrived at the conviction that the necessity had arrived for his retirement altogether from Ministerial life. He detailed the interviews with her Majesty, spoke of his own disinterestedness, of his love for his country, and his attachment to the Throne and the Constitution. He added that he was ready to serve her Majesty in any capacity in which she might be pleased to employ him.

The Marquis of Viluma mentioned the fact of his having been sent for, as well as the unsuccessful result of his attempt to form a Ministry. There were other circumstances, which he said he did not think proper to speak publicly of, connected with the same subject, and said his duty was to be silent, no matter what the decision of her Majesty was, and content himself with saying "*Viva la Reyna.*"

General Roncali, Minister at War, repeated the assertions of the Marquis of Miraflores respecting the nature of the title conferred on Narvaez; and declared that the Minister at War was the person responsible for any authority hereafter conferred, in virtue of that office, on General Narvaez. He said that there was no occasion to entertain any fears respecting

that office, from the known discipline of the Spanish army.

General Serrano said that, notwithstanding the assurances given, such an authority as that conferred ought not, in any country where a representative form of Government was known and received, to be confided to any individual. Such extraordinary powers, even under extraordinary circumstances, could only be conferred with the consent of the Cortes.

In the Congress the President of the Council entered more fully into explanation, and gave an outline of the intended policy of his Government. He began by alluding to the expectation generally entertained that a programme of its future political conduct would be presented by the Cabinet. It was his opinion that programmes were but of little use. They generally fettered a Government, and so many circumstances of an unforeseen kind might happen, that it might often be found necessary to depart from them. He should therefore content himself with stating briefly what the Government intended to do respecting the measures brought forward by his predecessors. He, in common with his colleagues, agreed to adopt the electoral law of districts, such as it had been already presented and passed in the Chamber of the Congress. They also accepted the tributary system as to its basis, reserving to themselves to introduce such modifications as the situation of the country required. The estimates already presented by the late Minister of Finance should be again submitted to examination, with the view of economizing, as much as possible, the resources of the country; and, if it were also possible, of alleviating the burdens

of the people. He took the present opportunity of eulogizing the conduct of M. Mon, the late Minister of Finance, for the establishment of his tributary system. He alluded to the law of the press, and declared that its object would be to allow the completest liberty to the expression of thought and public opinion; while, at the same time, its excesses should be made amenable to the laws. He also referred to the law of public order. With respect to public employments under the Government, he announced it to be his intention never to sanction the bestowal of such on any persons who were not entitled to them by merit and services; and he rejected entirely the system of favouritism. He then entered into the details of his acceptance of office, and his interview and conversation with the Queen and the late President of the Council. He said that the conduct of General Narvaez had been most straightforward and disinterested throughout the whole affair. General Narvaez, on discovering that his becoming a candidate for office would be an obstacle in the way of the formation of the Ministry, at once declared that he was ready to make every sacrifice rather than such should be the case. He was ready not only to retire from public life, but even to abandon his country altogether, and retire to France, if his presence in Spain could be looked upon as the cause of discord or disunion.

In the course of the discussion, Senor Martinez de la Rosa, the late Minister of State, gave his version of what had occurred. He described his various interviews with her Majesty. He said, that on the night he last met the Congress as a Minister of the Crown,

shortly after leaving the Chamber, at rather an advanced hour, he was summoned to the presence of her Majesty. The Queen informed him of what had passed between her and Narvaez; and that the President of the Council of Ministers had just declared to her that, owing to the delicate state of his health, he found it utterly impossible to continue any longer in the exercise of his laborious duties as Minister. He (Martinez de la Rosa) declared in the most solemn manner that there had not existed any cause of difference, political or otherwise, of a public or secret character, as far as he knew, to call for the resignation of the chief of the Cabinet. He then alluded to the conduct of himself and his colleagues, in declining to tender their resignation. They had several projects of law which it was necessary to carry through the Cortes, and which they could not leave in an incomplete state.

The new Administration did not long continue in power, and it was generally believed that its overthrow was occasioned by the ambitious design of General Narvaez to possess himself once more of the highest office in the state. Although he had been invested with the office of Commander-in-Chief, under the Miraflores Cabinet, he had partisans of his own, with whom he caballed and organized attacks upon the Ministry in both Chambers. In addition to this, it was said to have earned the hostility of the Queen Mother, by its lukewarmness in supporting the pretensions of her brother, Count Trapani, as a suitor of the Queen.

On the 16th of March a vehement attack was made upon the Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Egana began it by de-

claring that the conduct of the President, M. Castro y Orozco, in convening the Chamber, had been anti-constitutional. This statement occasioned the greatest confusion. M. Pezuela, after vainly attempting to address the House, was preparing to leave it, when the President ordered him to be stopped. This arrest increased the confusion, and it was long before order was restored. M. Castro y Orozco vindicated his conduct in convening the Chambers, and for ordering the arrest of M. Pezuela. A vote was afterwards taken, and the course adopted by the President was approved by a majority of 111 to 41. Explanations were then demanded as to the state of the Ministry. M. de Miraflores replied, that the Cabinet was not aware of the existence of any circumstance calculated to endanger its stability. The Queen had neither directly nor indirectly intimated that she was disposed to withdraw her confidence; had the slightest symptom of distrust been exhibited, the Ministry would have resigned on the instant. The discussion was then adjourned, but the Queen sent for her Ministers the same evening, and having expressed her dissatisfaction at what had occurred in the Chamber, proposed to issue a decree for its dissolution. To this they declared their opposition, and immediately tendered their resignations, which were accepted; and the Queen nominated General Narvaez (Duke of Valencia) Minister of War, and authorized him to form a Cabinet. Next day the new Ministry was gazetted, and consisted of the following members:—General Narvaez, President of Council and Minister of War; General Narvaez, Minister (*ad interim*) of Foreign Affairs; Gene-

ral Don Juan de Pezuela, Minister of Marine and Colonies; Don Pedro Egana, Minister of Grace and Justice; Don Francisco de Paula Orlando, Minister of Finance; Don Javier de Burgos, Minister of the Home Department.

The character of the new Government was at once revealed by the immediate promulgation of two Royal decrees, by the first of which the sitting of the Cortes in the present Session was suspended, and by the other, rigorous restrictions were imposed upon the liberty of the press. At the same time Narvaez and his colleagues published in the official organ a manifesto of their future policy, from which we give a few extracts, as affording the best explanation of the views and intentions of the new rulers of Spain.

“The periodical press, which ought to be a school of morality, a medium of instruction, saving a few honourable exceptions, is no longer but a stream of scandal, and a fire-brand thrown every day in the midst of the defenceless population, for the purpose of inflaming it, and reducing it to ashes. Vain have been the repeated attempts made to apply a remedy for the purpose of saving the press from the effects of its own excesses; following the impulse it received from the first momentum, now knowing no bounds, it has thrown itself into a bottomless abyss, and when after times of danger, when it had rendered itself useful as a means of warfare, it was hoped that it would contribute to the reorganization of society; the press not only does not abandon its aggressive habits, but, adopting a new course, it puts itself at the disposal of bad passions and private interests, leads astray the opinion of the multitude,

already enough prejudiced by inclination and by habit against Governments of short duration, or bad ones, which they have seen succeed each other. The remains of obedience and of the holy respect due to the throne of our Kings, saved as by a miracle from revolutionary broils—these remains have begun to be objects of attack, from those who not long since laboured with a patriotic and noble energy and self-denial to save them. This conspiracy advancing openly against all authority, attacking the reputation of all, has necessarily produced bitter results. Intrigues cunningly got up have even imbued reasonable and rational persons with the venom of distrust and schism. Lies, calumnies, and scandal, have not been spared for the purpose of unpopularizing the Throne if possible, and creating hatred against all surrounding it. A credulous simplicity, and an imprudent patriotism on the one hand, vulgar pride on the other, puerile fears, a bad direction given to our most noble feelings, forgetfulness of or want of faith in the principles on which the stability of thrones rests, and especially the general disorder of ideas, have brought us to such a state, that if it were to continue for any time, it would drag public order, the Throne, and our institutions, into a common ruin. The duty of saving these precious objects, and sparing to future time such humiliations as the revolutionary spirit one day attempted to inflict on the granddaughter of St. Ferdinand, has placed her Majesty under the necessity of taking advice on the critical state of the nation. Her Majesty having, therefore, called upon the parties subscribed to the present manifesto, they have with-

out one moment's hesitation taken upon themselves to face the dangers of such a state of things, fortunately but of transition, and they are ready to oppose the enemies of order, under whatever disguise, to fight against them until they shall be vanquished, to restore the balance between the public authorities which has been destroyed, and to cement on a broad basis the peace of the kingdom, veneration for the Throne, and respect for the institutions which the august Sovereign seeks to preserve whole, for the glory and honour of Spaniards. The intentions of the present Cabinet are sincere, and it explains them clearly, because it seems to it to be patriotic and noble. Attached to constitutional government, and seeing it dwindle away in the hands of intrigue and corruption, the Cabinet seeks to save it by rendering it more moral; a reverential worshipper of the Throne, the most ancient and popular institution of Spain, it intends to uphold it in the free exercise of its prerogative, and to keep it in public estimation at the elevated situation it ought to hold—the present Cabinet will not suffer the envenomed shafts of party to reach the Throne. A child of its own time, the Cabinet cannot oppose reforms. It will respect, consolidate, and, furthermore, it will zealously work to put the last stamp of stability to interests created under the shadow and under the protection of the laws; but it will, at the same time, respect the sentiments which history and tradition have given to the national character; and, by having due respect for that which Spaniards have always venerated, and which men will never cease to reverence, it will see that the regu-

lar and suitable support of religion (Catholic) and its ministers be a truth. The Cabinet will adopt as the basis of its administration, morality, economy, order, vigorous and rapid action, and at the same time protection to all lawful interests. In future none of these interests shall apply in vain to the Government. The moral interests shall be secured by the carrying on and immediately accomplishing the re-organization already begun of all the branches of public service. Material interests will also not be lost sight of, by daily satisfying that call for improvement which is the peculiar characteristic of our times. As to the finances, a portion of the public expenditure will, from this moment, be as far reduced as possible, certain burdens will be made lighter, and it will be endeavoured to reconcile the wants of the service with the respect due to engagements of another nature, which are a charge on the Treasury. The need which the new Cabinet has of glory, may serve as a warranty that its promises will be fulfilled. In a short time the Cabinet will, under its responsibility, give a strong impulse to the object, the settlement of which the varying and stormy course of irritating political discussions has prevented for so many years; and when, by any measure, it shall outstrip the limits of its constitutional powers, it will submit its conduct to the Cortes, founding its defence upon necessity, and its excuse in its success. Such are the views of the Ministry, exposed frankly, with their motives, their means of execution, and their final object. To bring them to a good end, without throwing the country into lamentable convulsions, Her Majesty's present advisers deem it proper to

strengthen the Government, and all their efforts tend to strengthen it. Resolved to oppose moral and real anarchy, which rears its head in all parts of the monarchy, Ministers will not shrink from salutary measures, however harsh they may seem under sad circumstances. No disorder, no attempt at creating disorder, shall go unpunished. Public functionaries, whatever may be their rank, who shall act contrary to the plans of the Cabinet, who shall renew those fatal examples of weakness and concession which have caused such prejudice to the peace and prosperity of the nation, shall forthwith be dismissed, and if the cause requires it, severely punished. On the contrary, honest, laborious, and capable functionaries, whatever may have been their previous political opinions, will always find in the Government of Her Majesty unreserved protection and support. In order to insure, in all respects, and immediately, obedience to the measures which it has ripened in its mind, and which Her Majesty has approved, the Cabinet relies upon a numerous, disciplined, and loyal army, on the judgment and tried wisdom of the nation, and the strength which its noble undertaking, as well founded for these reasons as holy from its object, will afford.

“DUKE OF VALENCIA,

The Minister of War, President of the Council.

“PEDRO EGANA,

The Minister of Grace and Justice.

“FRANCISCO ORLANDO,

The Minister of Finances.

“JUAN DE LA PEZUELA,

The Minister of Marine.

“XAVIER DE BURGOS,

The Minister of the Interior.

“Madrid, March 18, 1846.”

The decree directed against the press consisted of seven articles, of which the first three were the following :—

“Article 1.—Attacks and offensive expressions printed in a journal against my Royal person, or against my family, or against foreign sovereigns, or the princes of their families, or against the constitution and the laws of the country, or against the free exercise of my constitutional prerogative, or against the present decree, before it is decided on by the Cortes, shall be punished by the immediate and final suppression of the journal.

“Article 2.—Attacks against public functionaries, as well in respect to their actions in private life, as such as shall consist in wickedly attributing to them bad intention in their official acts, shall be punished by the temporary suspension of the journal.

“Article 3.—Writings having for their object to excite to disobedience of the laws, or to contempt of the Government and its measures, shall be liable to the same penalty.”

It is remarkable that no ebullition of popular feeling was manifested at the advent of a Ministry to power which seemed resolved to govern by *coups d'état*, and put a stop to the discussion of all measures of state policy. But it did not continue to outrage public opinion long, as it proved to be more ephemeral than even that which it had succeeded. Although it is not easy to unravel political intrigues in Spain, and arrive at correct conclusions as to the causes which produce so often a “Ministerial crisis” at Madrid; it was generally believed that the rock upon which the new Government

was shipwrecked was the enmity which had sprung up between Narvaez and the Queen Mother. The former professed to be opposed to what he asserted was the wish of Maria Christina, that the Government should be carried on by arbitrary and despotic measures; and to such a length did the difference between them proceed, that Narvaez was said to have proposed to his colleagues the removal of the Queen Mother and her Rianzareze family out of the country.

Whatever may have been the real facts of the case, in the beginning of April two Members of the Cabinet, M. Egana, Minister of Grace and Justice, and General Pezuela, Minister of Marine, differing from their colleagues with respect to an ordinance relative to the Stock Exchange, resigned. General Pezuela, who was to have countersigned that ordinance, was replaced on the 3rd of April by General Mazarredo. The latter, formerly chief officer on the staff of General Narvaez, was personally devoted to him. M. Gonzales Bravo, for whom the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was destined, not only would not accept it, but resigned his appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon.

General Narvaez, after having in vain attempted to complete his Ministry, determined on the morning following to resign. The Queen accepted his resignation, and immediately summoned S. Isturitz, to intrust to him the task of forming a Ministry, which was ultimately constituted as follows:—S. Isturitz, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; S. Mon, Minister of Finance; S. Pidal, Minister of the Interior; General Saenz, Minister of War; S. Caneja,

Minister of Justice ; and S. Armero, Minister of Marine.

This Ministry gave promise of greater stability than its predecessors, and remained in office during the rest of the period embraced in our present volume. Narvaez not only ceased to be in power, but was obliged forthwith to quit the country. To soften his disgrace, he was offered the post of Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Naples, which, however, he refused to accept, and retired into France to watch the course of events.

About this time an insurrection of a serious character broke out in the province of Galicia, and revolutionary juntas were formed at Lugo, Vigo, Santiago, Pentevedra, and other places, to direct the operations of the rebels. They were joined by the second battalion of an infantry regiment at Zamora, and by the provincial corps at Oviedo, Zamora, Segovia, and Gijon. The military leaders were Brigadiers Solis and Rubin de Celis ; but the former was defeated in an engagement with the Queen's troops, and General Concha, on the 23rd of April, gained a decisive victory over the insurgents under Brigadier Rubin at Santiago. General Villalonga took Lugo by storm on the 27th ; and the other towns which had revolted immediately yielded, and nineteen officers, including Solis, were shot at Corunna. Brigadier Rubin and the principal members of the revolutionary juntas succeeded in making their escape out of Spain. In consequence of the success of his operations, General Concha was forthwith elevated to the rank of Lieutenant General of the national armies.

But a more engrossing topic of

interest now arrested the attention not only of Spain, but the other great powers of Europe. It was necessary to come to a final decision respecting the marriage of the Queen ; and the course taken by events rendered what ought to have been an occasion for the display of loyalty at home, and for congratulations abroad, a dark and ill-omened passage in the history of the Spanish nation. We have mentioned that Count Trapani was, at the close of last year, looked upon as the future King Consort of Spain. His pretensions, however, were now opposed by Queen Christina. The young Queen Isabella was averse to the alliance, and there was no popular feeling in his favour. It, therefore, became necessary to select some other candidate ; and other considerations than a regard to the personal predilections of the Queen were allowed to enter largely into the question. The position which both England and France professed to assume was that of perfect neutrality. But the latter power insisted upon one important proviso, which was that the choice of the Queen should be restricted to a Prince of the House of Bourbon. In the words of M. Guizot, in a despatch to M. Casimir Pernei, dated June 23rd, 1842 :—

“ Our policy on this subject is very simple. For the sake of the general peace and the balance of Europe, we admit our French Princes being put aside as candidates for the hand of the Queen of Spain. But, in return, we can admit as consort of the Queen no Prince who does not belong to the House of Bourbon. That House has many candidates to offer,—the Princes of Naples and of Lucca, the sons of Don Carlos, or those of

Don Francisco de Paula. We neither propose nor prohibit any one of them. He who may be acceptable to Spain will be acceptable to us, provided he be within the limits of the House of Bourbon. This is for us a French question of the highest importance. We have no right and no pretension to impose a husband on the Queen of Spain, or to interdict one; she is at perfect liberty to choose whom she pleases. We have a profound respect for the independence both of the Crown and the people of Spain; but we have in our turn a right to think and to say that such or such an alliance would appear to us so contrary to the interests of France, that if it took effect it would place us in a hostile position with regard to Spain. This is the object, and it is certainly a very legitimate one, of our declarations, and in making it openly beforehand we are acting honourably towards Europe, as well as prudently with regard to ourselves. If the choice of the Queen of Spain falls on one of the descendants of Philip V., we shall have nothing to say, even though we may think that, within those limits, another alliance might have been more for the interest of Spain herself."

In February of the present year we find M. Guizot holding the following language, in a memorandum communicated by M. de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, to Lord Aberdeen:—

"The principle we have maintained, and which the English Cabinet has accepted, as the basis of our policy respecting the marriage of the Queen of Spain, is become one of very difficult and uncertain application.

"The situation of the Princes,

descendants of Philip V., and actual or possible suitors for the hand of the Queen of Spain, is as follows:

"The Prince of Lucca is married.

"The position of the Count of Trapani is rendered very unfavourable; 1st, by the violent expression of public opinion against him; 2nd, by the fall of General Narvaez.

"The sons of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula are subject to grave objections; viz., 1st, the false steps they have taken; 2nd, their intimacy with the Radical party, and the consequent antipathy with which they are regarded by the Moderate party; 3rd, the ill-will of the Queen Mother, and of the young Queen herself.

"The sons of Don Carlos are, for the present, at least, out of the question; 1st, in consequence of the often and declared opposition of all parties; 2nd, in consequence of their formal exclusion by the constitution; and 3rd, of the dispositions manifested in their own conduct, which is at variance with any that could afford them the smallest chance.

"The situation of the descendants of Philip V. with relation to the marriage of the Queen of Spain, is, therefore, become very unfavourable. * * * * *

"Whatever be the causes, the fact that the difficulties of the marriage between one of the descendants of Philip V. and Queen Isabella are greatly aggravated, is incontestable.

"And, at the same time, great and redoubled efforts are at this moment making to bring about a marriage between the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg and

either Queen Isabella or the Infanta Donna Fernanda.

"The Court of Lisbon is the centre of these efforts. This is obvious from the tenor of private letters, and of the Portuguese and Spanish journals.

"It is affirmed that Prince Leopold of Coburg, who was to leave Lisbon on the 24th February, for Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, and Italy, will proceed secretly or openly to Madrid. This report is corroborated by many circumstances.

"We have been, and we shall continue to be, true to the policy which we have adopted, and to the engagements we have entered into, respecting the marriage either of Queen Isabella or of Donna Fernanda.

"But if the existing state of things should continue, or should lead to any further results, we may be placed abruptly in a contingency, in which we shall be—

"1. Subjected to the absolute necessity of preventing our policy from receiving, by the marriage either of the Queen or the Infanta, a blow to which we could not consent to submit.

"2. Released from all engagement, with respect to either marriage.

"Which would be the result, in case the marriage, either of the Queen or of the Infanta, with Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, or with any other Prince not descended from Philip V., should become probable or imminent.

"In that case we should be released from all engagement, and free to act immediately in our own defence, by demanding the hand, either of the Queen or the Infanta, for the Duke de Montpensier."

The passage which we have

marked in italics is the master-key to all the intrigue and diplomatic trickery which followed. M. Guizot assumed that the English Government was exerting itself to bring forward as a candidate a Prince of the House of Saxe Coburg; and seizing upon that pretext, he held his Government absolved from all its previous professions and engagements, and free to act exactly as was most conducive to the interests and aggrandizement of France. But the fact was not as M. Guizot stated. The British Government did not favour the pretensions of any Prince, and we believe it to be an entire mistake to suppose that they interfered in the slightest degree to advance the claims of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

The views and conduct of our Government are explained in a note addressed by Lord Palmerston to Lord Normanby, the British Ambassador at Paris, and dated September 22, 1846:—

"What I understood to have been the ground taken by Her Majesty's late Government was, that unless the Queen of Spain were likely to marry a French Prince, to which the British Government would, upon political grounds, have an unquestionable right to object, the marriage of the Queen of Spain was a Spanish question, with which no foreign Government was entitled to interfere, so as to control Queen Isabella's choice, whether that choice might fall upon a Bourbon or upon any other Prince. That the British Government would make no objection, therefore, to her selecting a descendant of Philip V., although it did not join in endeavouring to impose any such restriction upon her;

that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg was not a candidate put forward or supported by the British Government, and that, on the contrary, the British Government thought for many weighty reasons that a Spanish Prince would be a fitter husband for the Queen, and that among Spanish Princes Don Enrique seemed to be the best suited to be her consort."

With reference to the engagements which France had entered into with England on the subject, Lord Palmerston says, in another despatch to Lord Normanby, dated October 31, 1846:—

"They were, first the engagement, originally and spontaneously made by His Majesty the King of the French, that no son of his should marry the Queen of Spain; and secondly, the engagement, also spontaneously taken by His Majesty and by his Minister, in September 1845, at Eu, that in no case should the Duke of Montpensier marry the Infanta until the Queen of Spain should have been married; and until, by her having had children, the prospect of a direct succession to the Spanish Crown should have been assured."

Whatever promises may have been made, and whatever expectations may have been raised, the result was, that in the course of the autumn of the present year it was made known throughout Europe that the Queen of Spain was about to marry her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, the eldest son of her uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, and that her sister, the Infanta, would at the same time bestow her hand upon the Duke of Montpensier, the youngest son of the King of the French.

The announcement of this dou-

ble and simultaneous marriage was received with loud indignation by the press of England, but we think that the ground of opposition which was chiefly insisted upon will on examination be found untenable. It was declared to be a direct violation of the treaty of Utrecht, and contrary to the renunciations therein made by the Orleans branch of the French Bourbons of all future right and title to the Spanish Crown. But we think this is a mistaken view of the question.

It appears to us to be clear that the great and main objects of the treaty of Utrecht were twofold.

1. To secure the Throne of Spain to Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV. and his descendants.
2. To prevent the possibility of the union of the Crowns of France and Spain on the same head.

Now neither of these objects was defeated by the Montpensier marriage. It cannot with any fairness be contended, that by the treaty of Utrecht all intermarriages were interdicted between the Royal families of France and Spain, for several such alliances took place during the last century without opposition or remonstrance. Let us take the three following instances:—

1. Louis I., King of Spain, the eldest son of Philip V., married, in 1721, Louisa Elizabeth of Orleans, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, fourth daughter of the Regent Duke of Orleans.

2. The Infant Don Philip, Duke of Parma, son of Philip V., married, in 1739, Louisa Elizabeth of France, eldest daughter of Louis XV.

3. The Dauphin, son of Louis XV., married, in 1745, Maria Teresa Antonia, Infanta of Spain, daughter of Philip V.

The only contingency arising from the Montpensier marriage, which could militate against the object and intention of the treaty of Utrecht, would be the case of any issue of that marriage becoming entitled to the crowns of both France and Spain, through failure of any nearer claimants. This might happen, if all those who now stand between the Duke of Montpensier and the throne of France, as well as their issue, were to become extinct, and if the Queen of Spain were to die childless, or her issue were likewise to become extinct. In such an event a descendant of the Duke of Montpensier and the Infanta of Spain would become heir to both thrones. But then the treaty of Utrecht would at once come into operation, and effectually prevent such an union of the two crowns; and the proper time for discussing the provisions of that treaty will be when the contingency has arisen which it was framed to meet. The probabilities are at present too great against its occurrence to render it worth while to agitate the question.

There is no doubt, however, that public opinion in Europe was outraged by the mode in which this double marriage was brought about. It was universally believed that the Queen was not a free agent in a matter so deeply involving her future happiness; and that the husband provided for her was neither the object of her choice, nor likely to conciliate or deserve her love and esteem. That French influence was actively at work admits of no doubt; and in the anxiety to secure the hand of the Infanta for the Duke of Montpensier, neither Louis Philippe nor M. Guizot appears to have considered the feelings of the

youthful Queen. Indeed it is too obvious to require comment, that the less chance there was of a happy union between the Sovereign and her cousin, the more likelihood there was of the throne being eventually filled by the Duchess of Montpensier or her offspring. But we forbear to dwell on this the darkest side of the picture.

The Count de Montemolin (the son of Don Carlos, in whose favour his father abdicated his claim to the throne, as detailed in our last volume) had for some time been living at Bourges, in France, under a kind of surveillance. But thinking that the Queen's marriage afforded a favourable opportunity for once more appealing to the Spanish nation, he made his escape from Bourges in the evening of the 14th of September, and succeeded in reaching England soon afterwards. At the same time he caused the following proclamation to be issued:—

“Spaniards,—My dignity and my sentiments render it my duty to await the result of events which I see without astonishment about to accomplish themselves in Spain; I could have wished to hold to what I announced to you in my manifesto of May 23, 1845. I then made known my principles; I told you I had no other desire than to draw our country from the abyss into which she is plunged, to bring about a lasting reconciliation between all parties, and to give you the peace and happiness of which you have so much need, and which you so well merit. The results have not responded to my efforts, and your hopes have been deceived.

“Your duty, and my word of honour, impose on us new efforts to fulfil our mission.

“Spaniards, the moment which

I have sought to avoid with so much care, at the price of your sacrifices and my own—that moment is at last come; it would be a disgrace for you, and a stain on me, to show ourselves less to-day than we have been up to this time in the opinion of Europe.

“I know no parties, I only see Spaniards, all capable of contributing powerfully along with me to the success of the great cause for which Providence reserves me. I therefore call you all to me; I hope in you all, and I have no fear of any one.

“The cause which I represent is just, no obstacle must impede us in saving it; success is certain, for I feel sure that you will all answer my appeal, full of zeal, active, and brave.

“I implore you and recommend you not to think of the past. The era which is about to commence ought not to resemble that which has preceded it. Concord must be established among all Spaniards; let the epithets of parties cease; let hatreds and remembrances of injury be buried in forgetfulness.

“Institutions conformable to the spirit of the time we live in, the holy religion of our forefathers, the free administration of justice, respect for the rights of property, and a cordial amalgamation of parties, lo! these are the principles which guarantee the possession of that happiness which you so fervently desire.

“I will adhere to what I promise and what I offer; and in the moment of success nothing will be more sweet, nothing will give me greater satisfaction, than to see around me neither victors nor vanquished.

“I thank you for all you have suffered, for your constancy and for

your prudence. The admirer of your courage and your exploits, I shall know how to recompense them on the field of battle.

“CARLOS LUIS.”

“Bourges, 12th Sept. 1846.”

Two days afterwards, the Count de Montemolin issued another proclamation, addressed especially to the Basques and Navarrese, exhorting them to rise and rally round the standard of their lawful prince. Not the slightest movement was occasioned by these manifestoes.

About the same time, Don Enrique, who was at Ghent, transmitted to the Spanish Cortes a public protest against the Queen's intended marriage with his brother; but soon after the event had happened, in a letter addressed to Her Majesty, he stated that he formally annulled his protest.

The announcement to the Cortes of both the intended Royal marriages took place on the 14th of September. Senor Isturitz made the official communication to both Chambers; and in the Senate no questions were asked by any of the members; but in the Congress, Senor Orense, one of the Progresista party, who were supposed to be strongly opposed to the French alliance, rose and asked, “whether it was the determination that the marriage of the Infanta, the immediate successor to the Crown, should take place as soon as her Majesty should have issue? or whether it was to take place at the same time?” Senor Isturitz replied—“The marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta, the immediate successor to the Crown, will take place simultaneously with that of her Majesty.” Senor Orense then said, that he would reserve what he intended to say until the

committees had presented their report, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

The Duc de Montpensier, accompanied by his brother, the Duc d'Aumale, and a numerous suite arrived at Madrid on the 6th of September. They were received on their journey without any expression of popular feeling. It was generally thought in this country that the French match was hateful to the Spanish nation, but it must be admitted that the conduct and demeanour of the people was rather that of indifference than dislike. Few cheers greeted the French Princes, but they met with no insult or opposition; and we think that the Duc de Montpensier might not unreasonably believe that the Spanish nation acquiesced in the policy which would unite more closely the two countries by means of his alliance with the Infanta. An exaggerated view had been taken in this country of the repugnance of the great body of the people; and the predictions which were confidently made, that the safety of the French Princes would be compromised if the match were persisted in, were signally falsified by the result. It is not improbable that the Spaniards may have seen a wide distinction between an attempt on the part of France to interfere by force of arms in their internal affairs, and to usurp the government of their country, and the voluntary consent of a Princess of the Royal House to a marriage which would tend to identify the interests of France and Spain. But the distinction was overlooked in England; and the events which preceded the overthrow of Joseph Bonaparte at Madrid, and the fierce struggle that ensued to expel

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the French from the Peninsula, were thought to furnish an instructive parallel to the present juncture. This was a great mistake, and placed the subject in a false point of view. The objection to the marriage of the Queen's sister with the Duc de Montpensier was not that it was hateful to the Spanish people, and forced upon them against their consent—not that it was brought about by diplomatic trickery and deceit—it violated a promise given to England—it offered France a perilous temptation to intermeddle in the politics of Spain, and involved the possibility of the union of the two crowns which would be fatal to the peace of Europe.

Both the marriages were solemnized at the same time on the 10th of October, which was Queen Isabella's birthday. The ceremony began by the Prelate who officiated asking the following questions:—

“ Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, I demand of your Majesty, and of your Highness, Serene Sir, Don Francisco d'Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, in case you know of any impediments to this present marriage, and why it could not and ought not to be contracted—that is to say, if there exists between your Majesty and Highness impediments of consanguinity, affinity, or spiritual relationship, independently of those impediments that have been dispensed with by his Holiness—if you have made vows of chastity or religion—and finally, if there exist impediments of any other kind, that you forthwith declare them. The same I demand of all here present. For the second and third time I make

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the same demand, that you freely discover any impediment you are aware of."

The Prelate then addressed the Queen thus—

"Senora Donna Isabella II. of Bourbon, Catholic Queen of Spain, do you wish for your spouse and husband, as the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church directs, Don Francisco d'Assis Maria de Bourbon, Infante of Spain?"

The Queen kissed her mother's hand; and being again asked the same question by the Bishop, replied, "Yes, I wish." The Prelate then said—

"Does your Majesty give yourself as spouse and wife to his Serene Highness Don Francisco d'Assis Maria de Bourbon?" The Queen answered, "I do."

A similar form was gone through in the case of the Infanta and the Duc de Montpensier. In the evening an illumination took place at Madrid, but, if the accounts which reached England are correct, this was with a few exceptions confined to official personages and the higher nobility. The hotel of the Neapolitan Minister, Prince Carini, was, as might be expected, destitute of any sign of rejoicing, and at first some surprise was excited by the appearance of lights in the balconies of the British Embassy; but this was explained, as done in honour of the Queen's birthday, without reference to the Royal marriages.

On the same day a Gazette appeared creating the Infante Don Francisco d'Assis a Captain General in the army; and on the 13th the same organ announced that he was to enjoy the honorary title of "King," and to be styled

"His Majesty." This was conformable to precedent according to the statement contained in a report made to the Queen by Senora Isturitz and his colleagues, and signed by them. It was as follows:

"The constitution of the monarchy directs that the husband of your Majesty shall take no part in the government of the kingdom; but that regulation does not prevent the person selected by your Majesty as your august spouse from enjoying the honours which are, as it were, annexed to the exalted position to which your Majesty has deigned to raise him, and which the reigning Queens of Spain have invariably conferred on their consorts. Your Majesty is, besides, empowered by the constitution to grant honours and distinctions of all kinds."

Nor were the important services rendered by M. Bresson, the French Ambassador, forgotten on the occasion. In consequence of "the part which he had taken in the marriage of her very beloved sister Donna Luisa Fernanda as Plenipotentiary," the Queen granted to his infant son "her godson," the rank of Grandee of Spain, of the first class, with the title of Duc de Santa Isabel.

The Duc and Duchesse de Montpensier set out on their journey to Paris, on the 22nd of October, and the ambition of Louis Philippe was gratified by his reception of a daughter-in-law in a Princess of the Spanish House of Bourbon, despite the ominous threats of opposition which had circulated through Europe, and although the prize, which his policy had won, was purchased by the loss, for a time at least, of the friendship of Great Britain.

About the same time an amnesty was published as to political offenders. It applied to all such as had actually been banished or had legal proceedings hanging over them, or had been sentenced. The favour was limited, however, among the military, to those holding rank from that of Colonel downwards; among the civilians, to the chiefs of provinces and all other employés of inferior rank; and, among private individuals, to those who had not been members of Revolutionary Juntas, or filled the offices of Political Chief, Intendant, Commandant General, or those in similar positions. Others not comprised in these classes were to be admitted to the benefit of the amnesty after special consideration of each case. Followers of Don Carlos were required to take the oath of fidelity.

Another decree was also issued, proclaiming pardon of offences, not political, committed, either in Spain or her colonies, prior to the date of the decree; but the list of excepted cases of crimes which were not to have the benefit of this pardon was so numerous as practically to render the decree almost inoperative. Not long afterwards the Cortes were dissolved, and a general election took place.

At the end of November, the Isturitz Cabinet suddenly resigned, and after the interval of a few hours was again reinstated in office. The short facts were these:—Senor Pacheco, who held the post of Fiscal to the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, and who was at the head of the Conservative opposition, asked permission to absent himself for a short time from his official duties that he might superintend his election as Deputy. His request was refused by the

Ministry, upon which he tendered his resignation. This was accepted, but the Queen refused to receive it, and Senor Isturitz and his colleagues resigned in a body on the 29th of November. Next day the Queen applied to the Marquis de Viluma to form a Ministry, but he was unable to succeed, and the consequence was that Senor Isturitz was recalled—the resignation of Senor Pacheco was accepted, and the former Ministers resumed their places.

The new Session of the Cortes was opened by the Queen in person, on the last day of the year, when Her Majesty delivered the following Speech:—

“Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies,—

“Nothing causes me more lively satisfaction than to find myself again in the midst of you, and again to give myself over to the hope that your loyalty and your every effort will be consecrated to cement the union of the Throne with the institutions of the country, and to continue the work of the prosperity of Spain.

“I have contracted a marriage with my august cousin, Don Francisco d’Assis Maria de Bourbon, agreeably to my intention announced to the preceding Cortes. I trust that Heaven will bless this union, and that you, also, gentlemen, will unite your prayers with mine to Almighty God. The marriage of my beloved sister has also taken place in the way which has been already explained to the Cortes.

“In our relations with Foreign Powers no change has taken place worthy of notice.

“Domestic tranquillity, that first need of nations, is strengthen-

ing itself, in spite of attempts which have been made to disturb it. I am confident that all legitimate opinions, uniting themselves on the vast and free field of our institutions, will leave without support the factions hostile to the public peace, and will contribute to consolidate the constitutional Government, and to efface all traces of the troubles which have so long agitated the nation.

“In order to attain that important end, I have granted to persons implicated in those troubles as large an amnesty as the welfare of the State permits. It is the welfare of the State which I shall consult at some future time, as to the question of extending this amnesty to those who, for weighty reasons, have been hitherto excluded from it.

“It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to announce to you that, thanks to the peace and the reforms to which former Cortes have given their support, the national prosperity is making notable advances; my efforts will, before all things, tend to extend and augment those advances, and I reckon on your co-operation and assistance in this matter.

“The different branches of the administration of the State have experienced great ameliorations; these are owing to the regularity introduced in the payment of expenses in the various offices to the preservation of the public peace, and to the harmony and order which the laws recently established have introduced into the working of the administration.

“In the organization of the Army some reforms, imperatively demanded by the public good, have been carried out. These reforms have brought about a considerable

economy in the expenditure, and it is great subject of satisfaction to me that their introduction has not infringed upon vested rights, nor caused any prejudice to the classes who compose this interesting portion of the nation. In the matter of discipline and soldierly behaviour the condition of the troops both by sea and land could not be more satisfactory, and the fidelity of all ranks is a sure guarantee that the sacred trust reposed to their care will be protected from all dangers.

“My solicitude, and that of my Government, has not been less with respect to the Navy. For the first time since many years the expenses of all establishments have been covered; considerable works and repairs have been completed in our arsenals; an impulse has been given to naval construction, as well in the yards of the State as in those of private individuals, so that the vessels of our fleet have been available for all the purposes of the State, as well as for the protection of our mercantile marine, the rapid increase of which gives rise to the fondest hopes.

“The amount of the revenue is increasing, and there is ground for hope that it will be still more considerable when the projected alterations of the tariff have been put in force; my Government will notify these changes to you in a proper form.

“Some alterations have at the same time been introduced in the subject of taxes, and the chief defects which disfigure that system will disappear as soon as all the *data*, which are now being sought for with great care, have been collected, with a view to a just and equal apportionment of the contributions.

“My Government will present

you with the budget of receipts and expenses for the year 1847. You will there see the ameliorations and economies which it has been possible to make. I regret that past troubles, and the very reforms themselves, which must afterwards produce good results, do not permit of my making at present all the reductions which I desire.

“It has been equally impossible for my Government to arrive at an arrangement of the public debt in virtue of the authority given by me for that purpose. However, as I have a lively desire to satisfy the just demands of the state creditors, as well domestic as foreign, the measures which may appear most proper for arriving at this end will be proposed to you at a fitting time.

“Agreeably to the law of the 9th of June, 1845, a loan of 200,000,000 reals (50,000,000*l.*) has been contracted, destined to making new roads; the works have partly commenced on several lines, forming parts of the vast plan of internal communication which my Government proposes to carry out.

“Besides the budget other measures demanded by the public weal will be proposed to you.

“A fixed and fitting endowment

for religious purposes and the clergy is a positive and urgent need, as essential to the welfare of religion as it is for that of the State. My Government will present you shortly with a law on this important matter.

“Besides these, other laws will be proposed in the course of this Session; some with a view to protect the increase of wealth by curbing the abuses which accompany the first impulse of its development, others with a view to introduce ameliorations in the different branches of the Administration; and others, finally, with a view to regulate the arrangements in force relative to the press and to exceptional professions.

“It is thus, Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies, with the aid of Providence, and while the efforts of all are directed with courage and firmness in the pursuit of the same aim, that the ameliorations introduced in a political, economical, and administrative point of view will be consolidated, that fresh ones will be introduced, and that, after so much agitation, peace, order, and prosperity will be restored to this nation—blessings to which her great qualities and her many virtues give her so great a claim.”

CHAPTER XI.

PORTUGAL.—Opening of the Session of the Cortes by a Royal Speech—Outbreak of Insurrection in the province of the Upper Minho—José Cabral, Minister of Justice, quits Oporto for Lisbon—Resignation of the Cabral Ministry—Castro and José Cabral take refuge on board a French man-of-war, and afterwards sail to Cadiz—Dissolution of the Cortes—Suspension of Cash Payments by the Bank of Lisbon—Formation of the Palmella Cabinet—Popular appointments made by the Ministry—Abrupt dismissal of the Duke de Palmella and his Colleagues—New Ministry formed by the Marquis de Saldanha—Commencement of Civil War in Portugal—Revolutionary Leaders—Conflicts between the Insurgents and Queen's Troops—Defeat of the Rebel Leader *Sã da Bandeira* near Chaves—Valença taken from the Rebels—Das Antas besieged in Santarem by the Marquis Saldanha—The Duke de Palmella quits Lisbon, and goes on board an English man-of-war.

BELGIUM.—New Ministry.

PAPAL STATES.—Death of Pope Gregory XVI.—Candidates for the vacant See—Election of Cardinal Mastei, who assumes the title of Pope Pius IX.—Sketch of his Life—Liberal Measures of the new Pope—Popular demonstrations of joy at his Elevation—Cardinal Gozzi appointed Secretary of State—New Commercial Tariff.

GREECE.—Opening of the Greek Chambers by King Otho—Royal Speech—Addresses voted in the two Houses—Extraordinary Statement made by the Minister of Finance—Opening of the Third Session of the Greek Parliament, and Speech from the Throne.

POLAND.—Insurrection in Silesia—Suppression by the three "Protecting Powers"—Annexation of the Republic of Cracow to Austria—Edict of the Emperor—Cracow taken possession of by Count Castiglione and Count Maurice de Deyme in the name of the Austrian Government—Manifesto by Count Castiglione.

THE annual Session of the Cortes was opened by the Queen in person, on the 2nd of January, with the following Speech:—

"Noble Peers of the Realm—Gentlemen of the Deputies of the Portuguese Nation,—

"I again behold with great pleasure the representatives of the nation assembled in this place.

"In the interval which has occurred since the last Session, no grave event has disturbed peace and public order, they continue unchanged.

“Our relations with Foreign Powers are preserved in perfect harmony, corresponding to the care with which I have endeavoured to draw closer the ties of friendship, and to promote the development of our mutual commercial interests.

“The dispositions of the treaty of commerce and navigation which was lately celebrated with Prussia, have been extended in those points which were applicable to the greater part of the States constituting the Germanic League of Custom Houses.

“A consular convention has been concluded with Spain, for the regulation of the powers of the respective consuls.

“The firmness with which I have caused to be carried into effect the decree of the 10th of December, 1836, and the treaty which binds this kingdom with Great Britain in endeavours to effect the suppression of the traffic of slavery, have produced the happiest results.

“The good faith with which the Government has continued to discharge its liabilities, both at home and abroad, is producing the most satisfactory consequences in all that has reference to the re-establishment and consolidation of public credit.

“By the budget for the approaching economical year, with which you will be presented, in conformity with the fundamental law of the Monarchy, you will learn what are the charges and obligations of the State in the said year, and the means and resources from which the same must be liquidated.

“I feel assured you will lend the most serious attention to the examination of the Estimates, and the projects of law by which they will

be accompanied, to the end that the Government may be empowered to proceed in the faithful discharge of the duties which are imposed on it in this most important department of the public administration.

“In determining the sea and land forces you will keep in view what the public safety and the dignity of the nation require.

“Regarding the various branches of Public Service which call for legislative measures, my Ministers will lay before you such proposals as may be deemed fitting, and experience recommend.

“I confide in the Chambers affording to my Government that efficacious and enlightened co-operation, without which it is impossible to reap the advantages of a representative Government.

“The Session is opened.”

Several disturbances occurred in the early part of the year in different parts of Portugal, but they led to no result. On the 10th of May, however, an insurrection broke out of a more formidable character, and attended by important consequences. It commenced in the province of the Upper Minho, and the immediate cause was the opposition of the peasantry to a new health tax, including burial fees recently imposed, and everything odious to the people. In a few days, the region of Alemtejo, Beira Alta, the Tros os Montes, and other places, were in arms against the Castro Cabral Government, and formed revolutionary juntas, according to the mode always adopted in the Peninsula in such emergencies. José Cabral, Minister of Justice, the brother of Castro Cabral, was then at Oporto; but as his life was unsafe, owing to the fury of the populace, he hastily quitted that city for Lisbon, where

he arrived on the 15th. Immediately afterwards, Castro Cabral, accompanied by his brother, proceeded to the palace, and tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues, which the Queen accepted. The Count de Villa Reale was at first commissioned to form a Government, but he failed in the attempt; and on the evening of the 20th, the Duke de Palmella was sent for, and charged with the difficult task. On the 22nd, the Queen, to conciliate her subjects, issued a proclamation, in which was promised a redress of grievances, including the restoration of the liberty of the press. The two Cabrals were obliged to quit the capital. For some days they had remained under the protection of the police, and afterwards took refuge in the hotel of the Spanish Ambassador, Senor Gonzales Brano, but they were not allowed to exasperate the populace by their presence in Lisbon, but were compelled to go on board a French man-of-war in the river, whence they removed into an English steamer on her way to Cadiz, where they disembarked.

On the 26th of May, two Royal proclamations appeared, by the first of which the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved, and the Grand Cortes was convoked "extraordinarily" for the 1st of September, before which time a general election was to take place. The other proclamation provided for a temporary suspension of cash payments by the Bank of Lisbon, on account of the sudden run upon it occasioned by the insurrectionary movements. The decree consisted of the following articles:—

"1. It is conceded to the Bank of Lisbon to suspend the general payment of its notes for a period

of three months, reckoned from the date of this decree (23rd May), if before the end of that term it should not be possible for it to resume the said payment. 2. During the said space of three months all the notes of the Bank of Lisbon will have a forced circulation, and will be received for their nominal value as metallic money, as well in the payment of all taxes and public revenues as in transactions between private individuals. The sole exception from this disposition is letters of exchange between Lisbon and foreign countries. 3. The tribunal of the public Treasury is charged with fiscalising the convenient execution of this decree, and proposing to me, with all possible despatch, the measures which it may deem opportune on this important subject."

On the 26th, the new Ministry was definitively constituted as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Duke de Palmella.
Minister of War, Marquis de Saldanha.
Minister of the Kingdom (Interior), Monsinho d'Albuquerque.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Conde do Lavradio.
Minister of Justice, Joaquim Filipe de Soure.
Minister of Marine and (*ad interim*) of War, José Jorge Loureiro.

Monsinho d'Albuquerque was also appointed Civil Governor of the district of Lecriá, which had taken a very prominent part in the late insurrection, in the place of Paredes, who held that office under the Cabral Ministry; and at Viducia, Evora, Oporto, and other places, the Governors who were ob-

noxious to the people were removed, and popular officers appointed in their stead.

The Palmella Cabinet continued in power four months, when it was abruptly dismissed. It had experienced great difficulty in effecting a loan which the necessities of Government demanded, and on the 6th of October the Duke de Palmella was summoned to the palace, and asked by the Queen whether he and his colleagues still found themselves unable to obtain the money that was required. On his stating that such was the case, Her Majesty at once announced her determination to change her Ministers, and as every thing appears to have been arranged beforehand for their dismissal, the requisite decrees were produced, and signed at the same interview. The next day the new Ministry was announced, and was composed of the following members :—

President of the Council and Minister of War, Marquis de Saldanha.

Minister of the Kingdom and (*ad interim*) of Finances, Viscount d'Oliveira.

Justice, J. J. Valente Farinho.

Marine and Colonies, D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro.

Foreign Affairs, Viscount da Carreira.

Throughout the rest of the year civil war raged in Portugal, and the King Consort himself assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief of the army. Oporto, Coimbra, Evora, Braza, Penafiel, and many other places, early in November, had “pronounced” against the Government, and wide-spread disaffection caused the utmost alarm. At one

time it was feared that the Queen and Royal Family would be compelled to abandon Lisbon, and seek safety in England. Four regiments under General Vinhaes marched against Oporto, where Count das Antas had assumed the military command of the rebels under the revolutionary “Supreme Junta of Government.” The other principal leaders were Counts Louli and Fornos, and Viscount Sà da Bandiera, who were, by a Royal decree, deprived of their titles and rank. In the latter part of October, the Queen’s troops under Viscount de Setubal, at Viana, and under Baron Casal, in Tras os Montes, engaged and defeated the rebels. But the conflicts that took place between the Queen’s troops and the insurgents led to no decisive result, and it is not our intention to give a detail of the obscure skirmishes and unimportant actions that characterized the feeble efforts on both sides. One of the principal successes gained over the rebels was the defeat, on the 16th of November, of a body of them amounting to 2000 men under the command of Sà da Bandiera, by Baron Casal and Viscount Vinhaes, near Chaves, in the province of Minho. During the action two regiments deserted from the enemy and joined the Queen’s troops. The insurgents lost a considerable number of men, and Sà da Bandiera rapidly retreated upon Oporto, which continued until the end of the year, to be the head-quarters of the enemy. The strong fortress of Valença in the Upper Minho, which had been occupied by the rebels, was wrested from them at the beginning of December, and Don Antonio Pereira, who had been appointed Royal Commissioner of the

provinces of the Upper Minho and Tras os Montes, took possession of it for the Queen. Das Antas shut himself up in Santarem, where he was closely besieged by the Marquis de Saldanha, who remained before the town until the close of the year.

Early in December, the Duke de Palmella hastily quitted Lisbon at the instigation (as was believed) of the Queen, and went on board one of the English men-of-war which were then in the Tagus, under the command of Admiral Parker.

BELGIUM.—In April a change of Ministry took place, and the new Cabinet was composed of the following members:—

M. de Theux, Minister of the Interior.

M. Deschamps, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Malon, Minister of Finance.

M. de Bavay, Minister of Public Works.

General Prisse, Minister of War.

Baron d'Anethan, Minister of Justice.

PAPAL STATES.—The most important event that occurred this year in Italy was the death of Pope Gregory XVI., who expired on the 1st of June, at Rome. His name, before he was elevated to the triple Crown, was Mauro Capellari, and he was born at Belluno in 1765. He was raised by Leo XII., in 1825, to the dignity of a Cardinal, and not long afterwards he was placed at the head of the Propaganda College. He was elected Pope by the College of Cardinals, in opposition to Cardinal Pacca, the candidate favoured by Austria, on the 2nd of

February, 1831, and assumed the name of Gregory XVI.

Such an event would in former times have engrossed the interest of Christendom, but now it hardly excited attention in the political world; so much has the temporal power of Papacy been diminished, and its influence upon the affairs of other nations destroyed. The candidates for the vacant tiara, were—Cardinal Fransonì, aged seventy-one; Cardinal Castruccio Castracane, sixty-seven; Cardinal Orioli, sixty-eight; Cardinal Micara, seventy-one; Cardinal Polidori, sixty-eight; and Cardinal Mastei, fifty-four. The election took place on the 16th of June, and the choice fell upon the last, who was crowned Pope on the 21st, and assumed the title of Pius IX. His name was John Maria Mastei Ferretti, and he was born at Simgaglia, in the Roman States, on the 13th of May, 1792. He was of a noble family, and in early life served in the army as one of the body-guard of the then existing Pope, but, owing (as it is said) to the death of a lady to whom he was attached, he quitted the profession of arms for the church, and afterwards distinguished himself as a zealous missionary in South America. He returned to Italy, and in the year 1832 was made Bishop of Imola; and proclaimed Cardinal on the 14th of December, 1840. He seems to be a Pontiff of the most liberal and enlightened views, and one of his first acts was to publish a general amnesty for political offences. The preamble of this interesting and important document speaks well for the benevolence of the new occupant of St. Peter's chair. It says,—

“In these days, when our heart is moved to see public joy mani-

festated at our being raised to the Pontificate, we cannot refrain from a feeling of grief in thinking that a certain number of families are unable to participate in the common joy, because they bear the pain of some offences committed by one of their members against society, and against the sacred rights of the legitimate Prince."

The proclamation of this amnesty excited the most lively enthusiasm, and processions and illuminations took place at Rome, where the multitude seemed to be intoxicated with joy, and these demonstrations were not confined to Rome, but were general throughout the Papal States. Cardinal Gizzi was appointed by the Pope Secretary of State, and co-operated with hearty zeal in the various reforms which were projected. On the 2nd of July, a new commercial tariff was published, by which the import duties on many articles of consumption were reduced. The conduct of Pope Pius IX., since his accession to the Papal throne, seems to promise a new era, not only in Italy, but throughout the Roman Catholic States of Europe, for when the head of the Church adopts a liberal policy, and evinces his desire to advance with the age in which he lives, it will be impossible for bigotry and despotism to hold the human intellect in the leading-strings by which they have hitherto sought to arrest the progress of improvement.

GREECE.—On the 22nd of December, last year, King Otho opened the new Session of the Greek Chambers with the following Speech:—

"*Messieurs the Representatives, and Messieurs the Senators,*—

"On seeing you around me, I feel

rejoiced and happy in having again a solemn opportunity of expressing to Greece, which we all love, and which is here represented by her Deputies, the sentiments which fill my heart and which direct my actions.

"On opening, with the aid of the Almighty, this second parliamentary Session, I feel no doubt, from the preceding one, that you will be inspired with the same wisdom and the same love of country.

"The first steps of a free Government cannot be regulated in one single day; the accomplishment of this task requires, on your part and on mine, great efforts, and is a work of patience; it may, however, become easier, if we adhere scrupulously to the conditions of the Charter.

"In the new career we have to run we may meet with many obstacles, but our mutual confidence in one another will be able to overcome them; and I feel convinced that you will unite your solicitude and ardour to the zeal of my Government for the interest of the country. My relations with the other Powers continue to be most amicable, which I announce with lively satisfaction. Greece has, however, contracted towards some of them private debts of gratitude, as well as engagements, which she will only be able to pay by regulating her revenues, and by becoming economical in her expenses, and by encouraging agriculture, industry, commerce, and trade; so that, by preparing for the welfare of the future, she may, at the same time, be able to increase her resources.

"Imbued with these principles, I have not hesitated to request the Powers which guaranteed the loan

to grant us a necessary delay until the favourable moment arrives, which we will endeavour to hasten as much as possible. I hope, when they consider our good faith, and our eagerness to fulfil our engagements, they will continue their marks of good-will, of which we have been the object up to the present moment.

“Wrong interpretations given to some accidents that have happened on our northern frontiers had endangered our amicable relations with a neighbouring State, but happily, shortly after, proper explanations having been given re-established mutual confidence. I should not have mentioned this circumstance, but to prove the good harmony existing between the two States. As for me, I shall never cease to remove any cause of trouble, with the view of rendering, if possible, the intercourse between the two Governments more friendly, which will be favourable to their mutual interests.

“You have agreed, Gentlemen, with my Ministers, to administrative measures which will insure a stronger and better Government than what formerly existed. You have laid the foundation of a financial reform, by making the taxes less burdensome and the receipts more easy. It shall be a sacred duty for my Government to devote all its care in perfecting those beneficial measures, and to propose every other measure which experience may have taught them to be necessary to your consideration. I hope that the continued solicitude of my Government for these important interests will prove my gratitude for what you have done for the Crown.

“Following up the resolutions that you have so widely taken in

favour of public instruction, several Bills will be presented for your profound meditation. You will also have to determine, conformably to the general wish, the required number of episcopal sees.

“The affairs of the Church never cease to occupy my head and my heart; consequently, my Government, not only desirous of providing for the welfare of the Church, but also jealous of the sacred deposit of its independence, preserves, and will preserve for the future, all that attaches it dogmatically to the great Church of Jesus Christ of Constantinople.

“Several other Bills, which will contribute to the prosperity of the country, will also be presented for your deliberation.

“It is necessary to place the taxes of the *demi* under a control such as may insure their being spent according to the wants of the ratepayers and to the wish of their proper representatives. The law on the councils of the *Nomarchie* will complete our constitutional and administrative institutions; and the law on conscription requires to be reformed both in the interest of the army and in that of the citizens.

“Several other Bills for the security of public tranquillity and private property, as well for insuring our national forests against incendiarism, will be presented to your consideration. We must not forget, Gentlemen, that personal security is the primary element of industry, commerce, and public credit.

“A Commission has been named, according to the desire of the National Assembly, to consider the rights and sacrifices made during the war, and to settle to whom compensation ought to be made,

and thus acquit this sacred debt of the country.

"We have great hopes for the future, on which we can rest our eyes with confidence and courage. Greece has a glorious name; her noble efforts to regain the civilization which she formerly gave the example of to other nations, authorize her in not reckoning in vain on the support of every generous soul. Divine Providence, which never has abandoned us, doubtless prepares for us a happy fate. Let us endeavour to make ourselves worthy of it by increasing our zeal for the public weal, and by thanking the Almighty for his unceasing goodness.

"I proclaim the opening of the second parliamentary Session."

A long discussion took place upon the addresses to be voted in answer to this Speech both in the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, and they were not voted till the end of February. Both of them were unfavourable to the Colletti Ministry. The Address of the Senate contained the following passages:—

"We are happy to learn, that your Majesty continues to keep up friendly relations with the other Powers. As regards the engagements of the nation towards those Powers who have guaranteed the loan, the Senate hopes that the efforts of your Majesty, seconded by the wishes of the nation, will persuade the Powers, the benefactors of Greece, to consent to a delay in their demands; especially if the receipts be regulated, the expenses diminished, agriculture, trade, and commerce be encouraged, so that the Government may meet the engagements of the nation towards the protecting Powers.

* * * * *

"We desire also, Sire, that the new system of administration recently adopted, should become more adapted to the country, and become stronger than the preceding one, and become more useful to the country in proportion to the increase of expense which it requires. We hope, also, to see the new system of finances consolidated under a stricter inspection, tending, at the same time, to lighten the burden of the people and increase the revenue of the State.

"Feeling deeply, Sire, the ancient glory that our country acquired through enlightenment, a glory to which we owe in a great measure our political existence at the present day, we shall busy ourselves with the greater zeal with the measures proposed to us, especially as we consider it necessary to adopt severe discipline in the establishments for public instruction at present in existence. We shall be equally eager in taking into consideration and fixing, according to the wish of the nation, as well as its religious wants, the number of bishoprics, those great schools of divine and moral wisdom. They will second your Majesty and the legislative bodies in reviving that ancient glory of the Greek church, of which we feel persuaded, your Majesty will guard the sacred deposit free from any foreign influence, by watching at the same time over all that attaches it to the great church of Christ, and to every other apostolical, orthodox church in the East, according to the spirit of the constitution.

* * * * *

"We shall receive with pleasure, Sire, any bill on the control of the taxes of the *demi*, which may be conformable to the legitimate independence of the *demi*, and to any

other point connected with these institutions, which were the only part of political liberty preserved through so many ages of sufferings; and we shall do it with so much the more pleasure, because the spirit of these institutions has not been strictly followed up, and that, in our opinion, a good constitutional government cannot found its basis on a more solid foundation than on this first element of human society. Following up this improvement, we will occupy ourselves about the establishment of the councils of the *Nomarchiæ*, which emanated from the communal system, and which will complete our new administrative system. As to the reform in the law of conscription, we will take it into consideration in the interest of the citizens and of the army."

The House of Representatives spoke in the same tone.

"Greece feels sentiments of gratitude towards the protecting Powers, and acknowledges her engagements as regards the loan. But while it partakes in your Majesty's hope, that they will consent to the just demand of your Government in granting a further delay for the payment, the Chamber feels persuaded that by regulating the revenue of the State—by economy in our expenses, by encouraging agriculture, industry, and commerce, and scrupulously adhering to the 53rd Article of the constitution, the Government will soon be in a state to fulfil its engagements in a suitable manner.

"The Chamber, anxious for the peaceful development of Greece, is desirous of maintaining amicable relations between the two neighbouring States, and feels persuaded that the admission of the just claims of the two Governments

will strengthen its amicable relations.

"The Chamber, considering the greatest guarantee of the welfare of the people, of the scrupulous execution of the laws, has not hesitated to vote the laws for the new organization of the administration, without being parsimonious as regards the expenses. They look forward, consequently, with impatience for the results of its application. Having readily assisted in voting the reforms in the financial system, they will with no less zeal contribute to the perfecting of it, and also to its development in the double interest of those who pay the taxes, and of the Treasury, and will assist in the suppression of abuses.

* * * * *

"The rewarding of those who served the State, and those who have made sacrifice for it, has always been one of the principal objects of national solicitude. Consequently, the formation of a commission of indemnity, is an act prompted by the love of justice, which has always distinguished your Majesty. But to attain this national object with complete justice, the most scrupulous performance, Sire, of all that had been decreed as regards persons and things is absolutely necessary. The Chamber expresses at the same time the wish that the division and distribution of national lands should be effected.

"The hearts of the Greeks beat at the thought of their future welfare. The miracles of Providence in their favour, which have accompanied the regeneration of Greece, encourage them, Sire, to direct their looks to the future. The ruins which cover this celebrated land prove the glory of their na-

tional origin, but Greece, having shown herself worthy of the great deeds of the past, hopes to have gained new rights to the sympathies of the civilized world. Nations have shown a noble enthusiasm for this ancient birthplace of civilization, and the Hellenic people, who feel the certainty of their destiny, will endeavour to show themselves worthy of that glorious fate which it has pleased the Divine Providence to allot to them. May it please the Almighty to direct both the Throne and the Nation, and may it be pleased to accept the humble prayer of those who, weak as they are, still place their confidence in Divine goodness."

Previously to this a most extraordinary statement had been made to the Chambers on the 18th of February by the Minister of Finance. Such an announcement in a State pretending to have a responsible government is, we believe, without a parallel.

"Gentlemen, some days ago you sent for me to give you some account of the state of our finances; and I excused myself on the plea of having just taken office. I now come down to this House to tell you that the Finance Department is in a complete state of disorganization and paralysis; that no accounts exist either as to the revenue or the expenditure, and that it will be utterly impossible to furnish you with anything in the shape of a correct budget. In consequence of the dishonesty and incapacity of the public functionaries, the public accounts are in a state of chaos. All that M. Provilegio and others have told you respecting every honest man having been dismissed, and of the spoliation of the public money at Syra and elsewhere, is perfectly true. Millions are due to the

State; and we do not know who are our debtors, as the revenue-books have disappeared. This is the financial statement I have to make!"

A long Session followed, which did not terminate till the 12th of November, when the Chambers were closed by commission. They were reopened on the 19th by the King in person, and His Majesty delivered the following speech:—

"Messieurs the Representatives and Messieurs the Senators,—

"Let us return thanks to the Almighty, who has allowed you to put an end, under His divine protection, to a long and laborious Session. In assembling you to resume your labours, I reckon still on your patriotism. Our sacred duty is to perfect our financial laws. My Ministers will submit to you shortly the budget for next year. The Constitution—that reciprocal bond, and our guide—requires that the Chambers, when voting the budget for each year, should not have to deliberate on expenses already made, but on the expenses to be made. So that my Government will have no longer recourse to a demand of provisional credits, which impede the Public Service, and place an obstacle in the way of the Chambers in examining the budget in an independent manner. Full of confidence consequently in your zeal and your enlightened views, I reckon upon your efforts to be able to attain this important end.

"My Ministers will present to your considerations several Bills, of which you will appreciate the necessity.

"My relations with the other Powers continue to be friendly.

"Be persuaded, gentlemen, of the lively pleasure which I feel in

the midst of you, and with which I express my thanks to you for the firm and cordial support you have given my Government, for the welfare of the nation.

"Gentlemen, let us not separate from this building without again thanking Divine Providence for its goodness, of which the nation becomes daily more worthy. Let us rejoice at the improvement which has taken place in our agriculture, and in our commerce. Sooner or later, we shall leave no doubt in anybody's mind as to the success of our efforts for the prosperity of the nation, and for the payment of our debts to the protecting Powers.

"I open the third Session of this Parliament."

CRACOW.—In the month of February an insurrection broke out in Silesia, which is memorable as having ultimately caused the extinction of the last remnant of Polish nationality. This has hitherto been represented by the existence of the republic of Cracow, the independence of which was solemnly guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna, when Russia, Austria, and Prussia were constituted its three protecting Powers. The peasantry of Silesia rose in arms, and on the 22nd of February the Austrian troops, under the command of General Collin, were driven from Cracow by the insurgents, and a Provisional Government was installed. A manifesto was then issued, setting forth the cruelties and oppressions inflicted upon the Polish nation, and calling upon every member of it to join the standard of revolt. On the 23rd, a decree, signed by Louis Gorzowsky and two others, required, under pain of death, obedience to the orders of the Provisional Go-

vernment, commanding all persons capable of bearing arms to place themselves under the orders of the local authorities, forbidding pillage and violence, the establishment of illegal clubs, &c. Another decree appeared on the 24th, and among the names attached was that of Count Potulicki, one of the richest citizens of Poland.

On the 24th of February, two days after the evacuation of the city by the Austrian troops and authorities, the victorious insurgents crossed the Vistula at Siespolomize, where they were joined by numerous partisans, and then marched to Wieliczka. General Collin was not prepared to meet this movement, and fell back on Mogilani and Wadowice, where he expected reinforcements. A fall of snow rendered military communication difficult.

The insurgents next advanced into the circle of Tarnow, where it appears that the nobles had made an unsuccessful attempt to induce the peasantry to join the revolt. The latter remained faithful to the Austrian Government, and, rising upon the nobles, massacred upwards of 200 of them. Colonel Benedetti, one of the principal officers of the army of Galicia, finding that the peasants could be trusted, organised them into military array, placing them under the command of officers of the regular army. The first engagement took place at Gdow, and terminated in the retreat of part of the insurgents in the direction of Wieliczka and Podgorze. General Collin, who had received some reinforcements, took advantage of that circumstance, and on the 27th marched upon Podgorze, which is opposite Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula. The insurgents,

organized in haste and badly armed, made an attempt to retain possession of Podgorze. The combat on both sides was obstinate and sanguinary. After two successive attacks the Austrian troops obtained possession of the town, the insurgents taking refuge in Cracow.

In the mean time the forces of the three Powers began to concentrate on Cracow, and the persons who still remained in the city, finding that further resistance was hopeless, opened a communication with General Collin on the subject of surrendering Cracow; but while it was going on, the Russian corps moved forward, and marched into the town without striking a blow. The city, however, was found to be nearly deserted, none remaining but old men and women and children, the young and able having gone into Galicia. The three principal leaders, Colonels Gorzkowski, Wodzicki, and Brinski, after an interview with the Prussian General, De Felden, laid down their arms on the 5th of March, and surrendered at discretion. The insurgents delivered up to the Prussian General in all 200 horses and 600 scythes, but not a single musket.

This ill-starred attempt was seized upon by the three Powers as a pretext for destroying the separate nationality of Cracow, and in the month of November the following imperial proclamation announced to Europe that the last shadow of Polish freedom had departed:—

“We, Ferdinand of Este, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and Hungary, &c. The peace of Vienna, of the 14th of October, 1809, had separated from our empire the city and territory of Cracow, and annexed it to the grand duchy of Warsaw;

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but, subsequently to the events of the war of 1812, the Russian arms having reconquered them, our father, the late Emperor Francis I., concluded with the allied Courts of Prussia and Russia, on the 21st of April and the 3rd of May, 1815, a treaty, containing the following stipulation:—‘Cracow, with its territory, will form in future a free and independent city, under the protection of the three Powers. The express condition, and the necessary supposition of the arrangement, however, were, that the free city should observe the strictest neutrality—refuse all asylum to refugees, subjects of the three Powers—and deliver them into the hands of the competent authorities. A sad experience of sixteen years, however, has demonstrated that Cracow has not fulfilled the conditions of its independent existence, and that, since 1830, it has been the constant focus of intrigues against the three protecting Powers. Finally, in the month of February of the present year, it became the theatre of more violent and dangerous scenes than ever. After the Government and constitution had been overturned, and when the fate of the city was abandoned to a handful of conspirators, who had assumed the name of Revolutionary Government of Poland, and excited to revolt against the existing authorities the inhabitants of all the ancient provinces of Poland, an armed horde invaded our dominions from the territory of Cracow, and it was necessary to replace it under a provisional Government, subject to our military law, and to have it occupied by the troops of the protecting Powers. Those events having precluded the possibility of restoring liberty and in-

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dependence to Cracow, after their overthrow by the enemies of the order, repose, and tranquillity of Europe, and deeming it our duty to secure both our faithful subjects of Galicia and the peaceable inhabitants of Cracow against the attacks and intrigues of that anarchical party, we have, together with His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, taken into serious consideration the future fate of Cracow.

“ With that view deliberations have been entered into with the special plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, the result of which has been the conclusion of a convention, signed at Vienna, on the 6th of November of the present year, and in virtue of which the three protecting Powers of the city of Cracow revoke and suppress the treaties of the 3rd of May, 1815. That city and its territory consequently return under our sceptre, as they belonged, previous to the peace of Vienna, of the 14th of October, 1809, to our late father and our ancestors. We have, for that reason, taken possession of the city and its territory. We annex them for ever to our Crown, and declare them to form an inseparable portion of our empire, with which we incorporate them.

“ We charge Count Maurice de Deyme, our Chamberlain, Councillor of Regency, and Governor of Prague, in the capacity of Aulic Commissioner, to take possession thereof; and we earnestly invite all the inhabitants of the city of Cracow and its former territory, in their own interests, to obey the said Aulic Commissioner appointed by us, as also the authorities whom we confirm and re-establish in their

posts. We recommend them, moreover, punctually to conform to the ordinances enacted or to be enacted.

“ On the other hand, we promise them the maintenance and protection of our holy religion, impartial justice, an equal assessment of taxes, and a full and entire guarantee of public security—to those who shall render themselves worthy of our grace by submitting immediately to the present measure, which will prove beneficial to them, and by their loyalty and devotedness to our family. They will ever find us a mild Prince and a gracious Emperor, and we will exert ourselves strenuously to procure to them the blessings which their annexation to a great and mighty monarchy is calculated to confer on the inhabitants of Cracow.

“ Given in our Imperial Palace, at Vienna, on the 11th November, 1846, in the twelfth year of our reign.

“ FERDINAND.”

This edict was countersigned by three of the great officers of State.

On the 16th of November Cracow was taken possession of by the Austrian General Count Castiglione, as military governor, while at the same time the civil Government was placed in the hands of Count Maurice de Deyme. As it is important that the reasons alleged by the three great Powers, to justify this violation of the treaty of Vienna, should be fully known, we subjoin a document signed by Count Castiglione, and publicly read in the Palace of the Senate in the presence of all the authorities, when he formally assumed the government of the city.

“ Inasmuch as the conspiracy which, in the month of February, 1846, produced the events which

occurred in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in Cracow and in Galicia, was a plan long prepared, with the assistance of numerous accomplices in the country; inasmuch as this criminal faction took arms at the appointed time, commenced hostilities and published proclamations which excited the people to a general revolt; inasmuch as Cracow became the seat of a central faction, which assumed the name of Revolutionary Government; inasmuch as all those circumstances have placed the city of Cracow in a miserable state of war, which would have authorized the three Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia to use all the rights conferred by war; inasmuch as, for that reason alone, the three Courts might dispose of a territory which had assumed a hostile attitude towards them; but inasmuch as the intention of the three Powers is not to submit the city of Cracow to the law of the strongest, inasmuch as where there is so great an inequality of force that law could not be applied; inasmuch as it is not intended to commit any act of vengeance against that city or to punish it, but that the high protecting Powers wish only to re-establish order and peace in the territory of Cracow, and have no other object than to protect the inhabitants against events which have so much disturbed their tranquillity; inasmuch as by a treaty concluded between the three Courts, on the 3rd of May, 1815, the city of Cracow, with its territory, was declared a free, independent, and strictly neutral city, and placed under the three high contracting parties; and that the three Courts have wished to carry into execution, by this convention, the articles relating to Cracow in

the different treaties of the 3rd of May, 1815, of which one was concluded between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Russia, and the other of the same date, between the Emperor of Russia and His Majesty the King of Prussia; but inasmuch as the existence of the free city of Cracow, far from responding to their intentions, has been a source of disturbance, which during twenty years has not only menaced the peace and the prosperity of that free city, and the safety of the adjoining country, but likewise tends to overthrow the order of things established by the treaties of 1815; inasmuch as numerous facts of this nature, which are too generally known to render it necessary to examine them, have entirely changed in its essence the mode of existence of the city of Cracow, and that by proceedings contrary to treaties Cracow has several times disengaged itself from the duties imposed on it by strict neutrality, that those proceedings have several times induced the armed intervention of the three Powers, and that all the changes effected in its constitution to give more force to its government have not prevented a repetition of those deplorable facts; inasmuch as even the forbearance manifested by the friendly ordinances of the three Governments, in place of attaining the object, have served but to fortify the irreconcilable enemies of order existing in their plans, and that the free city of Cracow is become the focus of a new and vast conspiracy of which the ramifications embraced all the ancient Polish provinces; inasmuch as to this culpable and disloyal enterprise was joined an armed attack,

and that Cracow formed a centre whence the spirit of revolt endeavoured to undermine the basis of the internal tranquillity of the neighbouring states; inasmuch as that subsequently Cracow was evidently too feeble to resist the continual intrigues of the Polish emigrants who hold that city in moral slavery, so that it offers to the Powers no further guarantee against the return of the attempts at revolution frequently renewed; but inasmuch as enterprises of this nature are an evident violation of the treaty of the 3rd of May, 1815, as well as of the 2nd article of the constitutional statutes, framed for the free city of Cracow, the 30th of May, 1833; inasmuch as the conventions above mentioned, relating to Cracow, between the three Powers, have only been repeated in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th articles of the general Act of the Congress of Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815, in order that this Act should embrace the different results of the arrangements concluded during the private negotiations between the Cabinets; inasmuch as that, consequently, if the three Governments at present

change with respect to Cracow, an order of things upon which they voluntarily agreed in the year 1815, they merely exercise an undoubted right; inasmuch as in consequence of all that precedes, and having taken into serious consideration the security of their States, so frequently menaced by the free city of Cracow, the three Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia have agreed on the following resolutions:—1. The three above stated Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, revoking the articles of the treaties relating to the city of Cracow concluded, the one between His Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, and the other between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and signed the 3rd of May, 1815, in the same manner the additional treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the same day, is revoked and suppressed. 2. The city of Cracow and its territory are, in consequence, restored to Austria, and reunited to the Austrian monarchy, to be held in possession by his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, as before the year 1809."

CHAPTER XII.

UNITED STATES.—*Discussion in the Senate on the different Propositions brought forward on the Oregon Question—Speeches of Messrs. Hannegan, Colquitt, and Dix—Effect of the Queen's Speech upon the Debates in Congress—Speeches of Messrs. Dayton, Allan, and Cass—Joint Resolution moved by Mr. Colquitt—Speeches of Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden—Resolutions passed by the House of Representatives for putting an end to the Joint Occupation of Oregon—Substituted Resolution moved in the Senate by Mr. Johnson and adopted—Special Message by the President to the Senate—Speeches of Mr. Heywood, Mr. Hannegan, and Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, on the Oregon Question—Resolution moved in the Senate by Mr. Clayton—Speeches of Mr. Webster, General Cass, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Hannegan—Resolution passed by the Senate relative to the Notice to be given by the President—Amendments carried in the House of Representatives—Conference between Committees of the two Houses—Resolution finally agreed to and adopted by Congress—Ratified by the President—Bill providing for Occupation of Oregon Territory—Message from the President relative to Differences with Mexico—Proclamation of War against Mexico—Amicable Compromise on the Oregon Question offered by Lord Aberdeen—Accepted by the Senate and President—Articles of the Oregon Treaty—New Tariff Bill—Appointment of Mr. Bancroft as Minister to Great Britain.*

WE were correct in our confident anticipation that, however serious might be the difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment of our differences with the American Government, on the subject of the Oregon Territory, they would not involve the two countries in the calamity of war. This year has witnessed the peaceful triumph of diplomacy; and the dark cloud which hung over our relations with the United States has been entirely removed by a

judicious compromise of the question at issue—promptly offered by the English Government on the first practicable opportunity, and as readily accepted by the Senate and President of the United States. In consequence of the happy termination of the dispute, the discussions which took place on the subject in the American Congress have lost much of their interest; but as the Oregon question was the absorbing topic of debate during the greater part of the

Session, and it is right that the views and sentiments of the leading statesmen in the United States, upon a subject which seemed so likely to bring their country into hostile collision with Great Britain, should be known and understood here, we propose to give an account of some of the more important propositions that were brought forward, and an outline of some of the principal speeches which were delivered in Congress with reference to it.

In our last volume we mentioned the variety of resolutions which were submitted to the House of Representatives on the question of Oregon. In the Senate, also, many were proposed of a similar character, and we shall briefly allude to the discussion which took place there in February.

Mr. Hannegan considered that it was right to elect from among the different propositions before the Senate, upon this subject, those to which he would address himself, and accordingly had chosen to speak to a series of resolutions introduced by himself, which had been met by counter resolves from the senator from South Carolina. Mr. Hannegan then stated the substance of his own propositions, and read those of Mr. Calhoun. It would be observed, he said, that the senator from South Carolina constantly used the word "claims," while he (Mr. Hannegan) as uniformly spoke of "title." England put forth claims to Oregon, but she set up no title, and she had never succeeded in showing any title to one single foot of soil in Oregon. They, on the other hand, had made out as clear a title as ever was made out to soil and freehold by any nation on earth, or as could be made out by any member of the

Senate to the plantation whereon he had his dwelling. In corroboration of these views, he went fully into the question of title. He had been accused of assailing the President; but who, he asked (after reading a portion of the Message), more nearly supported the President—the senator from South Carolina, who went for all Mr. Polk had done which was in the grave, or he (Mr. Hannegan) who went for all he had done which still lived? Mr. Hannegan proceeded at much length to dilate upon the value of the Oregon Territory, and the high and solemn duty this country owed to itself and posterity to preserve the entire region; and he insisted that it must and would be secured; that those who opposed the efforts to that end, were engaged in the labour of Sisyphus.

Mr. Colquitt then addressed the Senate. He had no knowledge, he said, of the President's views in reference to this subject beyond what had been laid before the public; but he approved of all which had been done, and meant to sustain the President, relying upon his wisdom, integrity, and firmness. He was unwilling, however, that the adversaries of the President should assert, or his friends insinuate, that Mr. Polk was secretly endeavouring to provoke war, when all his public communications breathed peace. He was unwilling that the President should be committed to a particular line of conduct by those who professed to be his mouthpieces and to be in his especial confidence. He had not been wafted to his present high position upon the sighs and tears of widows and orphans, that necessity required him to finish his career amidst

blood and carnage. With him (Mr. Colquitt) the question was not whether the territory in question was of more or less value, but was our title to it of that character which would make a surrender of any portion of it, in the way of compromise, disgraceful? He contended that it was not. When the President spoke of the title as clear and indisputable, he meant no more than to express a strong conviction of its validity, and such was his own opinion; but there were conflicting claims, and notwithstanding the studied effort to make the people believe that there was no possible dispute of our right up to and beyond the 54th degree, and that they were the only patriots who went for "every inch" of Oregon, he was disposed to consider these conflicting claims, and bring them to the knowledge of the people. Mr. Colquitt then went into a detailed examination of title, and concluded that there were such conflicting claims as made negotiation and compromise just and politic. He alluded to the swagger of some who were anxious for a fight, as being as disgusting as the same disposition manifested in schoolboys. As a man, a Christian, and a statesman, he could join in no such game as this. He was for giving the notice, and liked the preamble of the senator from Kentucky, but not altogether the form of his resolution. He would, if no one anticipated him, make an additional resolution, at the proper time, in favour of negotiation and a speedy settlement of the controversy.

Mr. Dix said that he differed *in toto* from both the senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) and the senator from Delaware (Mr. J. M. Clayton), who first spoke on this subject.

Each of them declined to discuss the matter of title, the former because it was too late, and the latter because it was not yet time. In his view it was the very point which most merited attention, and upon which, both at home and abroad, the grossest misapprehensions prevailed. He designed to examine it, and should avoid, as far as possible, addressing a single word to passion or prejudice. Mr. Dix then entered upon a minute historical investigation, which showed much industry and research. After disposing of the question of title, he said that he should vote for the notice, and also for a Bill to extend our jurisdiction, but excepting British subjects from the same, and providing for their surrender by our courts to the nearest British authority. These were measures which he thought Great Britain could not reasonably object to, for she had led the way in carrying her laws there, in violation, as he thought, of the convention. As to war, he did not apprehend it, and thought, on the contrary, that the good sense of the citizens of both countries would revolt at the idea of a contest from which neither could derive any good. If, however, from events not now foreseen, a war should come, he hoped they would not be guilty of the gross folly of underrating the strength of our adversary. He trusted and believed that the whole difference would be amicably adjusted.

Mr. Benton next addressed the Senate. He began by paying a merited compliment to Mr. Dix for his luminous exposition of the title which, he said, had he himself designed to discuss it, would have been sufficient to deter him, as it left nothing to be added. He concurred with the President in all

his actions upon this subject, and from a careful consideration of it, he was satisfied that Great Britain had no right to complain. In respect to the offer of the President to compromise, it had his cordial concurrence, and he believed that it had had a good effect both at home and abroad. It had served to quiet the feelings of Great Britain on the score of the inaugural address, and at home it had a good effect by showing our people that the Government were prepared to make great sacrifices to preserve peace; we are now united, happen what may. He concurred also in the rejection of arbitration. Small matters might be thus settled, but not a question of territory, embracing rivers and harbours, and domain enough for a kingdom. He concurred fully with the President, both in what he had offered and what he had refused. The fatal error they had committed was in the convention, by which they let the British in there, and this convention he had opposed almost "solitary and alone." When they were restored to their rights there, after the war, it was admitted by Lord Castlereagh (and the admission should not be forgotten there or in Great Britain) that they were the party who had a right to possession while the title was discussed. British law came in with the convention, and ought to go out with it; for it was, as the senator from New York (Mr. Dix) said, a great abuse. For thirty years they had negotiated, and made no advance, but they had now reached a point where we must act—act for the preservation of peace. The Governments of the two countries must separate their people. Even the patriarchs

could not live thus, and they owed it to humanity to move speedily in the matter. The notice was not only a peaceful measure, but the first step in an indispensable series of measures for preserving peace. The present he regarded as a most auspicious period for settling the matter. The two Governments were at peace, and good understanding prevailed between them. No collision had yet occurred between the parties in possession, no blood had been shed, no point of honour was involved, and nothing had been done to arouse angry feeling. He should vote for the notice as an amicable measure, for such he regarded it, but come what might come, he should vote for it.

When the Royal Speech, delivered at the opening of the British Parliament, arrived in America, its allusion to the question at issue between the two countries became immediately the subject of criticism in Congress. On the 25th of February, in the Senate, Mr. Dayton moved that the further discussion of the subject be postponed for a fortnight. He did not think that any good could come from a discussion at this time. The character of the late intelligence had impressed him as very amicable, and it was proper to meet it in the same spirit. They could not, in a better manner, meet that amicable disposition than by showing that they were in no hot haste.

Mr. Allan said: In regard to the pacific news of which we had heard so much men might well differ in opinion. He had seen nothing in the language of Ministers or in that of the press, which afforded any evidence of a change in the designs of England. The

British Cabinet were too sagacious to disclose their designs in advance; and if we were to gather any thing from their declarations, it would be the very reverse of what they professed. But the British Government had had the President's Message before them for two months, and they knew what measures were proposed by us. There was no propriety in their taking counsel from the movements of Great Britain; and if they now postponed the subject, it would show that they lacked nerve and heart for the work they had undertaken. This subject had now become connected with another of greater importance, their political relations with other countries. He alluded to the project of a monarchical government, under European guarantee, for Mexico.

Mr. Dayton.—The senator from Ohio may be right. The sentiments of the British Ministers and press might not be a fair exponent of the designs of the British Government. If so, he wished that a little of the same discretion could be manifested here. He did not propose a postponement with a view to shrink from the question, but with a view to more deliberate action. The Senate was not now prepared to act, and the discussion had become stale.

Mr. Cass made some remarks with a view to justify his former inferences as to the position of the British Government on this question. Nothing in the Queen's Speech or in Parliament showed any pacific intention towards the United States, but the reverse. He was astonished at the assertion that the news from Great Britain was pacific.

Mr. Berrien was disposed to support the motion; but he agreed that

their right to give the notice was indisputable.

Mr. Dayton afterwards withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. Colquitt then brought forward a motion, or "joint resolution" as it was called, the object of which was to express the sense of the Senate, that the Oregon question was a fit subject for negotiation and compromise. The following were the resolutions proposed by him:—

"That notice be given, in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th of October, 1818, and continued by the convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present Session of Congress, unless the President, in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to a later period.

"And be it further resolved, that it is earnestly desired that the long standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon territory be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquillize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations between the two countries."

This gave rise to a debate, in the course of which Mr. Webster, after alluding to the importance of an expression of opinion on this subject, by the Senate, in reference to the interests of the business community, which were suffering by the state of suspense, inquired whether the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) had determined to accept the proposition of the senator from Georgia (Mr. Colquitt).

Mr. Crittenden had determined, he said, to accept the point alone; and he would accept the latter with some qualification. Mr. Crittenden

went on to say, that whatever might be the occasional popular effervescence in that country, or the fervour of debates there, he trusted that it would be found that the Senate would come to a wise and temperate conclusion on this subject. There was a great desire that action should take place to-day, in order that the result might be transmitted by the steamer, but he did not see its importance.

Mr. Webster then said that he did not differ a hair's breadth in opinion from the honourable senator from Kentucky as to the propriety of the course that he proposed. He went on to say that the exercise of the treaty right to give the notice was no just cause of offence, but the circumstances attending it were to be considered. The House accompanied the naked notice with a proposition qualifying it. Some such proposition had been offered here. It seemed to be the sense of the Senate that some qualification ought to be adopted. It was now desirable that we should know the opinion of the Executive Government as to the effect and use of this notice. The President did not expect war; but how did he propose to escape it? The question must be settled, and, if so, by negotiation. But what was to be the basis of the negotiation? What were to be the terms? All that we heard from the Government was, that they claimed the whole of Oregon or none. He could not understand the position of the Government. It would not treat for any thing less than the whole of Oregon, but propose negotiation. Did they expect by negotiation to persuade Great Britain to give us the whole of Oregon? He wished success to

the project. There seemed to be a gross inconsistency in the positions of the Government. If they did not intend to compromise, the result often predicted by the senator from Michigan must happen. Mr. Webster, in the course of his remarks, said that a majority of the Senate would vote for the two propositions of Mr. Colquitt.

The result of the long protracted debates in the House of Representatives was, that it passed in February, by a majority of 163 to 54, the following resolutions for putting an end to the joint occupation of Oregon.

"1. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory of the north-west coast of America west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated in twelve months after giving said notice.

"2. And be it further resolved, that nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory."

This resolution was sent up to the Senate, where it gave rise to another long discussion, which lasted until the 13th of April. In the course of it, Mr. Revendy Johnson moved the following resolution as a modification of that transmitted from the House of Representatives:—

“Whereas, by the convention concluded the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be ‘free and open’ to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of the said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

“And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

“With a view, therefore, that the steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode

prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of their differences and disputes in respect to the said territory:

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827.”

This resolution was, after a sharp debate, adopted by the Senate; the votes being:—Yeas, 40; Noes, 14; and it was then sent back to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the 24th of March, a special message was sent by the President to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body addressed to him, and inquiring whether the foreign relations of the United States required at that time an increase of naval or military force. The President stated in his message, that in his opinion a wise precaution demanded such increase, and he thus expressed himself on the Oregon question:—

“A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

"It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture, these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part at least, with the view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced in the Speech from the Throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the Ministers of the Crown in both Houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the additional charge upon the Treasury in making the necessary preparations will not be lost, while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honour.

"I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual Message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be re-

garded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory."

The Message then adverted to the unsettled state of the relations with Mexico as follows:—

"Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the Government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has procrastinated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The Minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our south-western frontier."

On the 4th of March, the order of the day in the Senate being the consideration of the various amendments proposed in reference to the abrogation of the convention with Great Britain, establishing the joint occupation of the Oregon territory,

Mr. Heywood made a long and vigorous speech, which excited much attention at the time, and of which we give an outline as a specimen of the peculiar nature of transatlantic oratory:—he said he should discuss the subject in the love of man and in the fear of God. He denounced that spirit which had sought to take the sub-

ject of our foreign relations from the authority of the Executive department—that spirit of faction which would break down great men and great measures for the elevation of very little men into great offices. He justified the patriotic motives of the President in the policy he had pursued. He disapproved of the reproduction in this debate of a certain old speech of Colonel Benton, which had been abridged, but not improved. He strongly denounced the practice, which had become so notorious, of decrying and carping against the treaty of Washington, for the settlement of the north-east boundary, and wondered why some one of the thirty-nine senators voting for that treaty had not refuted the factious clamours by which they had been assailed. He did not (to use a familiar term) like this singing of old psalms over dead horses; that in this treaty we had been overreached, and cheated, and the country dishonoured. No, the President, in adopting that treaty resolved all hazards of this sort into the sense of moderation, and prudence, and national justice, that forms the higher character of this Senate. Mr. Heywood denounced the clamorous spirit of discord which had characterized the discussions in Congress upon this subject—which would urge the President to issue his mandate of defiance against all the nations of the earth. The great and patriotic question which now presented itself was, what shall we do for the country, and what is our position? On the 12th of August, 1845, the President stood on the line of 49° ; he offered it; it was refused. The British Government had offered arbitration, and that had been refused by the Executive; and if this were

with a view of shutting off all compromise, the Executive had, indeed, incurred a fearful responsibility. But the line of 49° was not now inadmissible. Mr. Heywood challenged any senator to show that $54^{\circ} 40'$ was mentioned in the President's Message. No, Sir, if the line of 49° is proposed to him, he is bound to accept it; a different policy would provoke certain differences, a national dishonour and irremediable war. The door of negotiations was still open. Mr. Heywood had said so at the opening of the Session; he said so now. He was prepared for a compromise at 49° without disputing about inches. He was prepared, then, to go for the notice with a view to the facilitating a pacific adjustment. He wanted no *finesse* in this matter; he believed there would be none; that there was none on the part of the Administration. Our title, however “clear and unquestionable,” was not unquestioned. It had been in dispute for forty years. Forty years ago, we had offered that line as the boundary westward, as it was eastward to the Rocky Mountain. The convention of 1818 had been approved by a vote of 38 to 1, and yet in the opinion of gentlemen all but the one man were traitors to their country. This was the necessary conclusion from their opinions of the treaty. The convention with Russia was held with an especial design to negotiate Great Britain to the concession of the 49th degree; and in the very treaty with Russia, setting the northern boundary of the territory at $54^{\circ} 40'$, which under the Spanish claims should have been at the 61st degree, our ancestors had sanctioned a dismemberment of the union; we had been

bullied, so to speak, by Russia, out of our national rights. And yet that treaty passed by a vote of 41 to 1. (Voices :—"Who was he? Who was that one, pray?") Mr. De Wolf. He was from Rhode Island, and was therefore, perhaps, in favour of large states. In 1826 our Minister at London renewed the efforts of our Government for a settlement upon the line of 49—he almost implored that settlement. Had he threatened, he might, for all we know, have had better success. The treaty of 1818 was adopted by the Senate by a full, a very full two-thirds, notwithstanding the opposition and the prophecies of the senator from Missouri (Colonel Benton), and under that convention we have been living ever since. When was the discovery made that all these proceedings, so often renewed by our predecessors, involved a surrender of the national soil, of the national honour, and the rights of the people? Where was the warning voice against Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams? Are all these lofty precedents to be overruled by the dictation of the Baltimore Convention? and are we to assume that the Government is now released from its policy and concessions of forty years? The President was right in his offer of 49°. He felt that his official character was of greater moment than the declarations of James K. Polk. The President and James K. Polk were two different personages. And if the President was right in offering the line 49°, he was right in holding himself in readiness to meet that offer. The President was not released by the pitiful appeal to the Baltimore Convention. He took occasion to say, that "if the Administration, as assumed, after

all that has transpired to a contrary conclusion, be inexorably fixed at 54° 40', then, God knows, I'll turn away from it." Mr. Heywood then said, in opposition to the Radicals, that if truth was logic—if there was faith in public servants, and meaning in the English language, he should demonstrate that the Administration was open to all compromise on the Oregon question. If there was an Englishman there, if you were an Englishman (looking to a senator), and it was proposed to kick you out of a territory (north of 49°), which you had occupied exclusively for forty years—would you not fight, Sir? It was useless to talk about it. President Tyler had negotiated for the line of 49°; and there had been no complaint. Mr. Heywood afterwards adverted to the Baltimore Convention, where, in fact, two conventions were held.

Mr. Johnson.—Three, if you please.

Mr. Heywood.—Yes, the "Tyler Convention" was the third. As to the charge of "Punic faith" against the south, which it was stated had been bound by the Baltimore Convention, he repudiated that charge. He should be glad to know if the President himself knew the terms of the Baltimore Convention when he accepted the nomination? He had not known the terms, for he had only time to respond to the nomination. He was merely asked, "Will you accept the nomination?" and he answered as quick as the magnetic telegraph, "I will, to be sure; and I wish you may elect me." Much declamation had been used, much discussion in distrusting political opponents—some saying it was a western question—others damning

the British—some saying it was an American question, others turning it into a question of party politics and President-making among the people. Mr. Heywood deprecated the idea of allowing the people to have a share in the treaty-making power, which was reserved by the constitution exclusively for the Executive department of the Government. This was southern democracy; and if it were “Punic faith,” they might make the most of it. He denied that the people, organized by factions and instructed by demagogues, had a right to instruct the Senate in the discharge of its public duties. If this was democracy—as was held by some to be—it was that democracy that grows at the root, like the potato, and not at the blossom; it was going backward. If it were, however, to be viewed as a national question, he, in common with the Senate, would be found by the side of his country. But according to the terms of the Baltimore Convention—they went by the terms of the Convention for the “reannexation of Texas,” and for the “reoccupation of Oregon.” The 49th parallel was the highest degree to which any American foot ever went in Oregon. The south would go for that; and if that was “Punic faith” in going for the “reoccupation of Oregon,” let them make the most of it. He was in favour of the simple notice, but would not vote in favour of the resolution of the House. He also objected to the propositions contained in the resolutions of some senators in the Chamber, and had a particular objection to the word “forthwith,” which accompanied the resolutions from the committee on foreign relations. He was willing to give the President

legislative aid if he required it; but if not, and he preferred to manage it himself, he would allow him to do so, for he had a right to do so if he pleased, under the clauses of the constitution. Mr. Heywood, after expounding his objections to the amendment of Mr. Colquitt, recommending negotiations and a compromise, advocated the adoption of the House resolutions as covering an all-sufficient ground. He wished no interference or advice with the duties of the Executive, until the case should imperatively demand it. He then extended his thanks to the Senate for their indulgence; and said that if he had, perhaps, wearied the Senate, his heart felt lighter and his conscience easy. He deprecated the consequences which would result from a rash or precipitate, or unwise, or irregular action in any shape, and expressed his faith in the controlling supervision of Providence.

Mr. Hannegan afterwards favoured the Senate with the following tirade:—

“If the President did desert the 54° 40' standard, he would become a traitor to his faith, and would meet with an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the resurrection-trumpet would not wake him! If the President was in the position in which the senator from North Carolina had placed him, then had he spoken the words of falsehood with the tongue of a serpent.”

In the course of the same discussion Mr. Calhoun made a powerful speech of which the tone was most pacific. He began by an examination of the expediency of the notice. From the recommendations of the President, it was thought, at the beginning of the

Session, that the notice would lead to a series of measures resulting in war. Since that time the phase of affairs had materially changed. There was no more an idea entertained now of war than that our title was "clear and unquestionable" to the whole territory of Oregon. He opposed, notwithstanding, the unequivocal notice. He was opposed also to the equivocal resolutions of the House; and, if he should advocate the notice in any shape, it would be in the form of the senator from Georgia, (Mr. Colquitt,) embracing a recommendation for the settlement of the controversy by "compromise." There were two alternatives of settlement—war, or a "compromise." In every point of view the latter was the preferable mode. War would involve us in an inextricable national debt, lead to the establishment of a rotten paper system, concentrate all the powers of the State into a Federal Government, and terminate in a central military despotism. Peace would give momentum to the great work of progress; it would extend our commerce; it would increase our internal wealth; it would erect our roads and canals; it would relieve the States; it would extend our borders; it would preserve us Oregon; it would establish a beneficial fraternity of interest between the two great nations upon whose exertions the civilization of the world mainly depends—the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Calhoun regretted the impatience of the senators of the west; but he felt assured that they themselves were, perhaps, beginning to think that our title to the whole territory was not so clear and unquestionable as they had at first imagined, and war was not the

pastime of an hour. He earnestly desired a speedy adjustment by compromise; because, among other measures, the settlement of our controversy with Mexico depended upon the adjustment or non-adjustment of the conflicting claims to Oregon between us and Great Britain. In the event of war upon this question, Mexico would at once act upon the offensive; and by Mexico on the south, under the discipline of British officers, and by British steamers along the seaboard, the Canadians on the north, a British fleet upon the lakes, and the Indians on the west, we should be enfladed on every side.

On the 30th of March during a debate on the following resolution moved in the Senate by Mr. Clayton:—

"Resolved,—That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain since the last document transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest." Mr. Webster rose and said, there could be no doubt that letters had been received from Mr. M'Lane; but as the chairman for the committee for foreign relations had opposed the resolution, he presumed that Government found it inconvenient to communicate those letters to the Senate at the present moment. A great mistake had been committed in calling on Congress to authorize notice to England of the discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation, until negotiation had been exhausted.

Negotiation should have been tried first; and when that had failed, and finally failed, then and not till then should Congress have been called upon. Great embarrassment had arisen from the extreme pretensions and opinions put forward by the President in his inaugural Address, and in his Message of last December. But for these, notice would have been harmless, and perhaps would have been authorized by both Houses without much opposition, and received by England without dissatisfaction. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President's repeated declarations that he held our title to the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable," alarmed the country. Congress was not prepared, and he did not think the country was prepared to make the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. Did the President mean to adhere to that, even to the extremity of war? If so, he should have known that, after what has happened in years past, the country was not likely to sustain him. Did he mean to say this, and afterwards recede from it? If so, why say it at all? When the President declared that, in his judgment, their title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," did he mean to express an official or a mere personal opinion? If the latter, it certainly had no place in an official communication. If the former—if he intended a solemn official opinion, upon which he was resolved to act officially—then it is a very grave question how far he is justified, without new lights, or any change of circumstances, to place the claims of this country in this re-

spect on other grounds than those which they had stood on under his predecessors, and with the concurrence of all branches of the Government for so many years; for it is not to be doubted that the United States Government has admitted, through a long series of years, that England has rights in the north-western parts of this Continent, which are entitled to be respected.

"One who has observed attentively what has transpired here and in England within the last three months must, I think, perceive that public opinion in both countries is coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled, and is not very diverse, in the one country and the other, as to the general basis of such settlement. That basis is the offer made by the United States to England in 1826. It appears to me that there is a concurrence of arguments, of considerations, in favour of regarding the 49th parallel as the line of demarcation, which both countries might well respect. It has for many years been the extent of our claim. We have claimed up to 49 degrees, and nothing beyond it. We have offered to yield everything north of it. It is the boundary between the two countries on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been since the purchase of Louisiana from France.

"The Government of the United States has never offered any line south of 49 degrees, (with the navigation of the Columbia,) and it never will. It behoves all concerned to regard this as a settled point. As to the navigation of the Columbia, permanently or for a term of years, that is all matter for just, reasonable, and friendly negotiation. But the 49th parallel must be regarded as the general

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line of boundary, and not to be departed from for any line further south. As to all straits, and sounds, and islands, in the neighbouring sea, all these are fair subjects for treaty stipulation. If the general basis be agreed to, all the rest, it may be presumed, may be accomplished by the exercise of a spirit of fairness and amity.

And now, Mr. President, if this be so, why should this settlement be longer delayed? Why should either Government hold back longer from doing that which both, I think, can see must be done, if they would avoid a rupture?"

Next day General Cass addressed the Senate in a speech of great length. He began by defending himself, and those who thought with him, from the charges of ultra policy and intemperate zeal in this Oregon matter. He quoted from a speech of Lord Brougham, in which abusive allusions to him (Mr. Cass) were made; and expressed his belief that on the score of decorum the debate in the Senate would compare favourably with that in the British Parliament. In alluding to the wide difference between the President's friends in their construction of his Message, he said "*Non nos componere tantas lites;*" but he thought that no one could have read the Message without feeling, what he did at the time he introduced his resolutions, that the foreign affairs of the country, as regarded this subject, were in a critical juncture. With regard to the parallel of 49 degrees as the boundary of our claim, he believed that it had only been fixed upon from an erroneous impression that it was settled by the treaty of Utrecht. Not believing himself that it was thus settled, he intended

to place himself among those who marched up to the Russian boundary. Mr. Cass then took a cursory review of many of the speeches that had been made, and devoted especial attention to that of Mr. Calhoun. He upbraided the senator from South Carolina for having said, and said in the Senate, that a war with England would require from us 200,000 men, every dollar we could raise, and that it would last for ten years. If, said Mr. Cass, we could not drive England out of her colonial possessions on this continent in one quarter of the time named, we should be unworthy of our name and birth-right, and, having done this, the rest of the contest would be little else than predatory excursions upon the sea. But it was said that two great nations, in this enlightened age, could not go to war: What were two great nations now doing in La Plata? What was France doing in Africa, and England in India? Human nature was much the same now that it was when we had our two wars—we were not so much better than our fathers as some seem to think—the time had not come when the Lion and the Eagle could lie down together. He referred to a distinguished and venerable man of a past generation, as having waked up from a political slumber of a quarter of a century, to oppose a war, and believed that the same individual (Mr. Gallatin) had tried to damp the zeal of his country in the last war.

On the following day Mr. Benton, one of the committee on military affairs, spoke, taking the more moderate side of the question. He said, the senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) had promised yesterday that he would be governed by the fact of the establish-

ment, or non-establishment, of the line of 49 degrees by the treaty of Utrecht. If it could be proved that this line had been adopted, he promised to abandon his present position. Mr. Benton said he was desirous of fixing this point, and feared that the character of the Senate for sense and intelligence would be cheapened in the eyes of the world by leaving it longer in doubt. In the very first despatch to our Minister at London, after the acquisition of Louisiana, Mr. Madison being then Secretary of State to Mr. Jefferson, it was assumed as certain that the line of 49 degrees was the established boundary, but, ignorant of the particulars, our Minister was directed to examine what had been done by the commissioners appointed to run this line. (Here Mr. Benton read numerous extracts from a volume of the State Papers, all bearing upon this point, and showing that the 49th parallel was the line of the treaty referred to, and that Mr. Jefferson had earnestly pressed its final adoption, thinking it a great object to secure this boundary as against Great Britain.) He claimed now that the senator from Michigan should redeem his pledge by reversing his opinion. This pledge had been given in a speech made after three months' deliberation, well studied, and almost committed to heart—a speech on the darling side of the question, and well mixed with other topics calculated to inflame the country. This, then, was the condition into which he had brought himself—Ulysses was caught in his toils. The Agamemnon himself was a prisoner upon the 49th parallel, and (looking on each side at Messrs. Allen and Hannegan) the Ajaxes and Achilles, great

and small, must share his fate. His great speech now disappears, and with it he and they. There is no longer occasion for warlike preparations. The inaction of the committee upon the 30,000,000 dollars of military estimates is now proved to have been, if not masterly, at least lucky. War was no longer inevitable, but clearly evitable—peace, peace, is now inevitable—there is no way to avoid it. In conclusion, Mr. Benton said he was an adherent of this Administration, and, as soon as he knew the position of the President, meant to sustain him, if in his conscience and judgment he could; but he would neither put himself before him, nor attempt to lead him.

Mr. Hannegan then rose and delivered a short but severe philippic against Mr. Benton. He (Mr. Hannegan) would not have spoken at all but for the unkind allusion to himself. For thirty years he had looked up to the senator from Missouri, and from him he had learnt his principles about Oregon—he learnt them from the speech of that senator upon the Ashburton treaty, in which he denounced, with a bitterness not yet assuaged, the negotiator and all who voted for it. The senator from Missouri was the Gamaliel at whose feet he had sat to be taught, but he could not unlearn him. In this contest, said Mr. Hannegan, I am not even Ajax, but an humble, private soldier; and far rather would I be such than one (looking towards Mr. Benton) who holds himself so high that he hardly deigns to observe those beneath him—who carries himself so loftily that the very earth he treads seems to him too mean for his footstep, and one who is so greedy for fame that he

seems determined either to rule or ruin, and is indifferent which. Self-complacent as the senator from Missouri is, and confident as he is that he holds the Agamemnon of our little band a prisoner upon the 49th parallel, I, too, declare with the senator from Michigan, that if this boundary can be proved by the Treaty of Utrecht, I will abide by it—nay, more—I will give up all of Oregon. Sir, the Treaty of Utrecht established nothing west of the Rocky Mountains. France and England could not conclude what Spain was a party to. I congratulate my friend from South Carolina that he has made a convert of the senator from Missouri to his “masterly inactivity;” it is a proud intellectual achievement. Let me remind the senator from Missouri, that Agamemnon and Ajax were not the only actors at the siege of Troy. Achilles and Hector were there, and our Achilles (here Mr. H. put his hand upon the vacant chair of Mr. Cass in front of him) may yet drag his Hector as a glorious trophy of victory.

On the following day General Cass explained. He remarked, that in the course of his life he had been twice captured, once while fighting against British pretensions in time of war, and a second time whilst struggling against British pretensions in a season of peace. On the first occasion he had been liberated by his country; and now he had come to set himself free. The senator from Missouri had charged him with having made a studied speech; he acknowledged that this was true, and hoped he should never so far forget what was due to himself and this Senate as to appear before it on a grave question like this without proper

preparation. He complained slightly of the general tone which pervaded the remarks of Mr. Benton, which was not what their past mutual relations justified. But the senator had erected a fortification for him (Mr. Cass), and then battered it down with his own cannon. He denied having made the remark imputed to him with regard to the treaty of Utrecht; he did not say that, if the line of 49 degrees was the established boundary of that treaty, he would adopt it; he had expressed doubts about the establishment of this line; but the true question was, did this line extend west of the Rocky Mountains? Here was the issue. By stopping at the Rocky Mountains, the senator from Missouri stops just where our difficulties commence. Mr. Cass said he felt very anxious to redeem himself from the error into which he was supposed to have fallen, and by which it was thought he was made a prisoner for life; and if he did not prove to the satisfaction of every senator, and every one who heard him, that his vindication was complete, he would be content to come down to the 49th parallel, and there stay,—an event which he should regard as the greatest calamity that could befall him. Mr. Cass then proceeded to reiterate much of his speech already made, and to comment upon it, and to justify his doubts about the establishment of the 49th parallel under the Utrecht treaty.

Early in April, the following resolution was passed by the Senate relative to the notice to be given to Great Britain for the termination of the joint convention respecting the Oregon territory—

“Resolved,—That by the convention concluded the 20th day of

October, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory; should, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be 'free and open' to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of the said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul the said convention, on giving notice of twelve months to the other contracting party;—that it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitively settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries; and, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Government of both countries may be the

more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to the said territory.

"And be it further resolved, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827."

When this resolution was sent down to the House of Representatives, two Amendments were moved and carried, the object of which was to render it of a less conciliatory nature, by omitting all allusion to "an amicable settlement of the dispute," and making it imperative on the President to give the notice. The resolution as amended by the Lower House corresponded with that of the Senate, as far as the words "in the mode prescribed in its second article," and then proceeded, "and that the attention of the Government may be the more earnestly directed to the importance of a speedy adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to the said territory.

"2. And be it further resolved, that the President of the United States be authorized and requested to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827."

The Senate refused to concur in the resolution thus amended, by a majority of 29 to 22, upon which a Committee of conference was appointed by each of the two Houses, consisting of three members of each:—Mr. Berryer, Mr. Hey-

wood, and Mr. Corwen, representing the Senate; and Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Hildyard, the House of Representatives.

The result was that they agreed to submit to their respective Houses the concluding part of the resolution in the following shape:—

“And whereas, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries—with a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for the speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes in relation to said territory:

“Resolved,—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized at his discretion to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the convention of the 6th of August, 1827.”

On the 23rd of April, this resolution was adopted in the Senate by a majority of 42 to 10; and in the House of Representatives on the same day, by a majority of 142 to 46. On the 27th, it was submitted to the President, and ratified by his signature. This

was a signal victory gained by the moderate party over their opponents, and led immediately, as will be seen, to a final and satisfactory settlement of the whole question.

On the 18th of April, a Bill providing for the occupation of the Oregon territory, passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 103 against 46. It was entitled “A Bill to Protect the Rights of American Settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the Joint Occupation of the same.” The first section enacted “That the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the territory of Iowa, and the laws of said territory, so far as the same may be applicable, as they now exist, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, and between the 40th and 43rd parallels of north latitude. Provided, that this act shall not be construed nor executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the treaty signed in London, October 20, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of August 6, 1827.”

On the 11th of May, the President transmitted to Congress a Message of great length, in which he entered fully into the history of the differences between the United States and Mexico; the result of which was a proclamation of war by him, on account of the “long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States, their persons and property.”

At the conclusion of the Message, the President said, "The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

"In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this Government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and in this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions or to make propositions of her own."

The formal proclamation of war was dated at Washington, the 13th of May, and was as follows:—

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act bearing date this day, that 'by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:'

"Now, therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto. And I do, moreover, exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as

they consult the best means under the blessing of Divine Providence of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for attaining a speedy, a just, and an honourable peace.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents."

When official intelligence of the resolution came to by the American Legislature on the subject of Oregon reached England, Lord Aberdeen thought that a favourable opportunity had arrived for effecting a compromise; and he lost no time in transmitting to the British Minister, at Washington, a proposition which he hoped would put an end to the difference between the two countries. The event justified his expectations; for the offer made by Lord Aberdeen was submitted by the American Government to the Senate, and approved of by them by a large majority. The President immediately accepted the terms, and the Oregon question ceased from that time to be a cause of quarrel. This happy termination of the dispute took place in June, and Lord Aberdeen's proposals were embodied in a treaty consisting of the following articles:—

"Art. I.—From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and those of

the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the 49th parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties.

"Art. II.—From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers; it being understood, that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open.

"In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood, that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

"Art. III.—In the future appropriation of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights

of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

"Art. IV.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

In the month of July, a new Tariff Bill gave rise to an animated debate in both Houses. The object of this Bill was to effect a considerable reduction in the import duties upon all articles, except such as may be classed under the head of luxuries. The following instances show the nature of the benefit conferred upon the importer.

	per cent.	
Bar or bolt iron reduced from	73 to	30
Nail or spike rods	99	30
Cut or wrought-iron spikes ...	168	30
Hoop-iron	116	30
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	52	30
Iron chains other than chain cables	101	30
Wrought for ships, locomotive, and steam-engines	81	30
Salt	76	20
Velvets, cotton	36	30
Carpeting, treble ingrain	73	30
— ingrain	36	30
Cloths of wool, broad cloths, cassimeres, coatings, and padding	40	30

	per cent.	
Cloths, low flannels, bockings, and baizes	38	30
Shirting, costing $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents. per yard	95	30
Cotton prints, or calicoes, cost- ing 12 cents. the running yard	50	25
Mousseline de laine—cotton, worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cents.	50	25
Glass — plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers	137	30
Cables and cordage, tarred ...	120	25
Unmanufactured hemp.....	39	30
Coal	69	30

In the Senate the measure was vehemently attacked by Mr. Webster, who is one of the most prominent advocates in America of a system of protection, and strongly opposed to a reduction of duties

upon such articles as may bring foreign produce into dangerous competition with American in their own markets, and was carried in that House by the majority of a single vote; the numbers being:—Ayes, 28; Noes, 27. In the House of Representatives it passed with less difficulty, and the numbers there were:—Ayes, 115; Noes, 93. The measure was finally adopted at the end of July, but was not to come into operation until the 1st of December. In September Mr. Bancroft, well known as the author of a history of the United States, was appointed American Minister to this country, in the place of Mr. Everett.

CHAPTER XIII.

UNITED STATES, *continued.*—*Message of the President to Congress—Topics embraced therein—History of the quarrel between the United States and Mexico—History of the Annexation of Texas to the States of the Union—Causes which led to the declaration of war against Mexico—Narrative of the successes of the American army—Question of letters of marque and reprisal issued by the Mexican Government—Spanish privateers to be treated as pirates—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—Proposed loan—New Tariff Bill—Question of Protection duties—Act for the “better organization of the Treasury”—Government of the Oregon territory—Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Report of the Postmaster General.* MEXICO.—*Revolution and overthrow of General Herrera—General Paredes becomes President of the Republic—Refusal of the Mexican Government to receive the American Minister—The latter demands his passport—War between Mexico and the United States—Santa Anna—General Taylor advances against Matamoras—Battles of Pala Alto, and Resaca de la Palma—Matamoras evacuated by the Mexican troops under General Arista—Blockade of the Mexican coast by the American fleet—Advance of the American forces into the interior—Appearance of Santa Anna in Mexico—Revolution and overthrow of General Paredes—Manifesto by Santa Anna—Capture of the city of Monterey by the American army under General Taylor—Surrender of Pampico.* THE BRAZILS.—*Opening of the Legislative Chambers, and Speech of the Emperor.* RIO DE LA PLATA.—*Despatch from M. Guizot detailing grounds for English and French interference in the war against Monte Video—Combined operations of English and French against General Rosas, and gallant action in forcing the passage of the river Parana in November 1845—Continuance of the siege of Monte Video.*

ON the 8th of December the President sent his annual Message to Congress. This document exceeded in length any which had been written by his predecessors, and they have hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the most prolix state-papers in the world. The present Message is, however, rather

more interesting than usual, as it gives a full account of the causes of quarrel between the American and Mexican Governments, and enters largely into a justification of the policy pursued by the United States on the question of the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union. We have selected the most

important passages, and such as we think are most likely to interest the attention of our readers:—

“Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,—

“In resuming your labours in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last Session no afflicting dispensation has visited our country, general good health has prevailed, abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman, and labour in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

“As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

“Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

“It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this Government, I have

anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign Power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favourable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honour from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign Powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart.

“The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honourable means were resorted to to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognised by civilized nations, commenced hostilities; and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the United States

resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our course.

"The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent Power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized notions.

"Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource, and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The Government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our Government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard.

"It was hoped that these outrages

would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other, after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of the 5th of April, 1831, was concluded between the two republics, but this hope soon proved to be vain."

The Message then goes into a long detail of the grievances committed by Mexico against the United States; and thus proceeds:—

"Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we have borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States, anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guarantee of a treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property, and the viola-

tion of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag, which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without offering them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every Government owes to its citizens; and the consequence has been, that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in hostile array and shedding the blood of our citizens.

“Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico — causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified resort of injured nations.

“The annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well-authenticated

facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819 the United States, by the Florida Treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824 Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican Republic was composed of a number of sovereign states, confederated together in a federal union similar to our own. Each of these states had its own Executive, Legislature, and judiciary, and for all, except federal purposes, was as independent of the general Government, and that of the other states, as is Pennsylvania or Virginia under our constitution. Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of these Mexican states. The state constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were “free and independent of the other Mexican united states, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever;” and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that “the sovereignty of the state resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it.” To the Government under this constitution, as well as to that under the federal consti-

tution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

“ Emigrants from foreign countries, including the United States, were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the Federal Government to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country, and become Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens, in the full faith that in their new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees similar to those which existed in the republic they had left. Under a Government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the Federal and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the government.

“ By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the several state constitutions were abolished, and the states themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Government. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico from the moment that Government had abolished her state constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

“ Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas at once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms.

In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their ‘ political connection with the Mexican nation has for ever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign, and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations.’ They also adopted for their government a liberal republican constitution. About the same time Santa Anna, then the Dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous army, for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing obedience to his arbitrary and despotic government. On the 21st of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen soldiers, and on that day was achieved by them the memorable victory of San Jacinta, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

“ In the month of May, 1836, Santa Anna acknowledged, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most solemn form, ‘ the full, entire, and perfect independence of the republic of Texas.’ It is true, he was then a prisoner of war; but it is equally true, that he had failed to reconquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas

under his command returned, in pursuance of this arrangement, unmolested to Mexico.

“From the day that the battle of San Jacinta was fought until the present hour, Mexico has never possessed the power to reconquer Texas. Texas had been an independent state, with an organized Government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her, for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation, that she had been formally recognised as such, not only by the United States, but by several of the principal Powers of Europe. These Powers had entered into treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. They had received and accredited her Ministers and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned Ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the Government of Texas. If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter inability to subdue or reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognise her as an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account. Mexico herself has been recognised as an independent nation by the United States and by other Powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognise her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present period to assert that Mexico was one of her colo-

nies, in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the United States, bore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference, that before the annexation of Texas to the United States was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her Government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true that in the act of recognition she prescribed a condition, which she had no power or authority to impose, that Texas should not annex herself to any other Power; but this could not detract in any degree from the recognition which Mexico then made of her actual independence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico to allege, as a pretext for commencing hostilities against the United States, that Texas is still a part of her territory.

“But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texan line and invaded the territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will conclusively refute such an assumption.”

The President then minutely examines the validity of this plea, and, after elaborately refuting it, proceeds:—

“But Mexico herself has never placed the war which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate

territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted pretension that Texas was not in fact an independent state, but a rebellious province, was obstinately persevered in; and her avowed purpose in commencing a war with the United States was to reconquer Texas, and to restore Mexican authority over the whole territory—not to the Nueces only, but to the Sabine. In view of the proclaimed menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a measure of precaution and defence, to order our army to occupy a position on our frontier as a military post, from which our troops could best resist and repel any attempted invasion which Mexico might make.

“Our army had occupied a position at Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, as early as August 1845, without complaint from any quarter. Had the Nueces been regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In my annual Message of December last, I informed Congress that, upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mexico. In that Message I informed Congress, that the moment the terms of annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf,

and our army to ‘take a position between the Nueces and the Del Norte,’ or the Rio Grande, and ‘to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces.’

“It was deemed proper to issue this order, because soon after the President of Texas, in April 1845, had issued his proclamation convening the Congress of that republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms of annexation proposed by the United States, the Government of Mexico made serious threats of invading the Texan territory.

“These threats became more imposing as it became more apparent, in the progress of the question, that the people of Texas would decide in favour of accepting the terms of annexation; and, finally, they had assumed such a formidable character as induced both the Congress and Convention of Texas to request that a military force should be sent by the United States into her territory, for the purpose of protecting and defending her against the threatened invasion. It would have been a violation of good faith towards the people of Texas to have refused to afford the aid which they desired against a threatened invasion, to which they had been exposed by their free determination to annex themselves to our Union, in compliance with the overture made to them by the joint resolution of our Congress.

“Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by General Taylor. He encamped at that place in August 1845, and the army remained in that position until the 11th of March, 1846, when it moved west-

ward, and on the 28th day of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoros.

“ After the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been passed by our Congress, the Mexican Minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, bearing date on the 6th of March, 1845, protesting against it as ‘ an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history ; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory ;’ and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as being an act ‘ whereby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitted into the American Union ;’ and he announced that, as a consequence, his mission to the United States had terminated, and demanded his passports, which were granted. It was upon the absurd pretext made by Mexico (herself indebted for her independence to a successful revolution), that the republic of Texas still continued to be, notwithstanding all that had passed, a province of Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican Minister.

“ Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favour of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to a condition, it is true, which she had no right to impose, and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of her provinces, must have been abandoned.

“ The Consul of the United

States at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State, on the 15th of September, 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican Government. The inquiry was made, and on the 15th of October, 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, in a note addressed to our Consul, gave a favourable response, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A Minister was immediately appointed, and departed to Mexico. Every thing bore a promising aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties. To my surprise and regret, the Mexican Government, though solemnly pledged to do so, upon the arrival of our Minister in Mexico, refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz, on the 30th of November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The Government of General Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. General Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the Government of Herrera by a military revolution ; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the Government of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a Minister of peace from the United States, alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the United States, to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the department of

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Texas. On the 30th of December, 1845, General Herrera resigned the Presidency, and yielded up the Government to General Paredes without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the United States.

“Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new Government was unpromising, from the known hostility of its head to the United States, yet, determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our Minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new Government, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned. These instructions he executed by his note of the 1st of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, but his request was insultingly refused by that Minister, in his answer of the 12th of the same month. No alternative remained for our Minister but to demand his passports and return to the United States.

“Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the ambitious projects of Paredes, would tend to promote the cause of peace, as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the affairs of the North American Continent, both objects of deep interest to the United States. Any such foreign interference, if attempted, must have been resisted by the United States. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in

my last annual Message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the Government of Mexico which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better. This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the 13th of May last, recognised the existence of the war which had been commenced by the Government of Paredes, and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a speedy settlement of our difficulties and the restoration of an honourable peace, that Paredes should not retain power in Mexico.

“Upon the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the United States, the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and, by the act of the 13th of May last, recognised the fact that war existed, by the act of Mexico, between the United States and that republic, and granted the means necessary for its vigorous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which, on our part, we may confidently appeal to the whole world, I resolved to prosecute it with the utmost vigour. Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under blockade, and her territory invaded at several important points. The reports from the Departments of War and the Navy will inform you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

“The various columns of the army have performed their duty under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Pala Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most decided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deplores the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicating and defending their country’s rights and honour.

“It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our volunteer citizen soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country’s call, with an experience of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard-fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marches through the enemy’s country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New Mexico, with Santa Fé, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services; if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the defences which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coast. Our squadron in the Pacific with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the

Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

“I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired military possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off. Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honour, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their institutions, and are ever ready to defend and protect them.

“Whilst the war was in course of vigorous and successful prose-

cution, being still anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that after the brilliant victories of our arms on the 8th and 9th of May last, the national honour could not be compromised by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the 27th of July last, to terminate hostilities by a peace just and honourable to both countries. On the 31st of August following the Mexican Government declined to accept this friendly overture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early part of the present month.

"The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigour, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honourable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

"The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but, having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there with a view to obtain an honourable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

"Immediately after Congress

had recognised the existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Port Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States; and I invited the special attention of the Spanish Government to the 14th article of our treaty with that Power of the 20th of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other 'shall be punished as pirates.'

"It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurances from the Spanish Government that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that Government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in those islands against the United States. From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will on their part faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

"Information has been recently received at the Department of State that the Mexican Government has sent to Havannah blank commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by general Salas, the present head of the Mexican Government. There is also reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewith transmitted.

“As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning privateers and regulating their conduct appear not to have been observed, and as these commissions are in blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties of piracy.

“If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provisions of a solemn treaty.

“I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vigilance of their Government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not

apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

“I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is, therefore, not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

“The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 13th of June last were of the value of 121,691,797 dollars, of which the amount exported was 11,346,623 dollars; leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption 110,345,174 dollars. The value of the exports for the same period was 113,488,516 dollars; of which 102,141,893 dollars consisted of domestic productions, and 11,346,623 dollars of foreign articles.

“The receipts into the Treasury for the same year were 29,499,247 dollars and 6 cents, of which there was derived from customs, 26,712,667 dollars and 87 cents;

from sales of public lands, 2,695,452 dollars and 48 cents: and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, 92,126 dollars and 71 cents. The expenditure for the same period was 28,031,114 dollars and 20 cents; and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July last was 9,126,439 dollars and 8 cents.

“The amount of the public debt, including Treasury notes, on the 1st of the present month, was 24,256,494 dollars and 60 cents; of which the sum of 17,788,799 dollars and 62 cents was outstanding on the 4th of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time, 6,467,694 dollars and 98 cents.

“In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigour and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honourable termination, a further loan will be necessary to meet the expenditure for the present and the next fiscal years. If the war should be continued until the 30th of June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of 23,000,000 of dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the Treasury 4,000,000 of dollars to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not required to be retained, then a loan of 19,000,000 of dollars would be sufficient. If, however, Congress should, at the present Session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about 2,500,000 dollars, amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th of June, 1848, to 4,000,000 of dol-

lars, would be derived from that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed 18,000,000 or 19,000,000 dollars—leaving in the Treasury a constant surplus of 4,000,000 dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures, both for the war and for all other purposes, up to the 30th of June, 1848; and an amount of this loan, not exceeding one-half, may be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.

“The Act passed at your last Session, ‘Reducing the Duties on Imports,’ not having gone into operation until the 1st of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revenue, and the business of the country to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the Act of 1842, which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles im-

ported according to their actual value.

“The Act of 1842, by the excessive rates of duty which it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus diminished instead of producing revenue. By it the taxes were imposed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favoured classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow-citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes on those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favoured classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of Government, and to lay the burden on the labour of the many engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

“A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and, as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes and occupations. The favoured classes, who, under the

unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretofore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of Government. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed, within the revenue principle, have been retained in their favour. The incidental aid against foreign competition which they still enjoy gives them an advantage which no other pursuits possess: but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are necessary for revenue. These revenue duties, including freights and charges, which the importer must pay before he can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our markets, amount, on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one-third of the value of the imported article, and in some cases to almost one-half its value. With such advantages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufactures will continue to prosper, realizing in well-conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection or even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill, and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions of dollars, which

cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duty as those established by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made, or shall hereafter make, their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely. The country will be satisfied with these rates, because the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of Government. High protective duties, from their unjust operation upon the masses of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and to constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinously affect his interests.

“Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her Corn Laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion, having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of a few, and to reduce the labouring millions to pauperism

and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labour was depressed capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

“The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favoured classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects to induce its repeal.

“It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberal commercial policy, we are already deriving, and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell. By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy of Great Britain and the United States new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other pro-

ducts; commerce and navigation have received a new impulse; labour and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the pressure of circumstances at home, to abandon a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for our immense surplus of breadstuffs; and it is confidently believed that other Powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and sufferings of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy.

“Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population; and it is well known that when they prosper all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favours of Government, but by the unequal operations of the protective policy have been made, by the burdens of taxation, which it imposed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

“When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a readier sale, and at better prices, for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and other articles, which they produce.

“The home market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and

other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States can, from their immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

“That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain and other parts of Europe may have contributed to increase the demand for our breadstuffs and provisions is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased prices, consists in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food already increased, and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective policy, cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio, with the increase of our trade, is equally certain; while our manufacturing interests will still be the favoured interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

“The Act of the 6th of August last—‘To provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue,’ has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers,

taking and approving their bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safe keeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles of policy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair, to some extent, the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favourable consideration.

“ It will be important, during your present Session, to establish a territorial Government, and to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States over the territory of Oregon. Our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, east of the Rocky Mountains, should be extended to the Pacific Ocean; and for the purpose of executing them, and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom-houses, and of post-offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail, on such

routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor-general's office in that territory, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bring them into market. As our citizens, who now reside in that distant region, have been subjected to many hardships, privations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced the value of the public lands in the neighbourhood of their settlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law.

“ I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the past year. It is gratifying to perceive that while the war with Mexico has rendered it necessary to employ an unusual number of our armed vessels on her coasts, the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. No means will be spared to give efficiency to the naval service in the prosecution of the war; and I am happy to know that the officers and men anxiously desire to devote themselves to the service of their country in any enterprise, however difficult of execution.

“ The progress and condition of the mail service for the past year are fully presented in the report of the Postmaster-General. The revenue, for the year ending on

the 30th of June last, amounted to 3,487,199 dollars, which is 802,642 dollars and 45 cents. less than that of the preceding year. The payments for the department during the same time amounted to 4,084,297 dollars and 22 cents. Of this sum 597,097 dollars and 80 cents have been drawn from the Treasury. The disbursements for the year were 236,434 dollars and 77 cents less than those of the preceding year. While the disbursements have been thus diminished, the mail facilities have been enlarged by new mail routes of 5,739 miles, an increase of transportation of 1,764,145 miles, and the establishment of 418 new post-offices. Contractors, postmasters, and others, engaged in this branch of the service, have performed their duties with energy and faithfulness deserving commendation. For many interesting details connected with the operations of this establishment you are referred to the report of the Postmaster-General; and his suggestions for improving its revenues are recommended to your favourable consideration. I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual Message, that the business of this department should be so regulated that the revenues derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures; and it is believed that this may be done by proper modifications of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Postmaster-General, without changing the present rates of postage.

“ With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of your deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be my anxious desire, to co-operate with you in every constitutional effort to promote the

welfare and maintain the honour of our common country.”

MEXICO.—In the early part of December, last year, a revolutionary movement took place in Mexico; the result of which was that General Herrera, who was President of the Republic, resigned his office at the end of that month, and General Paredes, who had headed the army in its opposition to the existing Government, was without bloodshed elevated to the Presidency. Previously to this struggle, negotiations had been pending between Mexico and the United States, relative to the serious differences which existed between the two countries: the chief of which was caused by the recognition on the part of the American Government of the independence of Texas, and the subsequent annexation of that republic, which Mexico claims as one of her own provinces, into the States of the Union. The American Government had despatched a Minister to Mexico for the ostensible purpose of amicably adjusting the quarrel, in the month of November, 1845. He arrived at the time when the revolution which overthrew General Herrera was on the point of commencing; and the Mexican Government refused to receive or accredit him. After General Paredes had established himself as President, and the new Government had acquired some stability, the American Minister on the 1st of March, in the present year, again presented his credentials to the Mexican Government, and asked to be accredited by it. On the 12th of that month his request was refused, and he immediately demanded his passports and returned to the United States. War was afterwards form-

ally proclaimed by the American President, on the 13th of May, as narrated in the last chapter, and both countries prepared for the struggle.

It should be mentioned that Santa Anna, the former President of the Mexican Republic, had been expelled from power by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844, and was at this juncture living in exile in Havannah. The American Government believing that he would be averse to a conflict with the United States, and that his presence in Mexico might counteract the power of Paredes, issued orders to its cruisers not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, if he attempted to return.

The war which thus commenced was not ended at the close of the present year. It is not our intention to give any lengthened detail of the operations, which would afford little interest to our readers; but we shall narrate a few of the most important and prominent incidents. The beginning of the campaign was not auspicious for the American arms. General Taylor, who commanded the forces of the United States, and who, since August 1845, had been encamped at Corpus Christi, in Texas, advanced in the month of March to the east bank of the Rio Grande, against the town and fortress of Matamoras, which were strongly garrisoned by Mexican troops; but frequent desertions took place amongst his men—his supplies were cut off, and the Mexicans inclosed him with a superior force. A body of American troops occupied Point Isabel, and there was imminent danger that they would be surrounded and overpowered by the enemy. To relieve this place

General Taylor, who had taken up his position in an intrenched camp before Matamoras, set out on the 1st of May with a body of about 1100 men, his whole force not exceeding 3000. He succeeded in his object; and having been reinforced to the extent of 23,000 men, was returning to his camp before Matamoras, when on the 8th of May he fell in with the Mexican army, the numbers of which were estimated at 6000, near a stream called Pala Alto, and, after a severe conflict, dislodged them from their position. Next day a more decisive engagement took place at Resaca de la Palma, about three miles from Matamoras, and the American forces were victorious.

In a general order issued two days after this battle, General Taylor says “that he congratulates the army under his command upon the signal success which has crowned its recent operations against the enemy. The coolness and steadiness of the troops during the action of the 8th, and the brilliant impetuosity with which the enemy’s position and artillery were carried on the 9th, have displayed the best qualities of the American soldier. To every officer and soldier of his command, the General publicly returns his thanks for the noble manner in which they have sustained the honour of the service and of the country.”

The Mexican army retreated across the Rio Grande, and General Taylor prepared to take Matamoras by assault. The attacking columns were about to cross the river which separated them from the city, on the 17th of May, when a flag of truce was sent by General Arista, the com-

mander, asking for an armistice for six weeks, in order that a communication might be made with the Mexican Government. General Taylor answered that the only concession he could make was to give the Mexican troops in Matamoras until eight o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city. On the following day, the army crossed the river, and, on reaching the gates of the town, found that General Arista and his forces had abandoned the place, and had retired upon San Fernando about ninety miles distant.

In the meantime the American fleet had commenced a strict blockade of the Mexican coast, and the towns of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and St. Juan d'Ulloa were closely watched by cruisers.

After the surrender of Matamoras, the American army continued to advance into the Mexican territory, and the towns of Rog-nosa and Camargo fell into their hands. The former yielded without resistance, but the latter was taken by General Taylor. After slow and tedious marches the invading forces reached the important city of Monterey, on the 19th of September, which was occupied by a Mexican force under General Ampudia, and immediately prepared to besiege it. In the meantime another revolution had taken place in Mexico in August. Santa Anna had arrived in the Mexican capital. General Paredes was deposed and banished from the country, and Santa Anna assumed the command of the Mexican army. He refused this time to accept the Presidency, and, in a letter published by him on the 14th of September, gave the following reasons for his conduct. He said—

“Your Excellency will at once

perceive how great an error I should commit in assuming the supreme magistracy, when my duty calls me to the field to fight against the enemies of the Republic. I should disgrace myself, if, when called to the point of danger, I should spring to that of power. Neither my loyalty nor my honour requires the abandonment of interest so dear to me. The single motive of my heart is to offer to my compatriots the sacrifice of that blood which yet runs in my veins. I wish them to know that I consecrate myself entirely to their service, as a soldier ought to do; and am only desirous to be permitted to point out the course by which Mexico may attain the rank to which her destinies call her.

“In marching against the enemy, and declining to accept of power, I give a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments; leaving the nation her own mistress, to dispose of herself as she sees fit. The elections for members of Congress, to form the constitution which the people wish to adopt, are proceeding. The Congress will soon convene; and while I shall be engaged in the conflict, in armed defence of her independence, the nation will place such safeguards around her liberties as may best suit herself. If I should permit myself for a single moment to take the reins of government, the sincerity of my promises would be rendered questionable, and no confidence could be placed in them.”

The forces under General Taylor, at the siege of Monterey, amounted to 6000 men, and having constructed a battery, and formed his troops in three divisions, he opened his fire upon the citadel and town, on the morning of the 21st of September. The Americans advanced at the same time

to the attack, in order to carry the place by storm. The contest was carried on in the streets hand to hand, and before night-fall the Americans succeeded in establishing themselves in a position within the city. Next day was occupied by cannonading on both sides, and successful attempts on the part of the assailants to capture several batteries of the enemy.

On the morning of the 23rd, it was found that the Mexicans had evacuated the forts and defences east of the city; but they still continued to contest possession of the town. The Americans had now gained the grand square; in which, with the neighbouring citadel, the Mexicans had concentrated their strength. Throughout the night, considerable execution was done with a mortar which had been brought to bear upon the Mexicans in the grand square.

Early on the morning of the 24th, General Taylor sent a flag of truce to General Ampudia, offering terms for a capitulation. The whole day was spent in correspondence, and in discussion at a personal interview between the Generals; but eventually, in the afternoon, the Mexican commander accepted the terms. They included permission for the garrison to march out with a portion of their arms beyond a distant line of territory; and an armistice of eight weeks, subject to the decision of the national governments.

The armistice, however, was not confirmed by the United States Government, and General Taylor was ordered to advance into the country and prosecute the war with the utmost vigour.

On the 14th of November, the town of Tampico surrendered to a detachment from the American fleet under the command of Com-

modore Connor. When the smaller vessels from the squadron containing the attacking force reached the city, it was met by a deputation from the citizens offering to surrender the place, provided that their laws, institutions, and property were respected. The Americans took possession of the place, and occupied it with a garrison. These were the chief incidents in the war between the United States and Mexico up to the close of the year, when there seemed to be a prospect of its tedious continuance; although there can be little doubt that, unless terms of peace are offered and accepted, the American arms will be ultimately victorious, and Mexico subdued.

THE BRAZILS—On the 3rd of May, the third Session of the sixth assembly of the Legislative Chamber in the Brazils was opened by the Emperor with the following speech:—

“Honourable and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation,—

“It is with the most lively satisfaction that I perceive collected around me the national representatives.

“This event, looked forward to with just confidence by all Brazilians, annually presents to your zeal for the interests of the country the means of promoting its welfare and its prosperity.

“Agreeably to the communication I made to you when I addressed you at the close of the last Session, I have visited the provinces of St. Catharina, St. Pedro, the Rio Grande, and St. Paulo.

“The demonstrations all these provinces afforded me of adhesion to my imperial person and family,

and to the political constitution of the empire, have secured them my gratitude.

“The progress they exhibit in civilization, industry, and the resources with which nature has endowed them, give assurance of the rapid development of their prosperity.

“Peace prevails throughout all the provinces; this blessing of Providence will contribute to and facilitate the execution of such measures as your intelligence and patriotism may judge necessary or expedient to foster the riches of the country.

“I most sincerely regret the evils which the drought has inflicted on the northern provinces, particularly Coara. My Government promptly supplied such means as were at its disposal to alleviate the distress which my subjects suffered in those provinces. According to the most recent accounts, the rains had commenced, and were very abundant; but, nevertheless, it will not be possible to repair, at once, all the damage resulting from the drought; nor can the Government suspend the succours of which those provinces still stand in need.

“I have endeavoured to cultivate amicable relations with all the Governments of Europe and America.

“The expiration of the convention between Brazil and Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade was duly notified by my Government to that of Her Britannic Majesty. After such notification was given, the British Parliament passed an Act for subjecting Brazilian vessels, suspected of being engaged in the trade, to the jurisdiction of the English tribunals.

“My Government protested against such Act, and made all foreign Powers acquainted with that protest. Faithful to the engagements entered into to put an end to the traffic in Africans, my Government will, notwithstanding, not cease to defend the prerogatives of my Crown and our national rights. To attain such just ends I confide in your loyal and patriotic co-operation.

“The struggle, unfortunately, still continues in the Republics of the River Plate, which has occasioned dissensions and protracted the war between them. I earnestly pray for the re-establishment of peace and order in our neighbouring states; and in accordance with the interests of our country and with the principles of neutrality my Government have adopted, I look forward to an end being put to circumstances so afflicting to humanity.

“The budget or estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the ensuing financial year will be laid before you, by which you will be enabled to ascertain the increase which has taken place in the former, and the exertions my Government has made to establish, by means of judicious reductions in the latter, the indispensable equilibrium between the receipts and expenses of the State, without the onus of imposing fresh burdens.

“From the reports of the respective departments you will see the actual state of each, and the measures requisite to be adopted for the benefit of the nation.

“*Honourable and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation,—*

“You have always given my Government, with patriotic solici-

tude, your loyal support, and the benefit of your enlightened mind. I thank you sincerely for such important assistance, and I rely on the continuation thereof, whereby you will contribute to raise the empire to that state of prosperity and glory to which it is destined by Providence.

“The Session is commenced.”

RIO DE LA PLATA.—The war which has so long been carried on by the Dictator Rosas against the republic of Monte Video, and them any inconveniences resulting from the blockade of that city, induced the Governments of England and France to interpose in the course of the present year. The circumstances which led to this intervention are detailed by M. Guizot in a despatch to the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, dated Jan. 21st, 1845, and laid by him before the Chamber of Deputies in the early part of this year.

“You are aware of the ferocious warfare which desolates the left bank of La Plata. In consequence of its disputes with the Government of the republic of Buenos Ayres, the King's Government had allowed itself to be drawn into an interference in the local struggles which more particularly divide the republic of Monte Video. By the treaty of the 29th of October, 1840, France made peace with General Rosas; at the same time she renounced all participation in the internal quarrels of the country, on condition that the independence of the republic of Monte Video should be respected. Since that period war has continued. A former President of the republic of Buenos Ayres has laid siege to the city of Monte

Video, which has defended itself with obstinacy. The King's Government has often been pressed during the last four years to interfere once more in this contest; it has always refused to do so. Two principal reasons have determined it to abstain—first, the right to meddle, without absolute necessity, in the affairs of the two independent states had not been acknowledged; secondly, there has always been, moreover, sufficient reason for believing that the question would soon terminate of itself by the close of the war.”

After having spoken of a proposal of mediation made by Brazil to France and England, M. Guizot proceeds:—

“We are therefore disposed, as well as the English Government (which has already notified to us as much), to receive the overtures of the Brazilian Government, but taking care to determine beforehand what the nature of our course of action shall be. We cannot entertain the idea of recommencing the situation which it was the object of the treaty of the 29th of October, 1840, to terminate. We do not intend to interpose in favour of either of the two states of La Plata against the other, or in favour of any local faction against another. We desire, in concert with the Governments of England and Brazil, to stop the effusion of blood, to re-establish the regular course of commerce, to prevent the progress of the barbarism that an endless war always draws after it, and not to impose a Government of our own choice upon independent countries; we wish, in fine, to come to the assistance of those of our fellow-countrymen, who are ruined by the war, and not to give satisfaction

to those who have adopted a course in opposition to us.

"Already have the two agents of England and France in La Plata proposed their amicable mediation; it has been refused. The hour for an armed mediation appears to have arrived. It is in this sense that the English Ambassador has spoken to me respecting the views of his Government. I have shown myself disposed to entertain them.

"I need not say that the independence of the state of Monte Video, reorganized by the treaty of October 1840, should be, in our opinion, the necessary point of departure in every negotiation: that independence is, in reality, disputed by nobody.

"It should be, at the same time, distinctly understood that none of the three mediatorial Powers would seek to obtain either increase of territory or any separate advantage.

"We might merely demand, as the accessory consequence of our intervention, the application of the principles laid down by the Congress of Vienna, for the free navigation of the rivers or streams that descend from the frontiers of Brazil and of Paraguay into the Rio de la Plata."

All amicable negotiation having failed, the combined forces of England and France were, at the latter end of the preceding year, brought to bear against General Rosas with the result which might have been anticipated. On the 20th of November, 1845, an action took place on the river Parana, at the Puente del Obligado. The immediate object of the English and French commanders, Captains Hotham and Trehouart, was to force open the navigation of the

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river Parana, which had long been closed by the command of General Rosas.

The passage forced is the narrowest point, forming a sort of elbow, about 800 yards wide; downwards it gradually widens, and above it expands to the left. On the right bank were four batteries, at nearly equal distances from each other, mounting from twenty-four to thirty guns, most of them 24-pounders. Three of the batteries were established at the narrowest point facing downwards athwart the stream, and the fourth was above the others, at a projection commanding the length and breadth of the Parana. The background was covered with thick woods. Between the second and third batteries, and close to the second, twenty-four or twenty-five small vessels were moored directly across the river to the opposite bank, and these were strongly secured together by three frigates' chain cables. There were no batteries on the left bank, but just above this bridge of small vessels, on the left bank, General Rosas's brig, the *Republicano*, was moored broadside across the river. This brig had six guns of heavy calibre, and was so placed as to *enfilade* the opposing ships. Under the second battery, and close to the bridge of boats, four fireships were stationed.

On the morning of the 20th the attacking parties moved up the river towards the point. They were formed into three divisions. The first was composed of the *Procida* (French) brigantine, Capt. De la Rivière; the *Philomel*, 6 (English), Commander Sullivan; the *Fanny*, brigantine (English), Lieutenant-Commander Astley C. Key, Second Lieutenant of the

[2 A]

Gorgon; and the *Expeditive* corvette (French), Captain de Miniac. It was under the command of Commander Sullivan. It took up a position on the right side in the above order in a line across the river, and thus commenced operations. The second division consisted of the *Dolphin*, 3 (English), brigantine, Lieutenant-Commander Levinge; the *San Martin*, the French commodore's ship, the *Comus*, 18 (English), Lieutenant-Commander Inglefield, and the *Pandour* (French) brig, Capt. Du Parc; this division, commanded by Capt. Trehouart, proceeded to the bridge of vessels, and took up a position close to them in the above order, on the left side of the river, engaging the batteries, receiving their fire and also the broadside of the *Republicano* with damaging effect, but which they returned with the most successful results. The third division was composed of the steamers the *Gorgon* and *Firebrand*, English frigates, Captains Hotham and Hope, and the *Fulton* (French), Captain Mazeres. This division, under the command-in-chief of Captain Hotham, was at first stationed at the longest distance from the batteries below the first division, but on the left side of the river, their broadsides bearing on the three first batteries. From this position, after using their heavy guns for some time, they proceeded to join the second division—the *Fulton* first; and after Captain Hope had, with the

utmost intrepidity and coolness, in a boat, cut asunder the cable which bound the bridge of vessels together, the steamers passed through the opening, and, taking up a second position above the fourth battery, on the left of the centre of the river, they attacked the batteries in flank with great success.

During the hottest part of the engagement Captain Hotham wrote to his colleague, Captain Trehouart, the words, 'Si le titre de brave à jamais été mérité, c'est par vous et vos équipages.'

The engagement with the batteries began at ten A.M., and lasted till five P.M., during which time there was an incessant firing. From five to seven P.M., the landing and the destruction of the works took place.

The loss of the English was ten killed and twenty-five wounded; and of the French, eighteen killed and seventy wounded.

The combined forces landed at about five in the evening, and drove the enemy from their position after little resistance. In one fort 200 dead bodies of blacks were found, in another 120. The forts were all destroyed, and, with the exception of ten brass pieces, the guns were thrown into the Parana.

The siege, however, of Monte Video, by General Rosas, continued throughout the present year without any decisive result.

CHAPTER XIV.

INDIA.—*Retreat of the Sikhs across the Sutlej—Proclamation by the Governor-General—The Sikhs again cross the Sutlej—Manœuvres of the Troops under the command of Sir Harry Smith—Battle of Aliwal—General order issued by Sir Henry Hardinge—Fortified entrenchments of the Sikhs at Sobraon—Attack by the British Forces, and battle of Sobraon—Decisive victory gained over the Sikhs—Our Troops cross the Sutlej, and advance towards Lahore—Proclamation issued by the Governor-General at Kasoor—Proceedings of the Lahore Durbar—Interview between Sir Henry Hardinge and the Sirdars deputed from the Durbar—Terms of Peace agreed upon—Meeting between the Maharajah and Sir Henry Hardinge at Lulleana—The British Troops arrive at the Capital—Occupation of the Citadel—General Order issued by Sir Henry Hardinge—Treaty of Peace between the British and Lahore Governments, signed on the 8th of March—Independent Sovereignty created for Rajah Gholab Singh—Separate Treaty with him—Terms of Occupation of Lahore by British Troops—Reflections on the close of the Campaign—Refusal of Sheik Enam-ood-deen to acknowledge the supremacy of Rajah Gholab Singh—Movements in consequence, and intervention of a British Force—Disclosures made by Enam-ood-deen—Deposition and expulsion of Rajah Gholab Singh from the Punjaub—Application from the Lahore Durbar for British protection—Articles of Agreement.*

WE resume our narrative of the war on the banks of the Sutlej. After the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, the Sikhs disheartened by their losses, and fearing to oppose the onward march of the British troops, retreated in confusion upon the fords of the river, and crossed over into their own territory. But the campaign was not yet finished, and the fierce army of the Punjaub was determined not to quit the prize which it had fancied was within its grasp, and which was no less than the

conquest of Hindostan, without another struggle for victory. On our part it was necessary to reduce to unqualified submission a power which had dared, without the shadow of a pretext, to invade our territories, and to take such measures as would effectually prevent the recurrence of such an outrage for the future. It consists neither with the dignity of the British name, nor the safety of our dominion in India, to be content with repelling an unprovoked attack; we must make the aggressor feel

the full weight of our power, and convince the restless and turbulent neighbours on our frontiers that, by making war upon the territories which are under the government or protection of the British nation, they rush upon their own destruction.

On the last day of the closing year, the Governor-General issued the following proclamation from Ferozepore; the object of which was to recall from the Punjaub those natives of Hindostan, who had, during the continuance of amicable regulations between that country and British India, engaged in service under the Lahore Government.

“Foreign Department, Ferozepore,
Dec. 31, 1845.

“The Lahore Government has, without provocation, or any declaration of hostilities, and notwithstanding the existence of a treaty of amity and alliance, made war upon the British Government. A large Sikh army has invaded the British territories, which has been repulsed and driven across the Sutlej with the loss of ninety-one pieces of their artillery, now in our possession. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the British Government to take measures for punishing this unprovoked aggression, and for preventing in future similar acts of treachery by the Government and army of the Punjaub. The British Government considers it right now to call upon all natives and inhabitants of Hindostan who have taken service under the Lahore Government, to quit that service, and place themselves under the orders of the Governor-General of India. As long as relations of amity existed between the two states, there was no objection to the natives of the one territory

taking service with the Government of the other; but now that the Lahore state has become the avowed enemy of the Government of Hindostan, it is incumbent on all natives of Hindostan whose homes and families are under British protection, to quit the service of the common enemy, and join that of the Government of their own country. All persons of the above description are, therefore, hereby called upon to repair to the British side of the Sutlej, and to report themselves to the British authorities; their interests will in all cases be respected; they will, if fit for the military service, be taken into that of the British Government, with all the advantages of pay and allowances enjoyed by British soldiers.

“All natives of Hindostan who, after the promulgation of this proclamation, continue in the service of the enemy, will be considered to have forfeited all claim to British protection, and will be treated as traitors to their country and enemies of the British Government.

“By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.”

We mentioned in our last volume that the territory subject to the Sikhs was not confined to the right bank of the Sutlej, but that they recruited their forces from amongst the inhabitants of the left or British side of that river, who cultivated large jaghire estates belonging on that side to the Sikhs. After their army had retreated across the Sutlej, it began to be distressed from want of supplies, and its leaders accordingly resolved to draw them, if possible, from the Sikh territories on the left bank. In the early part of January in the present year, Sirdar

Runjoor Singh Majeetha, at the head of a large body of troops, crossed over from Philour, and took up a position at Baran Hara, between what are called the old and the new courses of the Sutlej, where he threatened the city of Loodiana, and seemed likely to interrupt the line of our communications. Loodiana was at that time occupied by three battalions of Native Infantry, under the command of Brigadier Godby, and other reinforcements were marching up to his support. Major-General Sir Harry Smith had been sent a few days previously with a single brigade of his division, and a light field battery against the town and fort of Dhurruhkote, which were filled with grain for the use of the enemy, and garrisoned by a small body of mercenary auxiliaries. We had just effected the reduction of the place, when, in consequence of the movements of Sirdar Runjoor Singh, he was ordered immediately to advance with his brigade at Dhurruhkote, by Jugraon, towards Loodiana, and his second brigade, under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him. The manœuvres that now took place are so succinctly and clearly detailed in a despatch from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General, dated Feb. 1, 1846, that we prefer giving an account of them in his own words.

“The Major-General, breaking down from Jugraon, moved towards Loodiana, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manœuvre, and when the Sikh Sirdar,

bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself by retiring with the steadiness of a field-day by échellon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodiana, but not without severe loss.

“Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong; but his manœuvres had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Budhowal, supporting himself on its fort, but, threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped, and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budhowal; the Shekawattee Brigade, and Her Majesty’s 53rd Regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General, and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But on the 26th Runjoor Singh was reinforced from the right bank with 4000 regular troops, twelve pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry.

“Emboldened by this accession of strength, he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.”

It was then that Sir Harry Smith determined to attack the enemy, and on the morning of the 28th of January moved forward against them, they being distant about six miles. When the British troops came in sight of the Sikhs, the latter were drawn up along a ridge close to the village of Aliwal (or Ulleewul), their left line resting upon their entrenched camp, and

their right occupying the ridge. The following is Sir Harry Smith's account of what followed :—

“I immediately deployed the cavalry into line, and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favourable for the troops to manœuvre, being open and hard grass land ; I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns, and as they reached the high ground I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct échelon to the rear of the right, the Shekawattee infantry in like manner to the rear of my left ; the cavalry in direct échelon on, and well to the rear of, both flanks of the infantry. The artillery massed on the right and centre, and left. After deployment I observed the enemy's left to outflank me, I therefore broke into open columns and took ground to my right ; when I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line ; there was no dust, the sun shone brightly. These manœuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field-day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when at ten o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I

therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's brigade, and, with it and the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance, Her Majesty's 31st Foot and the native regiments contending for the front ; and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile a second gallant charge to my right was made by the light cavalry and the body guard. The Shekawattee brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton. When I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry, I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry 'en reverse.' They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.”

In the meantime the brigade, under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, and also that under Brigadier Wilson, had in the most gallant manner advanced with great rapidity, and carried the guns of the enemy, and driven back the troops opposed to them. In order to cover their retreat to the river and passage across it, the Sikhs had strongly occupied the village of Bhoondee, and a squadron of the 16th Lancers was ordered to charge a body of the enemy drawn up on the right of that village. They were accompanied by the 3rd Light Cavalry, and the Sikhs were driven before them ; at the

same time the 53rd, Her Majesty's Regiment, advanced and carried the village of Bhoondee at the point of the bayonet, while the 30th Native Infantry wheeled round to attack the enemy in the rear. About 800 or 1000 men rallied in their flight under a high bank, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire upon our troops. The 30th Native Infantry were ordered to charge them, which they immediately did, and drove them from the bank, exposing them, as they fled, to the deadly fire of twelve guns served by our artillery, within the distance of 300 yards. The 53rd Regiment now moved forward to support the 30th Native Infantry, and the scene that followed is vividly described by Sir Harry Smith in his despatch:—

“The battle was won, our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river. The enemy completely hemmed in were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation. Our eight-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the ‘debris’ of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These, being loaded, were fired once upon our advance. Two others were sticking in the river, one of them we got out; two were seen to sink in the quicksands, two were dragged to the opposite

bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieut. Holmes, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and Light Infantry.”

In a general order issued after the battle, Sir Henry Hardinge thus describes it:—

“In this decisive and glorious action, the enemy's infantry were dislodged from every position and village they attempted to hold, by rapid charges at the point of the bayonet. Their horsemen were driven from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour of the European and Native cavalry was most conspicuous; and the artillery, moving with its accustomed celerity, was always well to the front, directing its fire with precision and effect. The result of these noble efforts of the three arms of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, in which the valour and discipline of the troops were happily combined with the skill of the commander, has been the signal defeat of the enemy; who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors. These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozeshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of artillery taken in the field from the enemy since the British army moved from its cantonments to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories.”

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal, one of the most brilliant actions that has ever been fought in India.

The next was destined to be the decisive and final overthrow of the army of the Punjaub. The Sikhs no longer dared to remain within reach of our attacks in the open ground on the British side of the Sutlej, but they still occupied a strongly fortified camp at Sobraon, on that side which had been constructed for the purpose of protecting their bridge at Hurreekee. This was the only stronghold they now possessed on the left bank of the river; and it was determined to carry it by storm, and pursue the enemy into their own territories. The army under the immediate command of Sir Hugh Gough was reinforced on the 8th of February by the arrival of the division under Sir Harry Smith, which had occupied Loodiana after the battle of Aliwal, and a supply of howitzers and mortars had been sent from Delhi. It was computed that behind the entrenchments at Sobraon were sheltered not less than 30,000 of the best troops of the Sikhs, protected by seventy pieces of cannon, and a well-constructed bridge afforded an easy means of communication between them and another body of troops on the other side, who also occupied a fortified camp with artillery, which commanded and flanked the field works on the left bank at Sobraon. On the morning of the 10th of February, our attack upon this formidable position commenced. The battery and field artillery was arranged in an extended semicircle, which embraced within its fire all the works of the Sikhs. Before mentioning the disposition of our troops, we must record the signal gallantry of Sir Henry Hardinge, the Governor-General, who, as on a former occasion at the battle of Ferozeshah, was present in the

hottest of the action that followed, and contributed, by his animating example and active co-operation, not a little to the splendid success that crowned the British arms. The position of our forces will appear from the following extract from Sir Hugh Gough's despatch, written after the battle:—

“It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at daybreak; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river, that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej on our left, two brigades of Major-General Sir R. Dick's division, under his personal command, stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. His 7th brigade, in which was the 10th Foot, reinforced by the 53rd Foot, and led by Brigadier Stacey, was to head the attack, supported, at 200 yards' distance, by the 6th Brigade under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th Brigade under Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the entrenched village of Koodeewalla, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre, Major-General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or attack, its right resting on and in the village of the little Sobraon. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the Sutlej. Brigadier Cureton's cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurreekee, and the enemy's horse under Rajah Lall Singh Mier on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear between Major-General Gil-

bert's right, and Major-General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry."

Soon after daybreak our field battery opened its fire, which was replied to by seventy pieces of cannon, admirably served by the Sikhs from behind strongly constructed redoubts and breastworks of earth planks and fascines.

"At nine o'clock," we again quote from Sir Hugh Gough's despatch, "Brigadier Stacey's Brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns aided each other correlatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity, and coolness, and scientific character of this assault, which Brigadier Wilkinson well supported, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zumboorucks kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it; but soon persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction of seeing the gallant Brigadier Stacey's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them within the area of their encampment. The 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, now, for the first time, brought into serious

contact with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot till it got within the works of the enemy. The onset of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot was as gallant and effective. The 43rd and 59th Native Infantry, brigaded with them, emulated both in cool determination.

"At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support, and Major-General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten their works, aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease, but at one time the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej, and, as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings of the entrenchments made by our sappers, in single file, and re-formed as they passed them, and the 3rd Dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to

check, had on this day, as at Ferrozeshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field-works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field-artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened, and then nearly ceased, and the victors, then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank, through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the early part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of attack, the fortune of war left at their mercy. I must pause in this narrative especially to notice the determined hardihood and bravery with which our two battalions of Ghoorkhas, the Sirmoor and Nusseree, met the Sikhs wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers of small stature, but indomitable spirit, they vied in ardent courage in the charge with the grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great combat.

“Sixty-seven pieces of cannon,

upwards of 200 camel swivels (zumboorucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, captured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning, and in the forenoon I caused our engineers to burn a part and to sink a part of the vaunted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come once more to defy us, and threaten India with ruin and devastation.”

Such a victory could not be achieved without severe loss, and amongst the most distinguished officers who fell on this memorable day were Major-General Sir Robert Dick, and Brigadier Taylor; General M'Laren died afterwards of the wounds he received*. The carnage

* The official return of the loss on our side was as follows:—Total, 13 European officers, 3 native officers, 8 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 292 rank and file, 3 syces, and 36 horses killed; 101 European officers, 39 native officers, 74 sergeants, 7 trumpeters, 1832 rank and file, 3 lascars, 5 syces, and 83 horses wounded; 29 horses missing.

	Killed.	Wounded.
European officers.....	13 ...	101
Native officers.....	3 ...	39
Warrant and non-com. officers, rank and file	301 ...	1,913
Lascars, syce-drivers, syces, &c.....	3 ...	10
Total.....	320	2,063
Grand total of killed and wounded,	2,883.	

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Artillery Division. 1st Troop 2nd Bde.
H. A.—First Lieut. H. J. Y. Faithful.
First Infantry Division. Brigade Staff
—Lieut. R. Hay, Major of Brigade. H.
M. 50th Foot—Lieut. G. R. Grimes.
Second Infantry Division. Divisional
Staff—Lieutenant J. S. Rawson, Offg.
D. A. Q. M. General. Brigade Staff—
Lieut. Col. C. C. Taylor, C. B., Brigadier.
1st Eur. Lt. Infy.—Lieut. F. Shuttleworth and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.
Sirmoor Battn.—Captain J. Fisher.
Third Infantry Division. Divisional

amongst the enemy was very great, and it was computed that not fewer than eight or ten thousand men of the Khalsa army perished in the action, and while attempting to cross the river in their flight when we had carried their entrenchments. Amongst these were some of their bravest and ablest leaders. This glorious victory was described by Sir Henry Hardinge, in a general order after the battle, "as an exploit, one of the most daring ever achieved, by which in open day a triple line of breastworks, flanked by formidable redoubts, bristling with artillery, manned by thirty-two regular regiments of infantry, was assaulted and carried."

On the evening of the day on which the action was fought, six regiments of Native Infantry crossed the Sutlej; and the rest of the army soon after followed on a bridge of boats, constructed for the passage of the troops.

On the 14th of February, the whole army encamped at Kusoor, thirty-two miles from Lahore, on its march to that capital. The Governor-General then issued the following Proclamation, dated:—

"Foreign Department, Kusoor,
14th February, 1846.

"The Sikh army has been expelled from the left bank of the river Sutlej; having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field-artillery.

"The British army has crossed the Sutlej, and entered the Punjaub.

Staff—M. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B., and K. C. H. H. M. 62nd Foot—Lieut. W. T. Bartley. 33rd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. C. Playfair. H. M. 10th Foot—Lieut. W. S. Beale. H. M. 53rd Foot—Capt. C. E. D. Warren.

"The Governor-General announces, by this proclamation, that this measure has been adopted by the Government of India in accordance with the intentions expressed in the proclamation of the 13th December last, as having been forced upon the Governor-General, for the purpose of 'effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace.'

"These operations will be steadily persevered in, and vigorously prosecuted, until the objects proposed to be accomplished are fully attained. The occupation of the Punjaub by the British forces will not be relinquished until ample atonement for the insult offered to the British Government by the infraction of the treaty of 1809 A.D., and by the unprovoked invasion of the British provinces, shall have been exacted. These objects will include full indemnity for all expenses incurred during the war, and such arrangements for the future government of the Lahore territories as will give perfect security to the British Government against similar acts of perfidy and aggression.

"Military operations against the Government and army of the Lahore state have not been undertaken by the Government of India from any desire of territorial aggrandizement. The Governor-General, as already announced in the proclamation of the 13th December, 'sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh government re-established in the Punjaub, able to control its army and to protect its subjects.' The sincerity of these professions is proved by the fact that no preparations for hostilities had

been made when the Lahore Government suddenly, and without a pretext of complaint, invaded the British territories. This unprovoked aggression has compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms, and to organize the means of offensive warfare; and, whatever may now befall the Lahore state, the consequences can alone be attributed to the misconduct of that Government and its army.

“No extension of territory was desired by the Government of India: the measures necessary for providing indemnity for the past and security for the future will, however, involve the retention by the British Government of a portion of the country hitherto under the government of the Lahore state. The extent of territory which it may be deemed advisable to hold will be determined by the conduct of the Durbar, and by considerations for the security of the British frontier. The Government of India will, under any circumstances, annex to the British provinces the districts, hill and plain, situated between the rivers Sutlej and Beas; the revenues thereof being appropriated as a part of the indemnity required from the Lahore state.

“The Government of India has frequently declared that it did not desire to subvert the Sikh Government in the Punjab; and although the conduct of the Durbar has been such as to justify the most severe and extreme measures of retribution, (the infliction of which may yet be required by sound policy, if the recent acts of violence be not amply atoned for and immediate submission tendered,) nevertheless the Governor-General is still willing that an opportunity should be given to the Durbar and to the

chiefs to submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, and by a return to good faith and the observance of prudent counsels, enable the Governor-General to organize a Sikh Government in the person of a descendant of its founder, the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the faithful ally of the British power.

“The Governor-General, at this moment of a most complete and decisive victory, cannot give a stronger proof of the forbearance and moderation of the British Government than by making this declaration of his intention; the terms and mode of the arrangement remaining for further adjustment.

“The Governor-General, therefore, calls upon all those chiefs who are the well-wishers of the descendants of Runjeet Singh, and especially such chiefs as have not participated in the hostile proceedings against the British power, to act in concert with him for carrying into effect such arrangements as shall maintain a Sikh Government at Lahore, capable of controlling its army and protecting its subjects, and based upon principles that shall provide for the future tranquillity of the Sikh states, shall secure the British frontier against a repetition of acts of aggression, and shall prove to the whole world the moderation and justice of the paramount power of India.

“If this opportunity of rescuing the Sikh nation from military anarchy and misrule be neglected, and hostile opposition to the British army be renewed, the Government of India will make such other arrangements for the future government of the Punjab as the interests and security of the British power may render just and expedient.”

When the news arrived at Lahore of the complete overthrow of the Sikh army at Sobraon, the Ranee (Queen Mother) and her Durbar, or council, urged Rajah Gholab Singh to proceed immediately to the British camp, and entreat forgiveness in the name of the Lahore Government for the outrage which had been committed by the army; and at the same time endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from the utter ruin impending over it.

The Rajah first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Panchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and on the 15th, Rajah Gholab Singh, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fakeer Noorodeen, arrived in the British camp, at Kussoor, with full credentials from the Maharajah, and empowered to agree, in the name of the Maharajah and the Government, to such terms as the Governor-General of India might dictate. The Rajah was accompanied by the Barukzie chief, Sultan Mahommed Khan, and several of the most influential Sirdars of the nation.

Sir Henry Hardinge in his despatch dated "Camp Kanha, Cuchwa, Feb. 19th," stated, that he received the Rajah in Durbar as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proffered nuzzurs and complimentary offerings. He briefly explained to the Rajah and

his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and that the conduct of the chiefs and army was most unwarrantable; that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing treaty of amity and friendship; and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment.

The terms demanded and conceded were the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one crore and a half of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war; the disbandment of the existing Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system, and regulations with regard to pay, which obtained in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh; the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be thenceforth employed to be determined on in communication with the British Government; the surrender to us of all the guns that have been pointed against us; the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh state, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

It was likewise determined that the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh

should meet the Governor-General on the 18th, at Lulleena, eleven miles from Lahore. On that day the Maharajah, attended by several chiefs, had an interview with Sir Henry Hardinge at the place appointed, and the following is his account of the reception:—

“As on the occasion of Rajah Gholab Singh's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maharajah, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained that, until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maharajah in person, he could not be recognised and received as a friendly prince.

“Submission was tendered by the minister and chiefs who accompanied the Maharajah, and the pardon of the British Government was requested, on such conditions as I should dictate, in the most explicit terms; after which, I stated that, the conditions having been distinctly made known to the Minister Rajah Gholab Singh and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maharajah, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters; and that, as all the requirements of the British Government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maharajah and Durbar, I should consider myself justified in treating the young Maharajah from that moment as a prince restored to the friendship of the British Government. After some remarks regarding the fame and character of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and a hope that the young prince would follow the footsteps of his father, and my desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two

states as would tend to the benefit of both, I broke up the Durbar.

“On his taking leave, I caused the customary presents to be made to the Maharajah; and, on his retiring from my tent, the usual salute was fired from our 24-pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for that purpose.”

The remains of the Sikh army, after the battle of Sobraon, retreated under the command of Sirdar Tej Singh and Rajah Sal Singh, in the direction of Lahore, and were encamped at Raebam, about eighteen miles east of Lahore, when the British troops approached that capital. On the 20th of February our army appeared beneath the walls, and the Maharajah, who had since his interview with the Governor-General accompanied the British Camp, was conducted to his palace by an escort of our troops. When he had reached the inner door of his palace, in the interior of the citadel, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the British Horse Artillery, and the escort returned to the camp. It was remarked at the time that not a gun appeared upon the walls, and all the embrasures were empty. On the 22nd a brigade of British troops, under the personal command of Sir Hugh Gough, occupied the citadel of Lahore, and the Governor-General then issued the following general order:—

“Foreign Department, Camp, Lahore,
February 22, 1846.

“The British army has this day occupied the gateway of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee Mosque, and the Hoozooree Bagh. The remaining part of the citadel is the residence of His Highness the Maharajah, and also that of the

families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally of the British Government. In consideration of these circumstances, no troops will be posted within the precincts of the palace-gate.

“The army of the Sutlej has now brought its operations in the field to a close, by the dispersion of the Sikh army, and the military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India. The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties, and to the long subsisting friendship between the two States, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier. Compelled suddenly to assume the offensive, by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British army, under the command of its distinguished leader, has in sixty days defeated the Sikh forces in four general actions; has captured 220 pieces of field artillery; and is now at the capital, dictating to the Lahore Durbar the terms of a treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

“The Governor-General, being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required, and will exact, that every remaining piece of Sikh artillery which has been pointed against the British army during the campaign shall be surrendered.

“The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Sikh State to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded.

“The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field. The native troops of this army have also proved that a faithful attachment to their colours and to the company's service is an honourable feature in the character of the British Sepoy. The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed, on his own part and on that of the Government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important services which the army has rendered. The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve, as a testimony of the approbation of the Government of India of the bravery, discipline, and soldier-like bearing of the army of the Sutlej, that all the generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall receive a gratuity of twelve months' batta. Every regiment which, in obedience to its orders, may have remained in posts and forts between Loodiana and Ferozepore, and was not present in action—as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Moodkee to protect the wounded, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and Loodiana—shall receive the gratuity of twelve months' batta. Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier; and the Governor-General, in affirming the principle, can never admit that absence caused by the performance of indispensable duties, on which the success of the operations in the field greatly depended, ought to disqualify any soldier placed in these circumstances from participating in the gratuity given for

the general good conduct of the army in the field. All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier, and forming part of the army of the Sutlej, which may have reached Loodiana or Bussean before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity."

It now remained to adjust the terms of the treaty between the two Governments; and on the 8th of March this important instrument was signed in the Governor-General's tent. The next day he held a public Durbar in great state, when the Maharajah, attended by his principal officers and a numerous suite, was present, and the treaty was ratified and exchanged with the usual ceremonies. The Governor-General then addressed the assembled chiefs in a speech which was translated to them as it was delivered. In the course of it he said—

"For forty years it was the policy of Runjeet Singh's time to cultivate friendly relations between the two Governments, and during the whole of that period the Sikh nation was independent and happy. Let the policy of that able man towards the British Government be the model for your future imitation.

"The British Government in no respect provoked the late war. It had no objects of aggrandizement to obtain by hostilities. The proof of sincerity is to be found in its moderation in the hour of victory.

"A just quarrel, followed by a successful war, has not changed the policy of the British Government. The British Government does not desire to interfere in your internal affairs. I am ready and anxious to withdraw every British soldier from Lahore. At the earnest solicitation of the Sikh Government,

I have reluctantly consented to leave a British force in garrison at Lahore, until time shall have been afforded for the reorganization of the Sikh army, by which assistance the stipulations of the treaty may be more easily carried into effect.

"In no case can I consent that the British troops shall remain in garrison for a longer period than the end of this year.

"I state this publicly that all the world may know the truth, and the motives by which I am actuated in this matter."

The treaty consisted of sixteen articles, of which the following is a brief summary:—

1. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship between the contracting parties.

2. All claim on the part of the Lahore Government to, or communication with, the territories lying to the south of the Sutlej, renounced.

3. The Maharajah cedes the sovereignty of all the country between the Beas and the Sutlej.

4. The Lahore Government, being unable to pay the full amount of indemnity demanded by the British, cede, as an equivalent for one crore of rupees, all the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including Cashmere and Huzarah.

5. The Maharajah agrees to pay fifty lacs of rupees on or before the ratification of this treaty.

6. The mutinous troops of the Lahore army to be immediately disbanded; and the regular or Aeen Infantry regiments to be reorganized, and paid as in the time of Runjeet Singh.

7. The Lahore army to be limited for the future to twenty-five battalions of infantry of 800

bayonets each, with 12,000 cavalry. This number never to be exceeded without the concurrence of the British Government.

8. The thirty-six remaining guns which had been pointed against the British during the recent hostilities to be immediately surrendered to them.

9. The entire control of the rivers Beas and Sutlej, to the confluence of the Indus at Mikenkote, and the control of the Indus from Mikenkote to the borders of Beloochistan, shall, in respect to tolls and ferries, rest with the British Government.

10. British troops to be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories for the protection of the British territories, or those of their allies; due notice being given on the subject to the Lahore Government, who will afford facilities in forwarding supplies and boats for the passage of rivers.

11. The Maharajah never to take into his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British Government.

12. Rajah Gholab Singh to be recognised as an independent sovereign over the territories which the British may make over to him.

13. All disputes between Gholab Singh and the Lahore Government to be referred to the British.

14. All change in the frontiers of the Lahore State prohibited without the concurrence of the British Government.

15. The British Government not to exercise any interference in the internal Administration of the Lahore State.

16. The subjects of either State, in visiting the territories of each other, to be on the footing of the

subjects of the most favoured nation.

In consequence of the neutrality observed by the powerful Chieftain Gholab Singh during the war, and his exertions to negotiate a peace between the British and Lahore Governments after the final catastrophe at Sobraon, the Governor-General had determined to reward his conduct by raising him to the dignity of an independent Prince; and the object of the twelfth article of the treaty was to secure the recognition of his independence by the Lahore Government. The territory over which he was invested with dominion was defined in the first article of a separate treaty, which was concluded on the 16th of March, between him and the British Government, at Neuritzur. It was as follows:—

Article I.—The British Government transfers and makes over for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Gholab Singh, and the heirs-male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravee, including Chumba and excluding Lahool, being part of the territory ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of Article IV. of the treaty of Lahore, dated the 9th of March, 1846.

The only other articles which it is material to notice are the following:—

Article III.—In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs, by the provisions of the foregoing articles, Maharajah Gholab Singh will pay to the British Government the sum of seventy-five lacs of rupees (Nanuckshahee), fifty lacs to be

paid on the ratification of this treaty, and twenty-five lacs on or before the 1st of October of the current year, A.D. 1846.

Article IX.—The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah Goolab Singh in protecting his territories from external enemies.

Article X.—Maharajah Goolab Singh acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and will, in token of such supremacy, present annually to the British Government—one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats, of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

With regard to the occupation of Lahore by a body of British troops, to which allusion was made in the speech of the Governor-General, from which we have quoted some passages; this was made the subject of a separate agreement, the preamble of which stated that the Lahore Government had solicited the Governor-General to have a British force at Lahore for the protection of the Maharajah's person and of the capital, until the reorganization of the Lahore army, according to the provisions of Article VI. of the treaty of Lahore, dated the 9th of March. The first article of the agreement provided as follows:—

“The British Government shall leave at Lahore, till the close of the current year, A.D. 1846, such force as shall seem to the Governor-General adequate for the purpose of protecting the person of the Maharajah and the inhabitants of the city of Lahore, during the reorganization of the Sikh army, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI. of the treaty of Lahore. That force to be withdrawn at any convenient time be-

fore the expiration of the year, if the object to be fulfilled shall, in the opinion of the Durbar, have been attained, but the force shall not be detained at Lahore beyond the expiration of the current year.”

Thus ended one of the most eventful wars in which we have ever been engaged in India. By the blessing of Divine Providence upon our arms we were enabled to repel an invasion which threatened destruction to our Indian dominion, and to chastise the aggressors by a series of brilliant victories which annihilated their military power. The war was forced upon us by a faithless and daring enemy, who hoped to find us unprepared for their attack; and nothing but the indomitable courage of our troops, animated and sustained by such generals as led them into action, could have saved India from the horrors of being conquered by the ferocious soldiers of the Punjab. At Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, the waves of the coming inundation were arrested and rolled back; and in each of these memorable battles the stake that was played for was of tremendous moment; for it is hardly too much to say, that had we been defeated in any one of them, the result might have been ruin to our Indian empire. But the danger has passed away, and our power seems to be fixed on a firmer basis than ever by the campaign of the Sutlej. It has tested the fidelity of the Sepoy as well as his courage, and both have shone with brilliant lustre throughout the wars. We need hardly fear that any Eastern State will, for many years, venture to provoke a conflict with us again.

During the remainder of the year, however, the Punjab be-

came the scene of important events. An attempt was made to contest the newly acquired sovereignty of Gholab Singh over the fertile province of Cashmir; and Sheik Enam-ood-Een, the son of the late Mohee-ood-Een, governor of that district, organized an insurrection in which he was aided by the hill chieftains. Gholab Singh marched at the head of his troops against his refractory subjects, but was defeated; and he applied for British assistance, which we were certainly under no obligation to afford, as the stipulation of the treaty whereby we guaranteed his independence provided only for his protection by us against external attacks. However, it was thought right to support his tottering *musnud*; and when he advanced again towards Cashmir, for the purpose of engaging once more with the enemy, a large body of British troops, under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, marched forward from Jullinder to occupy Jamoo, Gholab Singh's capital, and thus afford him a *point d'appui* in case of a second reverse, and at the same time manifest our determination to uphold the authority of the ruler whom we had placed upon his throne.

This demonstration had the desired effect; and not long afterwards Sheik Enam-ood-Een communicated to the British authorities that he was acting under orders received from the Lahore Durbar in the course he was pursuing, and stated that the insurrection had been instigated by written instructions received by him from the Vizier Rajah Lall Singh.

Afterwards Sheik Enam-ood-

Een surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, the British agent, on a guarantee from that officer, that if the Sheik could, as he asserted, prove that his acts were in accordance with his instructions, and that the opposition was instigated by the Lahore Minister, the Durbar should not be permitted to inflict upon him, either in his person or his property, any penalty on account of his conduct on this occasion. At the same time the British agent pledged his Government to a full and impartial investigation of the matter.

A public inquiry was thereupon instituted into the facts adduced by Sheik Enam-ood-Een, and it was fully established that Rajah Lall Singh had secretly instigated him to oppose the occupation by Maharajah Gholab Singh of the province of Cashmere.

When sufficient proof of this had been obtained, the Governor-General immediately demanded that the Ministers and chiefs of the Lahore State should depose, and exile to the British provinces, the Vizier Rajah Lall Singh; and consented to accept the deposition of the Rajah as an atonement for the attempt to infringe the treaty of the 9th of March, by his secret intrigues and machinations. It was not proved that the other members of the Durbar had cognizance of the Vizier's proceedings; and the Governor-General publicly stated that the conduct of the Sirdars and of the Sikh army in the late operations for quelling the Cashmere insurrection, and removing the obstacles to the fulfilment of the treaty, proved that the criminality of the Vizier was not participated in by the Sikh nation.

The Ministers and chiefs then met, and unanimously decreed and carried into immediate effect the deposition of Lall Singh, who was removed across the Sutlej.

After a few days' deliberation, relative to the means of forming a Government at Lahore, the remaining members of the Durbar, in concert with the Sirdars and chiefs of the State, solicited the interference and aid of the British Government for the maintenance of an Administration, and the protection of the Maharajah Duhleep Singh during the minority of His Highness.

This request was complied with, and the following articles of agreement were accordingly concluded between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, on the 16th of December:—

Article I.—All and every part of the treaty of peace between the British Government and the State of Lahore, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1846, except in so far as it may be temporarily modified in respect to clause 15th of the said treaty, by this engagement, shall remain binding upon the two Governments.

Article II.—A British officer, with an efficient establishment of assistants, shall be appointed by the Governor-General to remain at Lahore, which officer shall have full authority to direct and control all matters in every department of the State.

Article III.—Every attention shall be paid, in conducting the Administration, to the feelings of the people, to preserving the national institutions and customs, and to maintaining the just rights of all classes.

Article IV.—Changes in the mode and details of Administra-

tion shall not be made, except when found necessary for effecting the objects set forth in the foregoing clause, and for securing the just dues of the Lahore Government. These details shall be conducted by native officers as at present, who shall be appointed and superintended by a Council of Regency, composed of leading Chiefs and Sirdars, acting under the control and guidance of the British resident.

Article V.—The following persons shall, in the first instance, constitute the Council of Regency, viz.:—

Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Shere Sing Attareewalla, Dewan Deena Nath, Fukeer Noroodeen, Sirdar Runjore Sing Majethea, Bhace Nidhan Sing, Sirdar Utter Sing Kaleewala, Sirdar Shumsher Sing Sindhanwala, and no change shall be made in the persons thus nominated without the consent of the British resident, acting under the orders of the Governor-General.

Article VI.—The Administration of the country shall be conducted by this Council of Regency in such manner as may be determined on by themselves, in consultation with the British resident, who shall have full authority to direct and control the duties of every department.

Article VII.—A British force of such strength and numbers, and in such positions, as the Governor-General may think fit, shall remain at Lahore for the protection of the Maharajah, and the preservation of the peace of the country.

Article VIII.—The Governor-General shall be at liberty to occupy with British soldiers any fort or military post in the Lahore territories, the occupation of which may be deemed necessary by the

British Government for the security of the capital, or for maintaining the peace of the country.

Article IX.—The Lahore State shall pay to the British Government twenty-two lacs of new Nanuckshae rupees, of full tale and weight, per annum, for the maintenance of this force and to meet the expenses incurred by the British Government; such sum to be paid by two instalments of thirteen lacs and 20,000 rupees in May or June, and eight lacs and 80,000 rupees in November or December, of each year.

Article X.—Inasmuch as it is fitting that Her Highness the Maharanee, the mother of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, should have a proper provision made for the maintenance of herself and dependents, the sum of one lac and 50,000 rupees shall be set apart annually for that purpose, and shall be at Her Highness's disposal.

Article XI.—The provisions of this engagement shall have effect during the minority of His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and shall cease and terminate on His Highness attaining the full age of sixteen years, or on the 4th September of the year 1854; but it shall be competent to the Governor-General to cause the arrangement to cease at any period prior to the coming of age of His Highness, at which the Governor-General and the Lahore Durbar may be satisfied that the interposition of the British Government is no longer necessary for maintaining the Government of His Highness the Maharajah.

The agreement was executed at Lahore by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, on behalf of the British Government, and by thirteen of the principal Sirdars of the Punjaub, acting for the Lahore Durbar.

CHAPTER XV.

CANADA.—Opening of the Session of the Canadian Parliament by the Earl of Cathcart—His Speech on the occasion—Address moved in the Legislative Assembly—Amendment proposed by Mr. Baldwin—Alarm excited in Canada on account of the Free-Trade measures of the British Government—Address on the subject transmitted to England by the Legislative Assembly—Prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, and Speech of Lord Cathcart. NOVA SCOTIA.—Legislative Session opened by Lord Falkland—His Speech—Close of the Session. BORNEO.—Account of Mr. Brooke's enterprising voyage to Borneo—His arrival at Sarāwak—Reception by Muda Hassim—He assists the Rajah against his rebellious subjects—Mr. Brooke becomes Rajah of Sarāwak—His visit to the capital of Borneo—Arrival of H.M.S. Dido, under Captain Keppel—Successful operations against Pirates—Interview of Mr. Brooke with the Sultan of Borneo—Arrival of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane in H.M.S. Agincourt—Successful Expedition against Pirates in Maludu Bay—Hostile conduct of the Sultan of Borneo—Attack by Sir Thomas Cochrane upon Brunè, the capital of Borneo—Capture of the place—Unsuccessful attempt to take the Sultan prisoner by an expedition into the interior. NEW ZEALAND.—Captain Fitzroy's defence of his conduct before he left Auckland—Legislative Council summoned by the new Governor, Captain Grey—His Speech—Active measures against the hostile Chiefs—Successful attack by Colonel Despard upon the Pah of Kawiti—Submission of the Chiefs, and free pardon granted by Governor Grey.

CANADA.—On the 20th of March, Earl Cathcart, who, since the departure of Lord Metcalfe, had administered the affairs of the Provincial Government, opened the second Session of the second Parliament of Canada, with the following Speech:—

“Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

“The duty of opening this session of Parliament has necessarily

devolved upon me, as administrator of the Government, in consequence of the lamented departure of the late Governor-General. But I am commanded at the same time to make known to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased permanently to designate me as Her Majesty's future representative in this province.

“In announcing to you the fact of my having thus become the successor of Lord Metcalfe, you will, I feel assured, concur with me in the expression of sincere

regret at the painful cause which has removed this distinguished nobleman from a station, the duties of which he discharged with zeal and ability, that on every occasion won for him the highest approbation of his Sovereign, and the respect and gratitude of the people over whom he presided as her representative.

“The several addresses to the Queen, which were adopted during the last session of the Legislature, have been laid at the foot of the throne. It will be my pleasing duty to announce to you Her Majesty’s gracious replies.

“I should, under any circumstances, have directed your early attention to the condition of the militia law. But the unsettled state of the negotiations which have been for some time past carried on between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of America renders it imperative upon me to press more immediately on your consideration the necessity of a reorganisation of this arm of the public defence. I feel the most unbounded confidence that the loyalty and patriotism of every class of Her Majesty’s subjects in Canada will be conspicuous, as they have been heretofore, should occasion call for their services to aid in the protection of their country; but a well-digested and uniform system is indispensable to give a fitting direction to the most zealous efforts. At the same time I feel warranted in assuring you that while our gracious Sovereign will ever rely on the free and loyal attachment of her Canadian people for defence of this province, and the maintenance of British connection, Her Majesty will be prepared, as her predecessors have always been, to

provide, with promptitude and energy corresponding with the power and resources of the empire, for the security of her North American dominions.

“The subject of the civil list, which was brought under your consideration by my predecessor, will doubtless engage your attention, when I trust to your wisdom to make such a provision as will enable Her Majesty to give effect to your wishes, by recommending to the Imperial Parliament the requisite changes in the Act of Reunion.

“Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

“The financial accounts of the province for the past year will be immediately laid before you. The estimates for the service of the current year will be likewise submitted for your early consideration.

“The necessity of providing for the prosecution and completion of the public improvements, undertaken with the sanction of Parliament, will form a subject for your deliberation.

“It affords me pleasure to be able to inform you that the revenue of the past year has not fallen short of the expectations which were entertained of its amount, and I rely on your willingness to make such provisions for the public service as a due regard to the interests of the people may require.

“Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

“Since your last meeting, the ancient city of Quebec has been subjected to unexampled calamity in the successive fires which laid waste its buildings. Measures, rendered indispensable by the exigency, were adopted by my pre-

decessor, which will be sent down for your approval.

"The sympathy and benevolence of different portions of the British empire were roused into active exercise by the knowledge of the severe infliction with which it had pleased Divine Providence to permit the citizens of Quebec to be visited, and we have the strongest reasons for appreciating the noble generosity which has been exhibited, and which has proved how truly the inhabitants of Canada are felt by the people of Great Britain to be brethren and fellow-subjects of the same mighty nation. It will be for your wisdom to consider what further measures it may be proper to adopt for the restoration of what has been thus destroyed.

"The last intelligence from the mother country indicates a most important change in the commercial policy of the empire. I had previously taken occasion to press upon Her Majesty's Government a due consideration of the effect that any contemplated alteration might have on the interests of Canada. But until we have a fuller exposition of the projected scheme, which a few days will probably bring to us, it would be premature to anticipate that the claims of this province to a just measure of protection had been overlooked.

"In these and the various other subjects affecting the prosperity of Canada which may occupy your attention, I offer my hearty co-operation; and I earnestly trust that, under the direction of an all-wise Providence, we shall be enabled to pursue a course calculated to promote the best interests, and to foster the rising growth, of this rapidly advancing colony."

On the 23rd of March, Colonel Prince, in the Legislative Assem-

bly, moved the Address in answer to the Speech from his Excellency, when Mr. Baldwin rose and said, that the amendments proposed last Session were of such a character that he could not consistently concur in the Address, and therefore, to protect himself and friends from inconsistency, he must propose an amendment to the third resolution. He had no great difficulty in concurring in that portion of the address congratulating his Excellency on his appointment to the province. Certainly they had no great reason to be satisfied with military governors; but, when he looked upon the political education of the late Governor-General, he thought the quarter of the globe whence he obtained it not the spot the most to be admired; and a military education would inculcate principles less objectionable than the Eastern dominions, where the late Governor-General learned his. Instead, therefore, of "That this House concurs with his Excellency in expressing sincere regret at the painful cause which removed his Excellency's distinguished predecessor from a station, the duties whereof he discharged with a zeal and ability that on every occasion won for him the highest approbation of his Sovereign, and the respect and gratitude of the people over whom he presided as her representative," he would move that the third resolution should stand thus:—"That this House concurs with his Excellency in expressing sincere regret at the painful cause which removed his Excellency the Governor-General from that high station."

The amendment was put and lost—the ayes being 27, and the noes 43. The Address was afterwards agreed to without a division.

One of the most important sub-

jects that engaged the attention of the Provincial Parliament this session was the Corn-law Bill, then depending in the Imperial Parliament. As the object of that Bill was to annihilate the principle of protection, and carry out, to its fullest extent, the doctrine of "buying in the cheapest market," irrespective of all other considerations, the most lively apprehension was excited in Canada, where it was feared that, if the differential duties on the import of colonial and foreign grain into Great Britain were abolished, it would be impossible for our colonists to compete with the United States in supplying her with corn, and that thus a fatal blow would be given to the prosperity of Canada, which would react upon the commercial welfare of Great Britain, by crippling one of the most advantageous markets for her manufactures. But the views entertained of this measure in Canada are so fully and ably expressed in an Address agreed to by the Legislative Assembly, on the 12th of May, and transmitted to the English Government, by whom it was received during the debate on the Corn-law Bill in the House of Lords, that we give the document entire.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Most gracious Sovereign, — We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to address your Majesty on a subject of the highest importance to the inhabitants of this province.

"We assure your Majesty, that while we have seen with unmingled satisfaction the happiness and pro-

spérité of the people of this colony advancing in steady and successful progression under that moderate system of protection of her staple productions, grain and timber, which your Majesty and your Imperial Parliament have hitherto graciously secured to them, we feel that we should be wanting in our duty, as well to your Majesty as to our constituents, did we fail earnestly to represent to your Majesty that we view with serious apprehension and alarm, as detrimental to the best interests of this colony, the adoption of the proposed principle of commercial intercourse now under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

"We cannot but fear that the abandonment of this protective principle, the very basis of the colonial commercial system, is not only calculated materially to retard the agricultural improvement of the country, and check its hitherto rising prosperity, but seriously to impair our ability to purchase the manufactured goods of Great Britain; a result alike prejudicial to this colony and the parent state.

"We feel truly grateful to your Majesty for enabling us, by guaranteeing the payment of 1,500,000*l.*, to undertake many valuable public improvements which are now approaching to completion, and which, under the existing laws, would ultimately prove productive. But should the duties on foreign and colonial produce entering the United Kingdom be assimilated, as at present proposed by your Majesty's Imperial Government, it is much to be apprehended that the agriculturists of this province will be deprived of a fair and remunerative price for their surplus produce; and that, consequently, the increase of our staple products, which was rea-

sonably anticipated, would be checked to such an extent as materially to lessen the prospect of our canals and other public works proving as productive as we had reason to expect.

“ We respectfully represent to your Majesty that, situated as Canada is, and with a climate so severe as to leave barely one-half of the year open for intercourse by the St. Lawrence with the mother country, the cost of transporting her products to market is much greater than is paid by the inhabitants of the United States ; and that without a measure of protection, or some equivalent advantage, we cannot successfully compete with that country.

“ It therefore becomes our duty, as faithful subjects of your Majesty, to point out what we sincerely believe must be the result of measures which have for their object the repeal of the laws affording protection to the Canadian export trade. First, it will discourage those at present engaged in agricultural pursuits from extending their operations ; secondly, it will prevent the influx of respectable emigrants from the mother country, who have for many years past settled in large numbers on the waste lands of the province, and who, by their industry and capital, have materially contributed to that rapid advancement of the country which we have before noticed ; and, lastly, it is much to be feared that, should the inhabitants of Canada, from the withdrawal of all protection to their staple products, find that they cannot successfully compete with their neighbours of the United States in the only market open to them, they will naturally and of necessity begin to doubt whether remaining a por-

tion of the British empire will be of that paramount advantage which they have hitherto found it to be. These, we humbly submit, are considerations of grave importance both to your Majesty and the people of this province ; and we trust we need not assure your Majesty that any changes which would tend in the remotest degree to weaken the ties that have for so many years, and under trying circumstances, bound the people of Canada to that land which they are proud to call their mother country, would be viewed as the greatest misfortune which could befall them.

“ We would further remind your Majesty that, while in compliance with the recommendation of the Imperial Government we have passed a law repealing all duty on American produce coming through our country for exportation, no similar advantage is accorded by the American Government to the people of this province, but that duties, amounting in most cases to prohibition, are rigorously maintained by that Government on every article of ours entering within their ports. The disadvantage we must labour under in this respect is so apparent, that we respectfully request your Majesty will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for opening a negotiation with the Government of the United States for the admission of our products into their ports on the same terms that theirs are admitted into those of Great Britain and this colony.

“ We also humbly request that your Majesty will favourably consider the justice of admitting the products of this province generally into the Imperial ports free of duty, as the expense of transportation is in itself all the protection which our

fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom can reasonably expect as respects the imports from a colony situated at such a distance from the mother country, and with ports closed to commerce for so large a portion of the year. And we the more confidently appeal to your Majesty's justice upon this point, as the relief we seek in this particular is in strict accordance with the very principles upon which the charges that we deprecate are based, as well as to the assurance received through your Majesty's Secretary of State, that it is the desire of your Majesty's Government that the trade of Canada should, in all respects, approach as nearly to perfect freedom as the wishes of the inhabitants and the exigencies of the public revenue may permit.

"While the subject that we have thus brought under the notice of your Majesty embraces other points requiring the gravest deliberation, and calling for the most favourable consideration on the part of the Imperial authorities, your Majesty's faithful Commons have felt it to be their duty to your Majesty, to the Imperial Parliament, and the mother country, and to their own constituents, to lose no time in at once approaching your Majesty with the declaration of their views upon that part of it embraced in their present Address, and to which, renewing their assurance of devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government, they earnestly entreat your Majesty's most gracious and favourable consideration.

"Attested, W. B. LINDSAY,

"Clerk of Assembly.

"Legislative Assembly, Tuesday,
May 12th, 1846."

Even if these gloomy forebodings are not realized, it is impossible not to admit that Canada had just reason for alarm and complaint. The measure of the British Government was a bold departure from the principles of all former legislation as regards our colonies, and however much the experiment, so loudly clamoured for by the free-traders in the mother country, might benefit the manufactures there, it was difficult to see how it could operate otherwise than as a heavy blow and great discouragement to the interests of Canada. We may be permitted to express our doubts as to the wisdom of thus alienating the good-will of our colonial dependencies, for, whatever may be the commercial result of free-trade measures, the political effect undoubtedly has been to weaken the bonds which attached Canada to England.

On the 9th of June, Lord Cathcart closed the Session, and prorogued the Provincial Parliament to the 18th of July. He delivered the following Speech:—

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

"At this advanced period of the season I could scarcely have entertained any reasonable expectation, that the present Session of Parliament could be sufficiently prolonged to enable you to dispose of the various measures submitted to your deliberation with the attentive consideration due to the highly important interests which many of them involved.

"Your indefatigable attention to the laborious duties which have been imposed upon you has, however, enabled you to consider and

to perfect the business with which you have been occupied in a manner that, while it affords gratifying evidence of the cordial and united efforts of the several branches of the Legislature, will, I have no doubt, prove highly beneficial to the best interests of the province.

“Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

“I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the liberality with which you have provided the necessary supplies, which shall be expended with the utmost economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

“I shall immediately take the necessary measures for raising the loans authorized by you for the prosecution and speedy completion of the public works.

“Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

“The truly loyal and patriotic spirit in which you have passed the Militia Bill claims my warmest acknowledgments, and proves how confidently our gracious Sovereign may always rely upon the attachment of her Canadian subjects, and the promptitude and energy with which they would at all times be ready, should circumstances require it, to come forward in defence of their country, and in support of their connection with the parent state.

“I have had the satisfaction of assenting, in the Queen’s name, to the greater part of the enactments which you have passed.

“In regard to the bills which have been reserved for the decision of Her Majesty’s Government, that course has in each case been

required by imperative reasons over which I could exercise no control.

“The several addresses which you have voted to the Queen have been duly forwarded through the proper department, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

“In returning to your homes, where your presence is so much required, gentlemen, I doubt not that you will use your utmost influence to inspire confidence in your respective districts by encouraging that spirit of loyalty for which the Canadian people have always been distinguished, and by promoting, as far as may be in your power, those branches of useful and productive industry, as well as of commercial enterprise, upon which the welfare of the colony so mainly depends. For they may be assured that, however unfavourable the aspect of affairs may have appeared to them, there exists sufficient power and energy in this noble province, if well directed, to make the most of the resources it unquestionably possesses, that will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, create new sources of wealth and prosperity, should those upon which they have hitherto relied be found ultimately to fail them.”

The public acts of chief importance passed during the Session were the following:—

The Militia Act.

The Upper Canada School Act, amending the Act of 1843.

To amend the Bankrupt Laws.

Elementary instruction in Lower Canada, in lieu of the Act passed at the preceding Session.

The Duties of Customs and Distillers’ Acts.

To amend the Laws for Board of Works.

Improvements in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

NOVA SCOTIA.—On the 10th of January, Lord Falkland opened the Legislative Session with the following Speech:—

“Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

“The necessity which exists for devising means to alleviate the distress and privation to which there is but too much reason to apprehend that a portion of the rural population of this province will shortly be exposed, in consequence of the almost general failure of the potato crop, joined to a desire to consult the convenience of many amongst you, has induced me to call you together at an earlier period of the year than I have hitherto done, and I feel every confidence that you will readily afford me the best advice and assistance you can give to enable me to meet a conjuncture of unforeseen difficulty.

“It is gratifying to me to be able to state that the harvest, with the exception of the potato crop, has been, in most of the province, rather more than usually abundant.

“I regret, however, to inform you that the fisheries have been less productive than for several years past, although the decrease is not to be attributed to causes likely to be permanent in their nature, or calculated to excite anxiety for the future success of this branch of industry.

“Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

“The public accounts, and the estimates for the expenses of the current year, shall be submitted to

you with the least possible delay. Assured of the generous sympathy of the people of Nova Scotia for their suffering fellow-subjects in Canada, I did not hesitate, on the occasion of the late extensive fires at Quebec, to appropriate a portion of our abundant resources to the relief of those who had been visited by such dire calamity—convinced that, in so doing, I but anticipated the wishes of those whom you represent, and that the measure would meet with your approbation and concurrence.

“Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

“I am happy to acquaint you that the public revenue still continues in a prosperous state.

“I have received from the Governor of Barbadoes a letter expressive of his grateful appreciation of your liberality in granting 4,000 dollars for the succour of those amongst the population of Bridgetown who were reduced to distress and destitution by the conflagration which took place there in February last; and a copy of a joint resolution, passed by the Council and Assembly of that island, which I am sure you will be proud to place on your journals.

“The Queen has been graciously pleased to instruct me to signify to the Provincial Parliament Her Majesty’s willingness to relinquish the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown in the colony in exchange for a civil list on certain conditions, of which I will hereafter apprise you.

“I have the pleasure to announce to you that a correspond-

ence, in which I have been recently engaged with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has terminated happily for the interests of this country, which are so deeply involved in the protection of the fisheries on its coasts—further privileges sought by the American Government, the concession of which would have affected the prosperity of Nova Scotia, having been withheld by her Majesty.

“I strongly recommend to your favourable and deliberate consideration a project for the construction of a railroad from Halifax to Quebec and Montreal, which has lately much engaged the public attention, and the execution of which, should it turn out to be practicable under present circumstances, cannot be otherwise than beneficial in its consequences to the British North American colonies, by facilitating their intercourse with each other, and affording at all seasons an outlet through British ports for the productions of the British Canadian dominions. I have thought it necessary to address Her Majesty’s Government on the subject of this great enterprise ; and I have endeavoured to obtain such statistical and other information as may assist your deliberations, both as to the feasibility of the contemplated work, and the extent to which pecuniary aid should be afforded to promote the undertaking, should you deem it expedient to apply to that purpose any part of the public income. The information thus collected shall be imparted to you at the first convenient opportunity.

“I have been unable to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature expressed in the act passed during the last Session, entitled, ‘An Act relating to the Funded

Debt of the Province,’ but I must remind you that it will be necessary to make provision for the immediate liquidation of that portion of it borrowed in 1836, payable in doubloons, early in the present year ; and I rely on your bestowing on this, as on all other matters of deep public concern, that grave and dispassionate consideration which their importance so imperatively demands.”

On the 20th of March, the Session was brought to a close, and the Governor addressed the Legislative Council and House of Assembly as follows :—

“It is gratifying to me, in closing the Legislative Session, to have it in my power to express to you my satisfaction at the general results of your labours, and at the unanimity with which your joint efforts have been directed to the advancement of the public interests.

“Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

“In Her Majesty’s name I thank you for the grants you have made for all public purposes.

“I regret that you have not decided to accept the control of the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown on the terms offered by Her Majesty, because I am convinced that your prompt acquiescence in the proposition, which I submitted to you by the Queen’s command, would have been highly advantageous to the province.

“The readiness with which you have adopted every means to ensure the efficiency of the militia force, the liberal grants you have so considerably placed at my disposal with that object, and the disposition you have so laudably and unanimously manifested to aug-

ment such grants, should circumstances make it necessary, demand those cordial acknowledgments which, in Her Majesty's name, I have the pleasure to render.

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

"I congratulate you on the enactment of several useful laws to which I have just assented. Among them I regard with especial gratification that by which the various acts affecting the finances of the country are amended and consolidated.

"You will, I am assured, consider it your duty, on returning to your counties, to cherish and encourage in your fellow-subjects those sentiments of loyalty and devotion to your Sovereign by which your own proceedings have been guided, and for which the people of Nova Scotia have heretofore been so honourably distinguished."

BORNEO. — The enterprising spirit of an individual Englishman has aroused public attention, and directed it to this remote region of the earth, where events have recently occurred which demand a brief notice in our pages. In the year 1838, Mr. James Brooke fitted out from his own funds, unassisted by Government or the public, a schooner of 142 tons, for the purpose of visiting the shores of Borneo. He had previously sailed in the Chinese seas, and his benevolent mind had conceived the idea that the magnificent islands which lie to the south-east of the Straits of Malacca, and which have so long been abandoned to the half-

savage tribes, whose pirate *praxis* infest the waters and paralyze commerce, might be reclaimed to the uses of civilized existence; and that the blessings of Christianity might be poured over that dark quarter of the globe. To accomplish this object it was first necessary to obtain more accurate knowledge than we possessed of the geography as well as the condition of those islands: and Mr. Brooke's voyage might be considered as one of discovery, having the specific ends in view of civilizing some portion, if not the whole of Borneo, suppressing piracy, and establishing commercial intercourse between that island and Singapore. He arrived at Sarāwak, which is on the north-west coast of Borneo, in the month of August, 1839, and was well received by Rajah Muda Hassim, the uncle of the Sultan of Borneo, and under him the Governor of Sarāwak. At that juncture Muda Hassim was engaged in a war with some rebellious subjects in the interior, which he was unable to bring to a satisfactory termination. Mr. Brooke stayed some time at Sarāwak, making himself acquainted with the country and its inhabitants, and inspiring the Rajah with feelings of friendly confidence. He afterwards sailed to Singapore, but soon returned to Sarāwak, where he found the civil war still raging; and Muda Hassim solicited his assistance, offering to invest him with the government of Sarāwak, if he succeeded in putting an end to the rebellion. Mr. Brooke availed himself of this opportunity for carrying out his philanthropic views. He joined the Rajah against the rebels, who were, after a protracted contest, vanquished

and compelled to surrender. He was then formally instituted Rajah of Sarāwak, with the usual native ceremonies, and afterwards proceeded to the capital of Borneo, which lies on the coast to the north-east of Sarāwak, in order to obtain the ratification by the Sultan of his newly acquired dignity. After some delay, the amount of revenue which was to be paid by Mr. Brooke, as the Rajah of Sarāwak, was settled, and the sanction of the Sultan was formally obtained in a written instrument, with which Mr. Brooke returned to the seat of his Government. The fruits of his wise and paternal rule soon appeared, and the people, prosperous and happy, became warmly attached to their new Rajah. He was however, surrounded by pirate neighbours, whose depredations at last aroused the apathy of the British Government, and at the conclusion of the Chinese war, in the month of March 1843, H.M.S. *Dido* was ordered to cruise in the Straits of Malacca and the adjoining seas, for the purpose of protecting trade and suppressing piracy. The *Dido* arrived soon after at Sarāwak, and Captain Keppel, her commander, accompanied by Mr. Brooke, made several successful attacks upon the strongholds of different pirate tribes, destroying their prahus and fortified stockades, and capturing their guns and ammunition. He then sailed to Singapore, intending to return, but was ordered to England. He was succeeded by Sir E. Belcher, in H.M.S. *Samarang*, who conveyed the ex-Rajah Muda Hassim and his followers to the Bornean capital. In the month of February, 1845, Captain Bethune arrived at Sarāwak from England,

and he was the bearer of a despatch from the British Government appointing Mr. Brooke Agent of Her Britannic Majesty in Borneo, and also a letter addressed to the Sultan of Borneo, in reply to a requisition which had been sent by the latter to the British Government, for assistance in the suppression of piracy. In the meantime, the small island of Labuan, which lies to the north of Borneo, a short distance from the capital, had been ceded by the Sultan to the Queen of Great Britain—with the view of being occupied as a convenient naval station, on the high-road from the East Indies to China. Mr. Brooke proceeded to the town of Borneo, and had several interviews with the Sultan, who gave him a friendly reception, and seemed sincere in his desire to put a stop to the piracy of his subjects. There were, however, two parties at the Court, one of which, headed by Muda Hassim, was anxious to conciliate the friendship of the English, and resolutely averse to piracy—the other, to which, as the sequel showed, the weak and imbecile Sultan either inclined or was forced to yield, were our enemies, and false and hollow in their professions. Mr. Brooke then sailed to Singapore, and soon afterwards accompanied Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane on board H.M.S. *Agin-court*, together with several other vessels of war, including steamers, back to the capital of Borneo. The object of this visit on the part of Sir T. Cochrane, was to demand reparation for the detention and confinement of two British subjects. This act was disowned by the Sultan, and the residence of the real offender, Pangeran Usop, was destroyed, as he refused to surrender. The Admiral then proceeded

against a strong body of pirates, who occupied a fortified position a few miles up the river, at the head of Maludu Bay. The force detached from the ships on this service consisted of 546 men, under the command of Captain Talbot; and on the 19th of August, 1845, they ascended the river in gun-boats and other small craft, and, in the face of a well-sustained fire from eleven guns, cut through a strongly constructed boom, laid across the stream, which prevented the passage of the boats. They then carried and totally destroyed the works and town, the pirates who occupied it having abandoned it and fled into the interior, when they found that the boats had passed the boom. In this gallant action our loss consisted of six killed, and fifteen wounded.

This lesson, though a severe one, did not produce any lasting effect; and in the early part of the present year the conduct of the Sultan of Borneo was such as to draw down upon him and his capital signal punishment. Acting under the advice of chiefs who were hostile to Muda Hassim, and those who advocated a peaceful policy, he caused an attack to be treacherously made at night upon both his uncles, Muda Hassim and Bunderreen, in their own houses, when they were slain, together with a great number of their families and dependents. He then immediately began to increase the strength of his fortifications; and it was evident that he was influenced by an insane delusion that he might be able to set at defiance any British force which his conduct might provoke to attack him. About this time, Commander Egerton, in H.M.S. *Hazard*, was sent by Sir Thomas Cochrane

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to reconnoitre Borneo; and a treacherous attempt was made to induce that officer to enter the capital, where there was every reason to believe it had been resolved to put him to death. On account of these threatening symptoms, Sir Thomas Cochrane determined to ascend the river to the city of Brunè, the capital of Borneo Proper, and demand an explanation from the Sultan of his conduct. He hoisted his flag on board H.M.S. *Spiteful*, on the 7th of July, accompanied by Mr. Brooke, and taking in tow the *Hazard* and the *Royalist* (Mr. Brooke's schooner), and preceded by the steamer *Phlegethon*, ascended the river. At Palo Bungone five forts had been erected to dispute the passage, and these opened a spirited fire upon the vessels; but our gun-boats soon caused it to slacken, and when the crews were landed the garrison abandoned the batteries and fled. These forts were afterwards destroyed. A heavy battery had been erected *à fleur d'eau* about 800 yards from the river, which pointed towards a bend which it made between the forts and the city. Sir Thomas Cochrane says in his despatch, that "no sooner did the ships open the point, than the batteries commenced a sharp and extremely well-directed fire, and at the same time a play of musketry from the woods on our right, and to which the *Spiteful* was obliged to submit without retaliation. The critical situation in which she was placed (with the beach but a few yards beyond her paddle-boxes, the *Royalist* in tow, and the boats filled with the whole of the landing force) required the utmost silence and attention to prevent the whole been thrown on shore. But the *Phlegethon* very promptly returned

the fire from her own guns, which, with the battery of field pieces placed round her bows, and the admirable fire from the brigade of rockets planted upon her bridge, (both field-pieces and rockets under the immediate command of Lieut. Paynter,) together with the now rapid progress of the whole force directly up the river, so astonished and dismayed the enemy, that they fled before the steamers could reach their works, or the storming party carry out the service intended for it. As quickly as possible the landing was effected, and the marines, under Capt. Hawkins, immediately took possession of the heights which command the town."

The Sultan and all the inhabitants fled when our troops approached the city, so that it was entirely deserted; but in the course of a few days the people returned, and seemed to exhibit the utmost confidence and good will. The Sultan retired into the interior of the country, and an expedition sent up the Borneo river for the purpose of capturing him, under the command of Captain Mundy, was unsuccessful. Sir. J. Cochrane says in another despatch that, "having remained eleven days at the city without any prospect of securing a definite and satisfactory arrangement, it became a matter for consideration as to the next best course to be adopted that would hold out any hope of my leaving the city, and those friendly to the English, even in a temporary state of security; and Mr. Brooke concurred with me in thinking that the effect might be good were I to address a sort of proclamation to the chief persons actually in the place, to be given to the Sultan on his return, detailing the

whole of the proceedings that had taken place between us during the last twelve months, pointing out the unprincipled and dishonest conduct of the Sultan—showing how entirely he and they were at my mercy—yet still holding out the olive branch to him, but declaring my determination to act with the extreme of vigour should he ever again evince hostility to Great Britain."

A document to that effect was accordingly prepared and translated into the Malay language, which was read to the principal inhabitants assembled on board the *Spiteful*, and after this Sir J. Cochrane sailed away to visit some of the ports to the north of the city of Brunè, and thence to proceed to the coast of China.

NEW ZEALAND. — Before Captain Fitzroy, the late Governor of the Colony, left Auckland upon his recall, as stated in our last volume, he was waited upon with an address from some of the inhabitants, which, although ostensibly professing to be a "testimony to the integrity of his principles," seems to have been intended also as a reproach upon his government. In his reply, dated December the 5th, 1845, Captain Fitzroy thus expressed himself upon the fruitful cause of quarrel between himself and the inhabitants of the colony, as well as the New Zealand Company in England, namely, the line of policy he had observed towards the Aborigines:—

"You express fears that, 'in the fervency of my zeal to promote the interests of the Aborigines, I should have unconsciously injured the objects of my solicitude, by losing sight of the fundamental principles, that indulgence may be

abused, and forbearance misconstrued.'

"I am not aware in what manner the Aborigines have been too much indulged by me. I cannot regret any forbearance shown to them by the local Government. Had I not treated them with consideration, and had not the public authorities been very forbearing, the destruction of Auckland and Wellington would have been matters of history before this period. An overpowering multitude have been restrained hitherto by moral influence. Had physical force been tried in earnest when there were but two small detachments of troops in the island, and no places for either refuge or defence, the overthrow and ruin of our settlements must have been the inevitable consequence.

"Published despatches show that additional effective forces were repeatedly refused to the reiterated application of successive Governors of New Zealand; and that even a resolution of the Parliamentary Committee, in July 1844, was rendered nugatory by the Secretary of State's subsequent declaration, that the 'military forces in New Zealand must still continue limited in amount, and must, as far as possible, be concentrated at the principal settlements.'

"My object always was to avoid bringing on a trial of physical strength with those who, in that respect, were overwhelmingly our superiors; but gradually to gain the necessary influence and authority by a course of scrupulous justice, truth, and benevolence."

Whatever may have been the intentions of Captain Fitzroy—and we have no reason to doubt that they were pure and disinterested—he was most unfortunate in alienating all confidence in his judg-

ment, and it had become absolutely necessary for the welfare of this important colony to entrust its government in abler hands. The appointment of Captain Grey gave general satisfaction, and his arrival at New Zealand was hailed as the advent of a new era in the politics, as well as in the financial and commercial prosperity of the settlement. He lost no time in summoning the Legislative Council, and when they were assembled, on the 12th of December last year, he addressed them in the following speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"I have assembled you at this early period after my arrival in the colony, for the purpose of introducing into the Council a Bill for placing restrictions upon the importation and sale of arms, gunpowder, and other warlike stores.

"It is not my intention to submit at present any other legislative measures for your consideration; indeed, nothing but the extreme urgency and necessity of the case could have induced me so shortly after my arrival in the colony to have proposed any law for your adoption. I should have preferred, before I had assembled the Legislative Council for the despatch of business, to have visited each portion of the colony, and to have made myself acquainted with the state and requirements of each settlement. With the experience which I should thus have gained of the wants and resources of New Zealand, and of the present condition and necessities of that portion of the Queen's subjects whose happiness and welfare the Queen has confided to my care, I should have

felt greater confidence in recommending for your adoption laws which I might have considered applicable to the present circumstances of the colony.

"I hope yet to be able to pursue this course before submitting to you any other measure than the Bill which I am about to lay on the table.

"I feel it to be due alike to the interests of both races of her Majesty's subjects within this colony, to take this, the first public opportunity that has been afforded me, of stating, in the most explicit terms, that I have been instructed most honourably and scrupulously to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of Waitangi; by which the full, exclusive, and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries, and other properties which the chiefs and tribes of New Zealand, and the respective families and individuals thereof, may collectively or individually possess, was confirmed and guaranteed to them, so long as it may be their wish and desire to retain the same.

"I have been further instructed to omit no measure within the reach of prudent legislation, or of a wise administration of the law, for securing to the Aborigines the present freedom and safety to which they are entitled, and the most unrestrained access to all the means of knowledge and of civilization provided for them by the pious zeal which has established, and which principally maintains, an episcopal see, and Christian missionaries for their instruction.

"In reference to the opinions, feelings, and prejudices of the natives of this country, which are not in themselves opposed to the fundamental laws of morality, nor in-

consistent with the peace and welfare of the colonists of European descent, and from which it would be impossible rudely and abruptly to divorce them, I am instructed, both in the structure and administration of the law, to respect as far as possible these opinions and feelings.

"Subject, however, to these general rules, it will be my duty to require from this people an implicit subjection to the laws, and to enforce that submission by the use of all powers, civil and military, which have been placed at my command.

"The financial condition of the colony has necessarily already engaged my anxious attention, and I have felt it to be proper to lose no time in affording you the most complete information in my power upon a subject of great importance to yourselves and to all who have an interest in New Zealand.

"You will perceive, from the returns which I have directed to be presented to you, that a debt of considerable amount is already due by the Local Government, and that the expenditure at present very largely exceeds the total income which is derived from the colony, the parliamentary grant, and every other source—that a large addition is constantly being made to that debt, and must continue to be so, until I can determine upon the measures which it will be absolutely requisite should be taken to equalize in some degree the income and expenditure of the colony.

"It will be my earnest desire at all times to co-operate with you most cordially in any measures which may tend to promote the prosperity and happiness of her Majesty's subjects in this colony.

“ I feel most deeply impressed with the magnitude and difficulty of the task which has devolved upon me ; and I must in the present crisis look, not only to yourselves, but to the inhabitants of New Zealand generally, for confidence and active assistance.

“ You may rely that my sole aim and object shall be to settle upon a sure and lasting basis the interests of yourselves and of your children, and to give effect to her Majesty’s wise and benevolent desires for the peace and happiness of all her Majesty’s subjects in this interesting portion of her empire, and upon which the regards of so large a portion of the civilized world are now anxiously fixed.”

The new Governor immediately adopted active measures against the refractory native chiefs. On his arrival at the Bay of Islands, he found that negotiations were pending between his predecessor and them ; but as these seemed likely to lead to no good result, and the chiefs were preparing for offensive operations, he demanded an immediate answer to the proposals of Captain Fitzroy. Further delay taking place, the Governor broke off the negotiation, and forthwith commenced hostilities. On the 14th of December, a body of about 1,100 men, consisting of soldiers and sailors, assisted by a number of friendly chiefs and their tribes, marched under the command of Colonel Despard against the strongly fortified pah or camp of Kawiti, one of the rebel chieftains. Colonel Despard’s first care was to erect two stockades in front of the pah, upon which he mounted his artillery.

During the construction of the works, shells and rockets were thrown into the pah ; but the de-

cisive attack occurred on the 10th and 11th of January. “ On the morning of the 10th,” to quote the narrative of Colonel Despard, “ our advanced batteries being completed—(one within 350 yards, and the second about 160 yards off the pah)—a general fire was commenced from all the guns, with the view of opening a breach into the place ; and several rockets were thrown into it at the same time, for the purpose of driving the enemy out. The fire was kept up with little intermission during the greater part of the day ; and towards evening it was evident that the outer works on those parts against which the fire was directed were nearly all giving way ; but the numerous stockades inside, crossing the place in different directions, and composed of much stronger timbers, were scarcely touched. Towards evening our fire slackened, and was only continued occasionally during the night, to prevent the enemy attempting to repair the breaches that had been made. On the following morning, the 11th, no person being observed moving within the pah, a few of our native allies, under a chief named William Waka, a brother of Tomaiti Waka Nene, went up to the place, for the purpose of observing whether or not the enemy had evacuated it. This party entered the breach unopposed ; which being perceived from the nearest battery, a party of 100 men of the troops, under Captain Denny, was pushed up rapidly, and, together with the natives, gained the inside of the stockades before they were perceived by the enemy, who at the time were sheltering themselves from the fire of our guns on a sloping piece of ground in one of

their outworks. Our parties had scarcely gained the inside when they were noticed by the enemy, and a heavy fire of musketry instantly poured in upon them. The stockades, however, now became our protection; and, strong reinforcements being immediately brought up from camp, possession of the place was secured, in spite of all the efforts of the enemy to drive us back, being obliged to retreat and shelter himself in a wood opposite the east face of the pah; where, the trees being extremely large and forming complete breastworks, many of them having been cut down previously, and evidently purposely placed in a defensive position, he was enabled to maintain a heavy fire against us for a considerable time, until, a doorway in that face having been broken open, the seamen and troops rushed out and dislodged him from his position. He, however, still continued to keep up a fire from the woods, but more with a view to cover his retreat, and enable him to carry away his wounded men, than with any expectation of renewing the contest. The attack commenced about ten o'clock A.M., and all firing had ceased about two o'clock P.M. The extraordinary strength of this place, particularly in its interior defences, far exceeded any idea I could have formed of it. Every hut was a complete fortress in itself, being strongly stockaded all round with heavy timbers sunk deep in the ground, and placed close to each other, few of them being less than one foot in dia-

meter, and many considerably more, besides having a strong embankment thrown up behind them. Each hut had also a deep excavation close to it, making it completely bomb-proof, and sufficiently large to contain several people, where at night they were completely sheltered from both shot and shell. The enemy's loss has been severe, and several chiefs on their side have fallen: the numbers I have not been able to ascertain, as they invariably carry off both killed and wounded when possible. Several of the former were, however, left behind; and it has been decidedly ascertained, from a wounded prisoner, that the chief Heki had joined Kawiti in the pah on the afternoon preceding the attack."

Our loss on this occasion amounted to twelve men killed and thirty wounded. The result of our success was the immediate submission of the hostile chiefs, which was publicly notified by a proclamation of the Governor, dated the 23rd of January. A free pardon was thereby granted in the following terms:—"The Governor has thought proper to give effect to Her Majesty's earnest desire for the happiness and welfare of her native subjects in New Zealand, by granting a free pardon to all concerned in the late rebellion, who may now return in peace and safety to their houses; where, so long as they conduct themselves properly, they shall remain unmolested in their persons and properties."

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1846.

3. **A** MATEUR THEATRICALS. — The distinguished literati whose admirable performance of Johnson's *Every Man in his Humour*, is recorded in our Chronicle for 1845, p. 145, this night represented Fletcher's comedy, *The Elder Brother*, at the St. James's Theatre, for the benefit of the much esteemed actress, Miss Kelly. The comedy went off exceedingly well. Mr. Forster as *Charles*, the Elder Brother, Mr. Charles Dickens as *Eustace*, the younger, Mr. Mark Lemon as the uncle, and Mr. Douglas Jerrold as the servant *Andrew*, deserved and obtained much applause. The amateurs played, as an afterpiece, the farce of *Comfortable Lodgings*, in which Mr. C. Dickens, as *Sir Hippington Miff*, proved himself a first rate farceur. The other characters were capitally sustained by Messrs. Mark Lemon, Forster, Stone, Leech, George Cruikshank, and Wells. In emulation of the Authors, the Artists got up a representation on behalf of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, which, unlike most imitations, met with great success. The play chosen was Morton's comedy, *The School of Reform*. As might be anticipated,

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the characters were admirably costumed. The principal and most difficult part, *Tyke*, was played with a degree of power and pathos that would have established the reputation of an actor by profession, and with an air of naturalness that only spontaneous feeling and histrionic skill combined can produce. The audience were taken quite by surprise; and, but that the person of Mr. Topham, the water-colour painter, was well known, it might have been supposed that an actor of celebrity had been engaged to fill this important part. The Yorkshire dialect, and the half-clownish, half-swaggering manner of the cunning country knave, were admirably well assumed; and the alternations of roguish cunning and remorse were expressed with homely truth. Mr. Topham has not sufficient physical power to give full effect to his conception; but what his personation wanted in force was supplied by feeling: his expression of the agonizing tortures of mind that choke the utterance of *Tyke*, and make him writhe with anguish, was intense without rant. The wild, frantic burst of joy, dashed with shame, with which

he recognises his father, was finely given: this scene between the father and son being made impressive by the admirable acting of Mr. Dodgson as the old man. *General Tarragon* was the best supported of the other characters: Mr. Hall played the part capitably, and looked as red and as hot as a capsicum. Mr. Hammerton also made the ridiculous character of *Ferment* amusing. The little farce of *A Day Well Spent* followed; and the evening's performances were concluded by the Extravaganza *Bombastes Furioso*, in which George Cruikshank, as *Bombastes*, gave great amusement.

— FLOODS IN WALES.—In consequence of the heavy rain the aspect of the country adjacent to the rivers Wye and Lugg during this week was such as has not been witnessed for 14 years; indeed the extraordinary flood is only comparable to one that occurred half a century ago, in the year 1795, when the bridges at the Hay were carried down the torrent. The destruction of property was immense. Over the wide extent of the Lugg meadows was spread a vast sheet of water, presenting the appearance of a great sea, and the river itself being, as it were, lost in the expanse of ocean. Nothing could be more dreary than the aspect; whilst not a head of the stock usually depasturing in such numbers in that well irrigated locality was anywhere to be seen. On the banks of the Wye the destruction of property was very serious. At Horn Church 24 sheep were swept away, at Lower Bullingham 34; at Pen 40 fine ewes, at Glasbury 20 sheep, at Pistil 15, at Builth 35, at the Maine 17, at Lanemynech nearly 100. Near Bewdley 2,500

oak, elm, and fruit trees were destroyed by the high winds.

— FATAL FIRE.—A fire, which was attended with disastrous consequences to both life and property, took place early this morning upon the premises occupied by Mrs. Pryor, a laundress, situate at 23, Cambridge Place, Junction Road. A police constable, on going his rounds, observed an unusual light in the first floor of the building, which induced him to raise the alarm of fire; but unfortunately it was some time before the inmates could be roused from their slumbers, and not until the flames were bursting through the front windows, as well as up the staircase, with the greatest impetuosity. The engines having speedily arrived, the fire was got under. For some time it was imagined that all the parties had made a safe retreat from the premises; but a discovery of a most melancholy character was made upon the ground of the back parlour. On examination it was found that two human beings, man and wife, named Wane or Ward, who rented a room, had perished in the flames, their remains being so mutilated that no likeness was discernible.

— ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at Windsor Castle, to receive the Addresses of the Corporations of London and Dublin.

The deputation from the city of London comprised the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, seven Aldermen, and one hundred and ten Common Councilmen, with the Recorder and other principal city officers, who went in their respective state carriages. They alighted at the grand entrance, and were conducted to the Waterloo Cham-

ber, where they were entertained with a sumptuous collation.

The presentation took place in the Throne Room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were conducted in state by the Lord Steward and the Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen took her seat on the throne; Prince Albert stood on her right hand, with the Lord Steward, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and the Earl of Dalhousie; on the left stood the Vice-Chamberlain and the Duke of Wellington; other Cabinet Ministers and officers of the household were ranged on either side. The Lord Mayor of London and the deputation were introduced by the Gentlemen Ushers; and the Recorder read this Address—

“Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal person respectfully to represent to your Majesty,

“That great, powerful, and wealthy as this nation is, by far the largest portion of your Majesty’s subjects in Ireland, and a great portion of your Majesty’s subjects in England, Scotland, and Wales, have long been reduced, for their principal food, to potatoes.

“That all classes, but especially the poor, have been and are great sufferers from this result of the national economy.

“That the blight which has fallen upon the potato has subjected your Majesty’s people to great anxiety and distress, and to the danger of famine.

“That their sufferings are attributable to erroneous legislation, which, by excluding the importa-

tion of food, and restricting commerce, shuts out from the nation the bounty of Providence. We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to use the means in your Majesty’s power to open the ports of this kingdom for the free importation of food.”

Having received the Address, Her Majesty returned the following gracious Answer:—

“The motives which have induced you to present this Address are duly appreciated by me. The wants and sufferings of my people at all times command my warmest sympathy; and I deeply regret the failure in the present year of a full supply of an article of food on which so many of my subjects are accustomed to subsist.

“I have directed Parliament to assemble on an early day; and I shall gladly sanction any measure which the wisdom of the legislature may suggest as conducive to the alleviation of this temporary distress, and to the permanent welfare of all classes of my people.”

The Lord Mayor and the senior Alderman, with the mover and seconder of the address, were permitted to kiss the Queen’s hand; and the deputation retired.

The reception of the Dublin deputation, which reached the Castle a quarter of an hour later, was precisely similar. The deputation comprised the Lord Mayor, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the Marshal of Dublin, Mr. C. P. Shannon, Town-Councillor, and six officers of the Corporation. The Lord Mayor then read a very long and eloquent address respecting the state of destitution to be expected in Ireland, and the necessity for assistance from national resources.

Her Majesty having received the

address, returned a most gracious answer.

The Lord Mayor and Town-Councillor Shannon then had the honour to kiss hands, and the deputation retired.

5. EXECUTION.—This morning Martha Browning, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mundell, (see Chronicle, 1845, p. 179,) was executed at Newgate; and Quennell, the murderer of Fitzgerald, (see Chronicle for 1845, p. 175,) paid a similar penalty at Horse-monger Lane Gaol. In consequence of the late prison regulation of the Secretary of State excluding the reporters of the daily press from witnessing the last hours of malefactors, the public were spared the details of the feelings of these wretched criminals: it is sufficient to know that they were awakened to a sense of their crimes and died penitent.

— MILITARY REWARDS.—A set of regulations has been issued by the Secretary-at-War, intended to elevate the tone of feeling among an important class in the Army, that of non-commissioned officers and privates who may merit distinction for good conduct. The warrant consists of forty-four articles.

By the first it is provided, that whenever Her Majesty shall sanction the grant of a commission without purchase to a non-commissioned officer, selected and recommended for this distinction by the Commander-in-Chief, there shall be granted to such officer, in aid of an outfit as a commissioned officer, a sum of 150*l.* if appointed to a cavalry regiment, and of 100*l.* if appointed to an infantry regiment.

Subsequent articles provide that a sum not exceeding 2,000*l.* per annum be distributed in annuities, of not above 20*l.* each, (which is to be accompanied by a silver medal,) to sergeants who may be distinguished for meritorious conduct, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief; and that, with the view of rewarding meritorious soldiers when discharged, and encouraging good conduct in others, a gratuity in addition to ordinary pension may be granted upon discharge to men who shall have completed 21 years of actual service in the infantry, or 24 in the cavalry. Gratuity to sergeants who shall have served ten years as such, 15*l.*; corporal, seven years as such, 10*l.*; privates, 5*l.*; and the soldiers so selected may also receive a medal. The commanding officer of every regiment to recommend such individuals while serving as he shall consider best entitled to the gratuity: provided the amount recommended in any one year does not exceed 30*l.* for regiments of establishment of 700 rank and file and upwards, and 20*l.* for regiments of lower establishment than 700 rank and file.

Under the denomination of "good conduct pay," a progressive increase of one penny per day, up to sixpence, and certain honourable distinctions, are also appointed to be given, under specified regulations, to soldiers who shall have completed ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years of actual service.

The 28th Article specifies the terms upon which soldiers of good conduct may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharges, as follows :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	£	£
Under 5 years' actual service	30	... 20
After 5 years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark.....	25	... 18
After 7 years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark.....	15	... 10
After 10 years' actual service, with two distinguishing marks; or	10	... 5
After 12 years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark.....		
After 12 years' actual service, with two distinguishing marks; or	5	... Free.
After 14 years' service, with one distinguishing mark.....		
After 14 years' service, with two distinguishing marks; or.....	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 4 <i>d.</i> a day.	
After 16 years' service, with one distinguishing mark.....		
After 15 years' actual service, with three distinguishing marks; or	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 6 <i>d.</i> a day.	
After 16 years' actual service, with two distinguishing marks, having possessed the second at least twelve months.....		

The remaining articles are occupied in detailing the regulations under which these gratuities, good conduct pay, &c., shall be forfeited or restored; or the period of service necessary to confer a title to them in certain degrees abridged: and the warrant concludes by declaring, that "soldiers who were present at the battle of Waterloo shall be allowed to reckon two years in addition to actual service; and those enlisted before December, 1829, shall be allowed to reckon three years for two of actual service, after the age of eighteen, in East and West Indies (in other than West India regiments)."

6. ROBBERY AT AN HOTEL.—*Central Criminal Court.*—Charles Bowen, aged 22, waiter, and George Lake, aged 22, waiter, were indicted for stealing a Bank of England note of the value of 50*l.*, and various other notes, altogether of the value of 150*l.*, the moneys of the Rev. William Price Lewis; and John Duncock, aged 22, waiter, and George Bates, aged 26, jeweller, were indicted for feloniously receiving the money, well knowing that it had been stolen.

The prisoners Lake and Bowen were engaged as waiters at the Trafalgar Hotel, Charing Cross, the former having been employed for nine months, and the latter for as many weeks, at the period the robbery was committed, which was on the 28th of November last year. At that time the prosecutor, who is a clergyman residing in Wales, was staying in the hotel, and on the day in question he went to the banking-house of Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax and Co., and received change for a check for 150*l.*, obtaining in payment one note for 50*l.*, and the remainder in notes for 10*l.* and 5*l.* each. The prosecutor upon his return to the hotel rolled up the notes and placed them in his portmanteau; and he then went out, and on his return at night he discovered that his portmanteau had been opened, and that the whole of the money had been abstracted. The next morning the prosecutor gave information of his loss, but for some time no clue was obtained as to the perpetrators of the robbery. It was soon discovered that Duncock had been negotiating the stolen notes, and as he was known to be well acquainted with Bowen, the latter was arrested. Upon this taking place, the prisoner Lake became in so excited a state that

he was charged by the head waiter with participation in the robbery, which he at once confessed. The story of Lake was, that he had been drawn into it by "Charley," meaning the prisoner Bowen, and that it was he who had first formed the plan to rob Mr. Lewis, and that he had obtained a key for the purpose of opening his portmanteau, and that shortly before he held up a key and said, "I have tried this little gentleman, and it fits Mr. Lewis's portmanteau." He went on to say that on the day of the robbery (the 28th of November) Bowen said that when the head waiter went down to tea they would go and get the notes. Accordingly, when this took place, they both went up together to Mr. Lewis's room, and the prisoner Bowen gave him the key and told him to go in and get the money, and he said he would wait outside, and if he heard any noise he was to get out of the window and walk along the balcony, and so get away. He said that he then went into the room, opened the box, and took out the roll of notes, and he then gave them to Bowen; who shortly afterwards joined him in one of the parlours and told him that he had got 70*l.*, and that there would be 35*l.* a piece for them. He then said, that upon hearing this he became very much alarmed, and wanted to take the money to the head waiter, and tell him that he had found it on the mat close to Mr. Lewis's door, but that Bowen told him he should not do that, and that he must not let the head waiter know everything. Bowen then asked him to lend him some money to pay for a cab to go to London Bridge, to see some one who, he said, would give him "hard cash" for the notes; and he accordingly gave

him 4*s.*, and it was arranged that Bowen should go out at 8 o'clock, and that he should then proceed to the city for the purpose of getting the cash. The next morning Bowen told him that he had taken the notes to "Bob Snow" at the Adelaide Hotel, London-bridge, and that he was to go there to get his share. Accordingly, he went on the Sunday following to the hotel, where he saw a man who said that Snow had gone away with all the money. In addition to this statement of Lake's, it was proved that when Bowen was apprehended by Inspector Storey, he asked if Lake was in custody, and, on his being told that he was, he said that Lake had committed the robbery, and that he told him there was only 70*l.*, and if more money had been taken he must have kept the rest himself. With regard to the prisoners who were charged with receiving, the case was equally clearly brought home to them by the fact of their being proved to have passed the whole of the 5*l.* and 10*l.* notes immediately after the robbery, giving fictitious names and addresses.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said, that the prisoners had been convicted of a most serious and aggravated offence. A robbery to a very large amount had been committed in a public hotel, for which the proprietor was not only civilly responsible, but which was calculated also to do him serious injury, by the alarm and terror which the circumstance of such a robbery being committed would very naturally create in the minds of the public, and particularly of those who were in the habit of fre-

quencing his establishment. He trusted, that as the guilty parties in the present instance had been very properly prosecuted to conviction, such a result would not follow, but still he was bound to look at all the circumstances of the case; and, as the object of punishment was to deter others from the commission of a similar crime, he must take care to pass a sentence calculated to have such an effect. It might be very true that Lake had been induced by Bowen to commit the offence, but it was also clear that after having been for a considerable time in the service of a kind and indulgent master, he had very readily entered into a plan to commit a robbery to a large amount upon one of the guests in his house. Under all the circumstances, he felt compelled to order the prisoner Bowen to be transported for 15 years, Lake for 10 years, and Duncock and Bates for 14 years.

7. THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS.—The French journals contain an account of a brilliant advantage over the indomitable Abd-el-Kader in person by General Jussuf.

"On reaching the valley of the Temda, General Jussuf was soon on the trace of the enemy, who had just raised his camp. The numerous cavalry of the Emir had proceeded in one direction, and his baggage in another. General Jussuf resolved to attack the latter. A portion of the baggage was already in the hands of the pursuers, when the Emir presented himself on the left, at the head of 700 or 800 regular cavalry, who trotted up in excellent array. General Jussuf immediately charged them, with about 450 chasseurs, gen-d'armes, and spahis, who were received with a murderous fire of

musketry when they came within 50 yards of the enemy. The latter opposed an obstinate resistance; they were, however, soon put to flight, but rallied at some distance from the field, round the white banner of Abd-el-Kader. The French cavalry again attacked them in that position, and again routed them with considerable loss. During this second engagement the Emir's horse was killed, and his men were seen to gather round him and place him on another horse. The fugitives then took a third position, from which they were driven with the same intrepidity. Abd-el-Kader ultimately retreated, leaving in the hands of the French his killed, wounded, horses, tents, and baggage. The difficult nature of the country, and the great distance which separated him from the Marshal's infantry, did not allow General Jussuf to derive more advantage from his victory."

This advantage, however, was more than outweighed by a painful disaster which occurred to the column of General Levasseur, resembling the retreat from Moscow on a small scale. The General had issued from Constantina to chastise the tribes of the Monassa and Ouled Adjaz; his operations consisted of a succession of butcheries, burning, razing of houses, cutting down the fruit trees, in short completely depopulating and devastating the entire district. Retribution, however, was in store for these savage warriors.

"On the 2nd the weather suddenly changed, snow fell in abundance, and covered the ground to a considerable depth. In the morning of the 3rd it ceased to fall, and I deemed it prudent to quit the mountains without delay, and return to Constantina.

In order to reach the plain, we had to cross a defile of about 1,500 yards in length, but that passage, which already offered natural difficulties, threatened to become impracticable when the snow recommenced. We moved forward at 7 o'clock A.M.; one half of the convoy, the cavalry and the battalion forming the advanced guard, had reached the plain, when, at 10 o'clock, we were assailed by a snow storm, and an icy wind checked the thaw, and rendered the passage almost impracticable. The horizon was completely darkened at a distance of about 25 yards. To fall back or stop was equally impossible; I consequently pushed forward in spite of every obstacle, and proceeded in the direction of Setif, from which we were only 15 leagues distant. It was nearly 5 o'clock before the convoy had passed the defile. I remained until that hour at the rear guard, after sending on three battalions under the command of Colonel Herbillon. At that moment I left at the rear a safe guide, and three hours afterwards I arrived, with Colonels Herbillon and Bouscarin, amidst the douars of the Righa tribe. I resolved to spend the night there, and distributed my men amongst the douars. We suffered sadly that night, upwards of two feet of snow covering the earth. On the morning of the 4th, the moment daylight permitted us to see our way through that immense plain, I marched for Setif, where I arrived about 4 o'clock P.M. During the whole distance the snow never ceased to fall, and the wind blew with the same intensity. Nevertheless, the march had become less painful, and we reached Setif without having had to deplore any other accident.

“The cruel day of the 3rd had unfortunately occasioned deplorable losses, and our road was marked by the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers killed by the cold. The Arab goums suffered as severely as the European soldiers. On the 4th, previous to my departure, I had recommended the most debilitated of the men to the care of the Caid of the Righas, and placed them under the protection of a detachment of troops, commanded by an officer of spahis. On the 5th I sent a squadron of chasseurs, with a surgeon, and waggons to convey them to Setif. I am happy to inform you that a great number of the missing have joined, and that every day others who had lost their way in the snow, arrive at Setif. This circumstance renders it impossible to fix the exact number of the dead.”

Subsequent accounts state, “that upwards of 500 sick had entered the hospital of Setif, and that a number of others had been committed to the care of the inhabitants. On the 5th, the snow having ceased to fall, waggons were sent in the direction followed by the column in its retreat, and on the 6th they returned, bringing back to the camp 283 corpses, amongst which were 130 belonging to the 43rd regiment of the line. On the 7th, 500 men were still missing, but so many had lost their way that it was impossible to ascertain accurately the number of dead. The extent of the disaster may be imagined from the fact that the column, composed of 2,500 men, scattered on the road 1,200 muskets and abandoned the military chest, containing 2,000f., its tents, mules, provisions, &c. The officers suffered, perhaps, more than the men; none

of them, however, remained behind. Seventeen or eighteen entered the hospital on their return; one of them, a lieutenant, subsequently died."

8. DARING ROBBERY.—*Central Criminal Court*.—Thomas Smith, aged twenty-four, was indicted for having committed a robbery, accompanied with violence, upon Thomas Phillips, and stealing a 10*l.* bank-note, his property; and Anne Jones, aged thirty, described as a married woman, was charged with feloniously receiving the note, knowing it to have been stolen.

Francis Galloway deposed, that on the night of Sunday, the 14th of December, she was living in the house of a Mr. Hamblin, near Crayford Road, Camberwell, and about eight o'clock in the evening, upon hearing a knock at the door, she went to open it, and found the prisoner standing outside with a letter in his hand, which he requested her to deliver to the lady of the house. She asked him whom the letter came from, and he replied that it was all right. She hesitated at taking the letter, and the prisoner threatened to shoot her if she did not, and at the same moment produced what appeared to be a pistol from his coat-pocket, and under the terror of his threats she consented to take the letter, and went up stairs with it to the drawing-room, leaving the prisoner standing in the passage. A gentleman named Phillips, who happened to be in the house at the time, having read the letter, which contained a threat of violence if money were not given, came down stairs and asked the prisoner what he meant by endeavouring to extort money; he replied, that if he did not immediately give him 10*l.* he would

call in his men, who were standing outside, and they would plunder the house. When the prisoner said this he pulled a horse-pistol from one pocket and a dagger from the other, and Mr. Phillips then gave him a 10*l.* note. The prisoner then went away, and as he was going out of the door he told Mr. Phillips that if he dared to follow him, or to make any alarm, he would immediately shoot him.

Mrs. Catherine Hamblin spoke to the same facts, and she likewise produced the letter referred to, and stated that before Mr. Phillips interfered she had attempted to leave the house, but the prisoner, who had a pistol in his hand, prevented her from doing so.

Mr. Thomas Phillips gave the same account of the transaction, and stated that he was solely induced to give the prisoner the 10*l.* from a fear of violence.

A police constable proved the apprehension of the prisoner Smith, and to show the guilty knowledge on the part of the woman it was proved that she had changed the stolen note at a pawnbroker's to redeem a watch, and had purchased a quantity of new wearing apparel; and it likewise appeared that she and the prisoner lived together as man and wife.

The female prisoner, in her defence, declared that although she and the other prisoner went by different names, she was really his wife, and that they were married at Northampton. She admitted that she had changed the stolen note, but she said her husband gave it to her and told her to do so, and she did not think there was any harm in it.

Mr. Justice Erle having summed

up, the jury acquitted the female prisoner, and returned a verdict of guilty against Smith.

The learned Judge having commented upon the very aggravated character of the offence of which the prisoner had been convicted, sentenced him to be transported for life.

Alfred Jones was subsequently arrested and charged as accessory to this robbery. Some days after the robbery a letter was sent threatening a repetition of the visit; this letter was in the same hand as that presented by Smith, and was identified as the writing of Jones; who was known to be an associate of Smith. He was tried and proved to have kept watch about the house while Smith committed the robbery, convicted and transported.

10. FALL OF A VIADUCT. — About six o'clock in the morning a fearful noise, which was heard as far as Pavilly, aroused the inhabitants of Barentin, through which village the railway now in construction between Rouen and Havre passes. The twenty-eight pillars which supported the arches of the viaduct which at that place span the valley through which the river St. Austreberthe flows, fell one after the other, and almost instantaneously. If these enormous pillars had not providentially fallen in a straight line, had they fallen but a few yards to either side, a great number of persons must have been destroyed in their sleep. One detached building only, a corn-mill, was destroyed by the falling mass. The river St. Austreberthe, which runs beneath the viaduct, turned from its course by the fallen materials, flooded the country at either side, and the manufactories situated upon its banks below the viaduct, and which are

worked by that stream, were suddenly brought to a stand-still. The viaduct was commenced in the spring of 1844, since which time between 200 and 300 workmen have been daily employed upon it; it was not quite completed at the time of its destruction. It was composed of twenty-seven brick arches; each presenting a span of fifteen metres, and supported by twenty-eight pillars, likewise of brick, each of which was four metres thick. The greatest elevation was thirty-two metres. The entire length of the work was 500 metres. The disaster is attributed to defective materials and bad workmanship, further deteriorated by the effect of the wet and frost upon the mortar. The loss will fall upon the contractors.

— THE RAILWAY MANIA.—The uncontrollable madness for speculating in railway shares, which produced such an unheard-of number of schemes towards the close of last year, the Bills for which are to come before Parliament during the present session, now began to produce its inevitable fruits, and the fortunate (?) holders of scrip became aware of the awful liabilities they had incurred. The effects upon the money market and upon trade were very depressing, and the public organs were earnestly engaged in discussing the means of meeting and avoiding the peril. The following extract from the city article of the *Times* will convey a good impression of the general feeling:—

“The chief matter which is regarded at this time as a cloud over the money market is the lodgment of the 10 per cent. on railway capital with the Accountant-General, which, according to the standing order, must be made within

seven days from the assembling of Parliament, and consequently is due on the 29th of this month, less than three weeks distant. When the abstraction of millions at one time from the circulation is the point at issue, this is a very short time for preparation, and yet it may be asserted, on the best authority, that as yet no arrangement for the purpose is made, the officers of the Crown declining to sanction any deviation from the mode directed by the Act of making these payments. In vain has it been urged to them, and to the presiding officer of the deposits, the Accountant-General himself, that this era of railway enterprise forms a special case, in which, if some special interference does not take place, a disturbance of the circulation will ensue which must affect not only the parties immediately concerned, but the whole of the banking and trading community. The assurance that this absorption of the currency will be but temporary, that only a few days need elapse before the reinvestment of the funds, on the application of the parties to whom they belong, will take place, does not help the present holders of the deposits out of their dilemma, who allege that the abstraction of such large sums for a few days, or even for a single day, will do great mischief. Still the Government will yield nothing, and the Bank, which has not, indeed, sufficient power for such a purpose, will not interfere.

“The directors and committees of the various railway companies might possibly give some help over the difficulty, but an appeal to them is not likely to be more successful than to the government officers. It has been urged upon them that they might anticipate the period prescribed by law, and

begin at once to pay in their deposits, following up that step by an application in due form for their investment; but they contend in reply, that they see no reason why they should lose a day's interest agreed to be paid on these large sums, and that the kind of investment they should select for them so as to avoid risk is a great puzzle to them; that they would rather in fact have the money untouched at their disposal for subsequent operations. They profess to have nothing to do with the possible pressure on the money market; they have lodged their funds in hands where they expect it to be forthcoming when wanted, and look only to the fulfilment of that engagement.

“There are many versions current, but still nothing like certainty, of the sum these railway payments will amount to. Some, who are in a good position to form conjectures, consider that they take a low estimate in fixing 10,000,000*l.*; but it is the opinion of the best practical bankers, that even one-half that amount could not be locked up for a week with the Accountant-General, without leading to the greatest and most diffused inconvenience and pressure.”

— RAILWAY SUBSCRIBERS.—A most voluminous and interesting return, prepared in conformity to an order of the House of Commons, has been issued in the form of a catalogue of upwards of 540 folio pages, consisting of an alphabetical and numerical list of the names of all persons in England, Ireland, and Scotland, who subscribed towards the railways of last session for sums less than 2,000*l.* The return is a curious collection of the names, addresses, and amount of interest of every investor in the lines before Parliament last session, to a less

extent than 2,000*l*. It defies all notions of analysis, and is a sort of stupendous postscript to the return recently issued of all subscribers to railways beyond 2,000*l*. Irrespective of the many thousands who hold largely in established lines, the return includes upwards of twenty thousand subscribers to the lines and branches of last session alone, subscribing to the extent of 21,386,703*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. Amongst the names are to be recognised many of the leading nobility, the largest manufacturing firms, and names familiar to most people as connected with the commerce and literature of the country. The juxtaposition of names and descriptions presents some remarkable contrasts; the same columns presenting a combination of peers and printers, vicars and vice-admirals, spinsters and half-pays, M.P.s, and special-pleaders, professors and cotton-spinners, gentlemen's cooks and Q.C.s, attorneys' clerks and college-scouts, waiters at Lloyd's, relieving officers and excisemen, barristers and butchers, Catholic priests and coachmen, editors and engineers, dairymen and dyers, braziers, bankers, beer-sellers, and butlers, domestic servants, footmen, and mail-guards; with a multitude of other callings unrecorded in the Book of Trades.

— RATING OF PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM.—The authorities of the parish of Windsor, having claimed to rate the Flemish Farm, occupied by Prince Albert, his Royal Highness resisted the claim, claiming to be exempt on the ground that it was a royal property in royal occupation, and much ill-feeling was displayed by some parties in consequence. The case was submitted, on behalf of the

Prince, to eminent legal authorities, whose opinion was entirely in favour of his Royal Highness's view. Upon this the parochial authorities presented a very humble address, admitting the non-liability of the farm, apologizing for the observations which had appeared in the public prints, and soliciting his Royal Highness's consideration to the hardships to which the parish is liable in consequence of the exemption of so considerable a property. To this address the following reply was received:—

“Windsor Castle, Jan. 14.

“Sir,—I am commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial which you have forwarded to me from the parish officers of Windsor, and in reply to state, that when a claim was preferred for the payment of rates by the Prince on account of the Flemish Farm, and when the legal liability of the Prince was insisted upon by the vestry, his Royal Highness felt himself precluded from admitting such a claim without previous consultation with the highest legal authorities.

“His Royal Highness submitted the whole facts of the case to the Attorney and Solicitor-General of Her Majesty, and subsequently to Sir Thomas Wilde. Their opinion was, that his Royal Highness was not liable, in point of law, to the payment of rates, and that the admission by him of such liability might constitute a dangerous precedent, affecting the prerogatives of the crown.

“In the letter which I addressed to you on the 15th of December, I informed you ‘that his

Royal Highness had no disposition to resist any claim that could in fairness be made upon him, whatever might be the legal obligations.' I have now to inform you, on the part of his Royal Highness, that if the parochial authorities had continued to insist upon the payment of the demand, made as a matter of legal right, his Royal Highness would have felt himself compelled, by a sense of the duty which he owes to Her Majesty, to resist the claim. You have informed his Royal Highness that the vestry of Windsor has passed resolutions of which the following are copies:—

“That the vestry extremely regrets that the resolutions in reference to the rating of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, passed at the vestry meeting held on the 18th of September last, should have been so carried, inasmuch as this meeting is now fully aware that his Royal Highness is not in any way liable to be rated for Flemish Farm; and that this vestry deprecates the garbled statements set forth in the public journals on the subject.’ Again, —‘That, inasmuch as the maintenance of the poor presses heavily on the parishioners, a respectful memorial be now presented to his Royal Highness, praying him to take the state of the parish into his gracious consideration, and that such memorial be prepared and presented by the parish officers.’

“His Royal Highness infers from these resolutions that the vestry distinctly admits that his Royal Highness is not in any way liable to be rated for the Flemish Farm; and his Royal Highness feels himself at liberty to take the course which is most satisfactory to his own feelings, and to pay as

a voluntary contribution, a sum equal to the rate which would have been annually due had the legal liability of his Royal Highness been established.

“It is also his Royal Highness’s intention that the payment of the sum referred to should commence from the year 1841.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

“G. E. ANSON.”

“Henry Darvill, Esq.”

14. EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY.—An inquest was held at Bilston, before Mr. T. M. Phillips, coroner, on the body of Joseph Revell Pitt, a child about two years and two months old, who had died from loss of blood under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Mary Ann Pitt deposed that she is the wife of Joseph Pitt, a tin-plate worker, residing in Temple Street, in that town, and mother of the deceased child, who had been in perfect health up to Saturday last. About 1 o’clock on that afternoon he was playing about a chair, and began to climb up the back of it; the chair overbalanced and fell with the child to the ground. She raised him up, but could not perceive that he was hurt anywhere, excepting on the lower lip and the upper gum, both of which were bruised a little. He did not appear to be in much pain, and soon began to play again. About 6 o’clock in the evening she had her tea and gave her child some, upon which she perceived that the upper gum bled a little. She and her mother took the child to Mr. Dickenson, surgeon, who dressed the gum, and the bleeding ceased for about an hour; but about 8 o’clock it commenced again, and continued to bleed all night. About 11 the next morning she again

took the child to Mr. Dickenson, who applied something to the gum, and then bound it up with tape. Mr. Dickenson applied something more on Sunday evening, but the bleeding did not cease. The gum continued to bleed till Monday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, when she took the child to Mr. Hancox, another surgeon, at whose suggestion she washed the mouth with alum water two or three times a day. She continued to do so until the death of the child, which took place about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The bleeding did not cease from the time it commenced until the death of the deceased, except for about an hour on the Sunday evening. Hannah Phillips, grandmother of the deceased, stated that she had lost four children from bleeding to death, and in the family twelve other persons (making altogether sixteen) had bled to death, not one of them having been seriously injured; the injuries were slight cuts or falls. Some of them had bled to death from teeth being drawn. Medical aid had always been procured, but without effect. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

— FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—About half-past seven o'clock in the morning an explosion of fire-damp took place at the colliery of Messrs. Russell and Co., at Risca, near Newport, by which thirty-five lives were lost. The workmen, about 120 in number, had descended into the pit early in the morning, and had divided themselves into two bodies, whereof the larger had gone into a distant working; the remainder, thirty-five in number, went into a vein called the Black Vein. Not long after a strong rush of carburetted hydrogen gas, accompanied by a slight noise,

was perceived, and it was at once known that an explosion had taken place. As soon as the mine was sufficiently cleared assistance was given; the workmen in the other veins were uninjured, but the whole of the party in the Black Vein had perished; twenty-eight bodies were speedily recovered, the other seven were found the next day. Notwithstanding that many explosions had taken place on previous occasions, when some lives were lost, none of the workmen were provided with Davy's lamp, but had common lamps or open candles.

15. SALE OF A CHURCH.—The ancient internal fittings of the church of St. Benet Fink, in Threadneedle Street, which was erected from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, were disposed of by auction, by Mr. Pullen, it being intended to take down the structure, in order to widen the approaches to the New Royal Exchange. The sale was most numerously attended, there being present several gentlemen connected with public institutions, among whom prevailed a most active competition for various lots, many of which realized a price much beyond their actual value, from the circumstance that they were works of art of the above celebrated and eminent architect. Lot 12, the carved oak poor-box, with lock, &c., (date on the lock, 1683,) fetched four guineas, and was bought by one of the city Companies. No. 17, the carved and panelled oak pulpit, with sounding board, &c., the whole richly ornamented with fine carving, went for fifteen guineas, intended for a church in Buckinghamshire. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22,—a valuable painting of "Moses bearing the tables," with

gold mouldings; a ditto of "Aaron the Priest;" the carved and panelled oak fittings of the altar, ornamented with gold mouldings and carved Corinthian columns; two tablets, with inscriptions in gold; the marble floor of the altar, &c.,—were purchased by one of the Royal Hospitals for 50*l*. The greater part of the panelled oak enclosure of the pews was bought by a clergyman for a church at Ramsgate. The sepulchral tablets have been removed from the church to that of St. Peter le Poer, which is in union with St. Benet Fink. The remains of those deposited in the vaults under the church will be interred in the burial-ground adjoining, which will not be interfered with in the intended improvement.

— FEES TO BARRISTERS' CLERKS.

—Lord Langdale gave judgment on a petition (*ex-parte* COTTON) in the Rolls' Court, involving a rather curious point. His lordship said, the petitioner, Mr. Cotton, a solicitor, complained that he, having had a conference with a learned counsel, and being willing to pay the usual fee of 5*s*. to the clerk of that counsel, the clerk, having in his hand money of the petitioner, claimed 7*s*. 6*d*. for his own fee, and retained that sum against the will of the petitioner, who thereupon presented the petition, asking for such an order as the court should think proper. On the hearing, it was alleged that a counsel's clerk had no legal right to demand any fee, and that whatever was given him was by way of gratuity by the custom of the profession only, and that that custom sanctioned the gift of no more than 5*s*. upon a conference, and upon taxation of costs no more would be allowed. The respondent, the

clerk, insisted he had a right to the fee of 7*s*. 6*d*., that the court had no jurisdiction over him, and except upon taxation of costs had no jurisdiction at all, and therefore could not make an order upon this petition; that, for the sake of peace, he had offered to return the difference, 2*s*. 6*d*., to the petitioner, who refused to accept it, and, therefore, he desired to have the petition dismissed, with costs. The claims of the clerks of counsel had given rise to disputes, where there ought to be none, between the solicitor and counsel; but he had no jurisdiction over the person or matter complained of, and must dismiss the petition, but, for the reasons he was about to state, without costs. There was no legal ground upon which a counsel's clerk could demand any fee. The custom was to give a certain sum to the clerks, not from any recognised legal claim, but as a return for civility and for cheerful services. Clerks' fees were not sanctioned until the Judges at Common Law, in 1834, gave directions to the taxing-masters that their fees should not exceed certain sums. These fees were set forth in the general rules of the Common Law Courts. The Law Society afterwards presented a memorial, praying that certain sums might be allowed as gratuities, in which the fee on a conference was 5*s*. It appeared scarcely necessary to make an order upon this memorial, as the subject was entirely under the solicitors' own control, for the clerks' fees were gratuities at their option; and, however universal the custom of paying them, there was no legal demand. The answer to the memorial had been generally, but not always, acted upon—persons acted differently according to their differ-

ent notions of liberality. The memorial, inaccurately in the argument called an order, did not claim a right for the clerks; and the respondent having no right to anything but what was freely offered, erred in his demand, and in the mode in which he detained the fee he claimed. His mere offer of returning the money afterwards was no reparation, for he did not abandon his claim. Mr. Cotton had a right to complain, and, therefore, although his petition was dismissed, it must be without costs.

— OVERLAND MAIL.—THE WAR IN INDIA.—The following extracts from the summary of news from India will serve to show how little reason the British public had to expect the startling intelligence of the great battles on the Sutlej, the news of which arrived in such unparalleled succession. The intelligence from Calcutta is dated the 7th December.

“The Sikh soldiers, who call themselves ‘Lions’ or ‘Singhs,’ having received a portion of their pay, had come down to the banks of the Sutlej, and there threatened to invade the British dominions; but the latest intelligence received at Bombay, on the 15th December, does not show that they had realized their intentions. When their approach to the frontiers was known, troops were ordered to move from Umballa to Ferozepore. But the Governor-general, who was hastening into the north-west, on hearing of the chances of the collision, suddenly countermanded the march of those British regiments, which were composed of Her Majesty’s army as well as of the native troops. . . . It was expected that the commander-in-chief would proceed to Calcutta to take his seat in council. In the mean

time some negotiations, it was believed here, were at work with the government of Lahore, in order to neutralize the hostile spirit of the Sikh troops, and to avert a war, or else to enable the British army to be thoroughly prepared for carrying on operations. . . . By what means Sir Henry Hardinge will be able to maintain peace and to establish a good neighbourhood in the Sikh states, whether ‘the protected’ or the independent, unless by conquering the braggart ‘Lions,’ it is difficult to understand.”

— ANTIQUITIES UNDER COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—Whilst recent improvements have been carrying out on this estate, some ancient remains have been brought to light, which have excited much interest. A great quantity of human bones, including skulls, have been exhumed by the labourers employed in excavating for the formation of a foundation. This spot and Bedfordbury were the sites of the olden cemeteries attached to the convent, which, it is supposed, stood where the church of St. Paul, in the above parish, now stands. But what has created more than ordinary surprise is the discovery of a numerous quantity of the horns of oxen and the antlers of deer, and the bones of birds, which were found in the second stratum of the soil. This circumstance might almost induce the supposition that a Roman temple must have formerly stood upon this site, and that the above relics were the sacrificial appurtenances to such a sanctuary. It is asserted that the present church of St. Clement Danes stands upon the spot on which, in bygone days, rested the Temple of Diana; and, about five years ago, when a sewer was sunk

between the Angel, St. Clements, and the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, there was observed, twelve feet below the surface, a large variety of human bones, which had no connection whatever with the churchyard of that parish, and which were probably coeval with the period when the recorded onslaught took place between the Danes and Saxons on that very spot.

20. SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—Some experimental operations of great interest have lately been carried on in the field works of the Royal Engineers at Chatham. The first operation was that of breaching a stockade of a most substantial construction, consisting of a number of pieces of solid timber united together with ribands of oak plank, top and bottom, firmly nailed with ten-inch spikes, 30 feet in length, each piece of timber being a foot square, and about 12 feet long, and firmly rammed into the earth about three feet. This stockade had two rows of loopholes for musketry firing—one so as to enable soldiers to fire standing on the ground; and the other, near to the bottom, to fire as if the men were standing in a trench. The whole had been so arranged as to represent the same sort of obstruction as our troops encountered recently at New Zealand, in attacking which with only their muskets and bayonets so many British soldiers lost their lives; indeed, every pains had been taken to make this stockade as substantial as possible. The first attempt to make a breach was the firing a charge of 30lbs. of powder placed in a bag opposite to the top riband of the stockade, by slinging it at the end of two pieces of slight timber in the shape of a triangle

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placed against the structure, but on its being fired it was found to have no other effect than removing out of their places at the spot a few pieces of the timber. A second charge of 30lbs. of powder in a bag was laid on the ground in the centre of the stockade, closely clamped with four damp sand bags, and this on being fired made a breach and a space of 2ft. 9in., driving one of the piles out of the earth, and breaking another asunder like a twig. To effect a total destruction of this strongly built stockade, two charges of powder, well clamped with sand-bags, were placed in bags—one consisting of a bag containing 70lbs. of powder, and another of 50 lbs., in equal distances close against the building; and on their being fired they had such an effect, that the piles of timber were torn out of the earth, and driven some of them to a distance of 150 feet from the spot, the splintered timber being scattered to a very considerable distance, some of the pieces flying up in the air like so many birds. The report was tremendous, and a breach having been made, a number of sappers and miners, about 200, passed through. The object of destroying the stockade was to ascertain the minimum quantity of powder necessary for that purpose; and from the result of these experiments it is evident that a barrel of gunpowder containing 90 lbs. will destroy any stockade, however firmly put together, provided the action of the powder is confined by being surrounded by three or four bags of earth about the size of a bushel each. The next scene of attraction was that of the mining operations. The first was the firing of a countermine containing a charge of 150 lbs. of powder, lodged

in the chamber of a gallery several feet under ground; and this on being fired produced an explosion with a loud report, and had a strikingly perceptible effect on the earth, felt by persons standing on the glacis on the opposite side of the trench, throwing the earth up a considerable distance, and forming a crater of nearly 20 feet in circumference and about three feet deep. This was followed, in a few moments, by another explosion of a charge of 170 lbs. of a most magnificent description, forming a crater of 33 feet by 16, and six feet deep. The earth seemed to tremble for some distance. These experiments were witnessed by a large number of military officers and a great crowd of civilians.

— FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. — An accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on this line about one o'clock in the morning. As the goods train which leaves Dover at eight P. M. was passing over one of the occupation bridges (that is, a bridge having a roadway under it for the use of the tenants of the surrounding land) in the Medway Valley, between the Tonbridge and Penshurst stations, a portion of the bridge on the south side fell in, and the engine, tender, and one of the waggons were precipitated among the ruins. Unfortunately the engine-driver survived only a short period; but the stoker escaped with a few slight wounds. The accident was owing to the floods, which had risen to such an extraordinary height as to form a complete inundation, which rushing for escape under the roadway, had there formed an eddy, which had entirely undermined the foundations of the bridge. The traffic on the line was impeded for a few

hours; but arrangements were immediately set on foot to secure the north side of the bridge so that the trains could pass over with safety and with little delay.

Another disaster occurred, about the same time, on the same railway, on the branch from Ashford to Canterbury, recently completed. At a place called Milton Chapel, not far from Ashford, a viaduct had been erected over the line for the road traffic; the soil being soft, and at this period of the year saturated with water, a portion of the erection began to sink; cracks were observed in the brickwork, and men were employed to shore it up. While the workmen were thus engaged, some of the arches fell: one man, Jesse Cousens, was buried in the ruins, and when extricated was found to be dead; two other labourers were slightly hurt.

21. FATAL AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—One of these fatal conflicts occurred on the estate of the Earl of Morley, near Saltram. There had been much poaching on the estate of late, and the keepers were on the alert. Shortly after four o'clock in the morning guns were heard in Merafield plantation, near the head keeper's lodge. The head keeper, Belphen, and Edward Tottle, the under keeper, with eight assistants and two mastiffs, went in pursuit. It was quite dark, and there was a thick drizzling rain. The poachers fired at the dogs, who immediately run away. In the carriage-way between Underwood and Merafield, they ordered the keepers to stand, and instantly fired three barrels at them; providentially, in consequence of the darkness, without serious injury. One of the poachers said, "You rascals, now come

on." Belpheon thinking their lives in jeopardy, ordered his men to rush in, and fired in the direction of the poachers. While reloading, he heard Stephen Tope, one of his men, call for assistance, and found him endeavouring to secure a man named William Foot Reed, whom they, together, handcuffed round a fir-tree. Before his capture, Reed fired at the assistant, but the charge went over the head of Tope, who knocked the poacher down. Reed had powder, shot, and ball in his pockets, and a double-barrel gun in his hand. While securing him, a shot was heard in the thick part of the pheasant preserve, about one hundred and fifty yards to the north, and Tottle not answering when called, Belpheon and his party became alarmed, and went in search of him. At first they could not find him, on which they returned to their prisoner, whom they conveyed to the lodge, not far distant. On a second search the body of Tottle was found lying on his face. He had been shot by a gun or pistol fired close to his person, through the left side, and must have died instantaneously.

23. MULLINGAR. — TRIAL OF BRYAN SEERY FOR AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER. (*Before the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron.*) — Bryan Seery was placed at the bar charged with having discharged a loaded gun at Sir Francis Hopkins, on the night of the 18th of November, 1845. He pleaded not guilty.

The circumstances of this case assume an extraordinary interest from the great excitement to which the conviction gave rise. The facts were simply these; that on the night of the 18th November last Sir Francis Hopkins was fired at,

at his own door, but the shot having fortunately missed him, he instantly grappled with his assailant, who, however, escaped. It was clear that the assassin had an assistant in the attempted murder.

With regard to the identity of the prisoner, Sir F. Hopkins deposed,—"I caught the man who had attacked me by the throat, and I almost choked him; I immediately recognised a countenance which I knew, and I was so astonished that I felt it difficult to express my surprise that Seery was the man who assailed me; I forced his head into the air between me and the sky, to take his side face; and the man's countenance, even if I had never seen him before, was indelibly fixed upon my mind; I never had the least doubt of him; I have not now the slightest doubt of him. A hat and coat were found at Rochford; my impression is that the hat was the one which he always wore, and it was the only hat of the kind amongst the tenantry of a large district of land. I also recognised the coat as one in which the prisoner paid me visits previously. Seery is a man of peculiar cut; his hat and coat were very shabby, and from the position of the windows of my house, I have had opportunities of seeing him coming up to it."

The Jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The Lord Chief Baron in passing sentence said: Bryan Seery, it now devolves upon me in the discharge of my duty to enact the most painful part that man can be called to perform—to pronounce upon his fellow-creature a sentence which consigns him long, long before the natural term of existence, to the grave. You have been found guilty of having, in conjunc-

tion with another person, inflicted wounds upon the person of Sir Francis Hopkins, with intent to kill and murder him. You have had the benefit of a full and patient investigation of your case. You have been well and ably defended by the counsel to whom your defence was entrusted. The jury have considered and pondered, as they were bound to do, before they came to a conclusion that you were guilty; and whether I consider the facts that were sworn against you, or the conclusions to be drawn from those facts, the jury did not exceed their duty. I mention this not to justify or defend anything which needs no justification or defence, namely, the verdict of the jury, but lest your mind, or the minds of others, might unhappily have been misled that there is one part of your case which has not been justly and properly dealt with, or that any conclusion or inference was drawn or could have been drawn which was not the legitimate, and I might almost say the inevitable conclusion which any rational mind must have drawn from the evidence. When I come to think of the crime with which you have been charged I am appalled at the contemplation of it. You, who had received benefits at the hands of the man against whose life your arm was raised, against whom you had no cause of animosity or anger—the man of whom, I might say, he was the person to whom you might, as you had done before, have always looked up as a protector and friend. Without a motive or cause that human eye can discover, you proceeded to the place of that gentleman, and with deliberate hand levelled at him a deadly weapon, which, had it taken effect, would have consigned him to a premature

grave. It was the interposition of Providence upon that occasion that saved him from that shocking death; but you were not content with that; the attempt was repeated when you were involved in a struggle with him, and that attempt was, as every body must feel it to be, a continuation of that first determination upon your part to take the life of your benefactor. It is a fearful—it is a sad case; sad in all its features, whether we regard the consequences to yourself, or the consequences to the country. A gentleman enjoying the possession of a large property, and devoting himself to the service of the public, living amongst his tenantry, and dealing with his estate in a way that was calculated to make it beneficial to all around him. He is marked for assassination. No one can tell why; and shocking it is to say yours was the hand that was found willing and ready to accomplish that dreadful work; and you have been brought to justice for the crime. I will not—I cannot—I dare not add to the horror of your condition by dilating further upon your criminality. I feel that you are in a very brief period about to undergo that change which we must all sooner or later expect to meet. I therefore pray and implore of you to devote the interval which has been left to you to reflection upon what you have done, repentance for your crimes, and those consolations from religion to which I trust you will find yourself capable of attending, and which will prove the comfort and blessing of your last moments. I cannot say more: the sentence of the law is, that you, Bryan Seery, be taken, upon a day to be hereafter named, to the common place of execution, and there hung till you be dead,

and the Lord have mercy on your soul."

The most extraordinary exertions were made to save the life of this criminal, and the most exaggerated statements were put forth, tending to charge Sir F. Hopkins with having deliberately sworn away his life. The authorities, however, were inexorable, and the convict was executed; on the scaffold the convict declared, raising the crucifix, and in a calm, loud, and steady tone, "I declare before my God that I had neither act, hand, part or knowledge in the crime for which I am going to die here." His funeral was attended by many thousands (some of the Irish newspapers say 50 or 60,000) of the populace, who considered him a victim to the oppression of the Saxon law, and he was even spoken of as "the martyred Seery." It is, however, proper to add that, apart from the excitement in his own neighbourhood, few rational persons doubted that the convict met his just doom.

24. RIO DE LA PLATA.—H. M.'s steam frigate *Cyclops* brings intelligence of a decisive action in which the combined English and French fleets were engaged with the batteries of Rosas.

On the evening of the 18th November, the position occupied by Rosas's forces on the Parana was reconnoitred, and found to be exceedingly strong. Four batteries, mounted with twenty four cannon of heavy calibre, stood on the right bank of the river: the river itself was barred by a stockade formed with twenty-four vessels, bound together by three iron chains. Ten fire-ships were in readiness; and the brig *Republicano*, well armed, was placed in a position to enfilade the opposing vessels. About nine

o'clock on the following morning, the combined fleet advanced in three divisions. The first, under the command of Captain Sullivan, was composed of the *Philomel*, the *Expeditive*, the *Fanny*, and *Procida*; the second consisted of the *St. Martin*, the *Comus*, the *Pandore*, the *Dolphin*, and the *Fulton* (steamer); Captain Trehouart being the commander; the third division, under the orders of Captain Hotham, was composed of the *Gorgon* and *Firebrand* steamers. At half-past ten o'clock the action became general; the men in the batteries displaying much obstinacy, and some skill in the management of their guns. The *Republicano* was set on fire by a bomb-shell; while the fire-ships, although set adrift, proved harmless. The attack and defence were continued with much spirit for several hours; the enemy doing his utmost, and the English and French crews vying with each other in acts of daring. By a dashing exploit on the part of Captain Hope of the *Firebrand*, the chains which bound the stockade were broken; which enabled the *Fulton* to pass through and take up an advantageous position. Towards four o'clock the enemy's fire began to slacken; and the signal was made for the troops to land. This was effected by six o'clock. The first English detachment under the command of Captain Sullivan, sustained a heavy fire of musketry from a party lying in ambush: but effective assistance was rendered by another detachment, commanded by Lieutenant Hindle; and Captain Trehouart having joined the attacking party, the enemy were put to flight, and the batteries taken possession of. On the following day, the guns were destroyed, with the exception

of ten bronze cannon, which were shipped on board the squadron. In the English fleet, ten officers and men were killed and twenty-five wounded: among the former were, Lieutenants Brickdale of the *Firebrand* and Andrews of the *Dolphin*. Of the French, eighteen were killed and seventy wounded: M. Michaud, one of the officers of the *St. Martin*, being among the killed. Of the enemy, four hundred dead bodies were found in the batteries; but it is believed that many more were carried away. In the very heat of the engagement, Captain Hotham wrote to Captain Trehouart this note—"Si le titre de brave a jamais été mérité, c'est par vous et vos équipages."

30. FATAL FIRE-WORK EXPLOSION.—A fatal accident occurred at the house No. 14, King Street, Lambeth Walk, by which two young men were instantly deprived of life, and four other persons severely injured. It appears that William Kenyon, aged 19 years, had been in the employment of Mr. Darby, the firework-maker in Regent Street, Lambeth, and that his master not having sufficient space on his premises to perform his work, had allowed him to take about two hundred-weight of composition home with him to manufacture into "stars." While occupied in drying some composition in a cellar, it took fire. Kenyon and a young man named Holmes were killed instantly; two other youths, a young woman and a child were fearfully injured, all the unfortunate sufferers being burnt in a horrible manner. These latter had gone into the cellar for the purpose of seeing Kenyon at his work. There was nearly two hundred-weight of composition, consisting of sulphur, saltpetre, and

antimony, in the apartment, the whole of which exploded.

— FLUCTUATIONS OF THE FUNDS.

—During the course of a century the English funds have undergone a strange variety of fluctuation. From 1730 till the rebellion of 1745, the Three per Cents. were never under 89, and were once in 1737, as high as 107. During the rebellion they sank to 76; but in 1749 rose again to 100. In the interval between the peace of Paris in 1763 and the breaking out of the American war, they averaged from 80 to 90, but towards the close of the war they sunk to 54. In 1792 they were at one time as high as 96, but within five years from that time, namely, in 1797, Consols fell to the unprecedentedly low price of 44½. This great change was the consequence of the success of the French, with whom we were at war; the mutiny at the Nore; and the general distress and bankruptcy which then prevailed. The highest price of Consols in 1797 was only 56. On the conclusion of the peace signed at Amiens, in 1802, they advanced to 79; but, hostilities immediately commencing, they sunk again to 50 in 1803. In 1806 they reached 66, in 1808 they were at 70, and in 1810 at 72. The fate of the American war in 1812 brought them down again to 55; and although they rose to 73 on the abdication of Bonaparte in 1814, they were again at 55 on his escaping from Elba in 1815. The battle of Waterloo, however, caused an immediate reaction, and in the year 1817 they rose to 84. At the period of the Queen's trial, in 1820, Consols sank to 65, but in 1824 had again ascended to 97. The panic of 1825 brought them down to 74, but, with the exception of another sudden fall,

in consequence of public distress in 1831, which, however, was of very slight duration, the funds have continued steadily to advance, and during the year 1845 reached 100 $\frac{5}{8}$, fluctuating during the twelve months from 94 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 100 $\frac{5}{8}$.

FEBRUARY.

3. THEATRICAL ENGAGEMENTS.

—In the Court of Exchequer, Miss Grant, a singer, sued Mr. Maddox, the proprietor and manager of the Princess's Theatre in Oxford Street, for 94*l.* as balance of salary. The case turned upon the meaning to be attached to the terms of an agreement. A written contract had been drawn up, stipulating that the engagement was to continue for three "years," and that the salary was to be 5*l.* per week for the first "year," 6*l.* for the second, and 7*l.* for the third. The salary was regularly paid while the theatre was open; but when it closed for the season, Mr. Maddox, refused to pay anything during the recess; alleging that an engagement for three "years" meant simply an engagement for three *seasons*. Miss Grant was willing to accept this construction, provided Mr. Maddox would pay the increased salary of 6*l.* per week for the second season, and 7*l.* for the third season; but Mr. Maddox refused. The sum sued for consisted of the unpaid arrears. For the defence, evidence was adduced to show that the understanding in theatrical life is that an engagement for a year at a weekly salary only entitles a performer to be paid during such part of the year as the theatre is open. The Lord Chief Baron indicated an opinion favourable to the defence: and the Jury,

with some hesitation, returned a verdict for Mr. Maddox.

—THE ELECTRIC GIRL.—Among the numerous impostures by which this vaunted intellectual age has been duped, that of the Electric Girl has had an extraordinary though brief success. It was affirmed that a physician of the little town of La Perrière, in Normandy, had brought to Paris a young girl who was stated to present extraordinary electro-magnetic phenomena. Mademoiselle Cotti made all bodies that approached her, and with which she was put into communication by means of a conductor, or by the mere end of one of her garments, experience a movement of repulsion that displaced and sometimes even violently subverted them. At the same time, she herself experienced an instantaneous and irresistible attraction towards the objects that fly from her. The electricity manifested itself by what may be called fits and starts, fading at intervals. It seemed to partake of the nature of some nervous diseases, and to be attended by an appearance of much agitation; though the girl's health was generally good. M. Arago witnessed several of the phenomena, and has reported them to the Academy of Sciences at Paris; which thought it worth while to appoint a committee to investigate them.

The result may very readily be imagined: after having imposed upon many whose scientific acquirements should have protected them from such deception, as well as a vast crowd of the ignorant, a rigid investigation rendered the successful performance of the tricks impracticable, and loaded her dupes with ridicule.

—FIRE AT NEWCASTLE.—A very destructive fire occurred at

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at the locomotive-engine manufactory of Messrs. Hawthorn. About four o'clock, Mosserop, a joiner, was admitted by the watchman of the establishment, to finish some work. The man was provided with a lantern, with which he went into the joiner's shop; soon afterwards, the shop was on fire; and though the alarm was immediately given, and engines and other assistance were quickly obtained, a large pile of buildings was utterly destroyed in an hour. The conflagration was augmented for a time by the burning of the gas, which was turned on; the pipes having melted, and the stop-cock being out of reach. An immense number of models, portions of locomotives, seven engines in an advanced state, three finished, and a corresponding number of tenders, were consumed or rendered worthless. The damage was then estimated at something between 16,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* Messrs. Hawthorn were partially insured.

After the fire had been got under a search was made for Mosserop: he was found at his house. He was taken before the magistrates, apparently to be charged with wilfully causing the fire; but the evidence only pointed to him as the probable cause by some carelessness with his lantern, and he was liberated; the magistrates considering that the evidence was insufficient to prove a felonious intent.

5. THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The public were thrown into a state of great excitement and exultation by the receipt of intelligence from India, announcing in one breath two great victories. The following summary of the contents of the overland mail was given by the *Times*, which by great expense and

exertion expressed the news *via* Trieste, many days in advance of the regular mail *via* Marseilles.

“The advanced guard of the British army was attacked, on the evening of the 18th of December, by the Sikh troops. The enemy was repulsed, and driven back for upwards of three miles, with the loss of seventeen pieces of cannon. This affair occurred at Moodkee, a place about twenty-two miles to the north-east of Ferozepore. The next day the British troops advanced towards Ferozepore; and having opened a communication with Sir John Littler, who commanded at that post, and having been joined by the corps under that officer, attacked the enemy's intrenched position, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st. The first line of intrenchments was carried; but the night was so dark that further operations were suspended. At daylight on the 22nd, the second line of intrenchments was attacked, and all the enemy's defences were, in a half an hour, taken in reverse, and the guns captured. On the afternoon of the 22nd the enemy advanced with their infantry, and hordes of camels carrying swivels, for the purpose of retaking the guns they had previously lost. All the attacks, however, which they made were repulsed; and after a cannonade which had no result, they withdrew, and retired to a place called Sultankhanwalla, about ten miles from Ferozepore, where they had still some heavy artillery. The British army would be joined by two battalions of Native infantry, which were not in the previous actions; and the enemy's position at Sultankhanwalla was to be attacked on the 24th. No accounts have been received of the specific loss

on either side, nor is the name of any officer mentioned. The captured guns amounted to sixty-five counted, and there were some more in a village on the British right."

— DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Letters were this morning received at Lloyd's, announcing the loss of the emigrant ship *Cataraqui*, when nearly the whole of her passengers and crew, exceeding 400 persons, perished.

The *Cataraqui*, Captain C. W. Finlay, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of April, with 369 emigrants and a crew of 46 souls. On the 3rd of August, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the ship was hove to, and continued lying to until 3 A.M. of the 4th. At half-past 4, it being quite dark and raining hard, blowing a fearful gale, and the sea running mountains high, the ship struck on a reef situate on the west coast of King's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits. Immediately after the ship struck she was sounded, and 4 feet of water was in the hold. The scene of confusion and misery that ensued at this awful period it is impossible to describe. All the passengers attempted to rush upon deck, and many succeeded in doing so, until the ladders were knocked down by the workings of the vessel, when the shrieks of men, women, and children from below calling on the watch on deck to assist them, were terrific. Up to the time the vessel began breaking up, it is supposed that between 200 and 300 were got on deck by the extraordinary exertions of the crew. At this time the sea was breaking over the ship on the larboard side, sweeping the decks, every sea taking away more or fewer of the passengers. The passengers below were now all

drowned, the ship being full of water, and the captain gave those on deck directions to cling to that part of the wreck then above water until daylight, hoping that the spars would be of some service in making a breakwater under the lee, and thus enable the survivors to get on shore in the morning. When day broke the stern of the vessel was washed in, and numerous dead bodies were floating around the ship, and some hanging upon the rocks. Several of the passengers and crew (about 200 altogether) were still holding on to the vessel, the sea breaking over, and every wave washing some of them away. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the vessel parted amidships, at the fore part of the main-rigging, when immediately between 70 and 100 unfortunates were launched into the tumultuous and remorseless waves. The survivors ran ridge lines along the side of the wreck to enable them to hold on. The remains of the upper deck then began to break up and wash away. A buoy was now made and floated towards the shore, but it could not be got nearer than 20 yards from the shore, owing to its getting entangled with the sea weed on the rocks, and there was no one on shore to catch it and secure it on the sand. The fury of the waves continued unabated, and about 5 o'clock the wreck parted by the forerigging, and so many souls were submerged in the water that only 70 survivors were left crowded on the forecastle, who were then lashed to the wreck. The sea continued breaking over them, the wind raging, and the rain heavy all night, and thus the poor creatures continued. Numbers died and fell overboard, or sank and

were drowned at the places where they were lashed. When day broke the following morning, it was discovered that only about 30 were left alive. The sea was now making a clean breach into the forecastle, the deck of which was rapidly breaking up. About this time, whilst numbers were helplessly clinging to the bows and continued dropping off without the possibility of succour, the captain attempted to reach the shore, but was unable, and with some assistance regained the wreck. The lashings of the survivors were now undone, in order to give them the last chance of life. Mr. Thomas Guthrie, the chief mate, now on the spritsailyard, was washed out to the bowsprit. He saw the captain and second mate and steward clinging at the bows with about 18 or 20 dead bodies on the fragment of the wreck. Mr. Guthrie was now driven to a detached part of the wreck, but soon found it impossible to live with such a sea breaking over, and seizing a piece of plank under his arm, leaped into the water, and was carried over the reef, and got on shore. He found a passenger who had got ashore during the night; and one of the crew, John Robinson, plunged into the water when he saw the mate ashore, and partly swimming and partly diving, reached land. Five other seamen followed, and landed dreadfully exhausted. Almost immediately after the vessel totally disappeared. Thus out of 423 souls on board, only nine were saved.

6. THE ATROCITIES ON THE SHIP TORY.—In the *Chronicle*, for the year 1845, is given an abstract of the examination of Captain Johnstone, of the *Tory*, charged with having committed

unexampled atrocities upon his miserable crew; and it is there briefly stated, that upon trial the prisoner was found “Not Guilty” on the ground of insanity. The trial took place at the Central Criminal Court, on the 5th and 6th February, on an indictment for the murder of William Henry Rambert. The facts deposed to in evidence were substantially the same as given in the Police Report.

Mr. Jervis addressed the jury for the prisoner, and commenced by observing, that the interval which had been afforded to him, by the kindness of the court and jury, to prepare the defence, had not at all tended to diminish the anxiety with which he now rose to address them on behalf of the prisoner at the bar. That anxiety was not occasioned by any fear that the jury would be, in any way, prejudiced by what they had heard out of the court—and he would take that opportunity of thanking the attorney-general for the very fair and impartial manner in which he had laid the case before the jury—but from the difficulty in which he was placed by the very extraordinary character of the occurrence which they were inquiring into. He had no anxiety which arose from a belief of the prisoner’s guilt, for he assured the jury that, in his own opinion, whatever might be the character of the act committed by the prisoner, that it would be impossible for the jury, under the circumstances that had been detailed by the witnesses, to find the prisoner guilty of the offence imputed to him by the present indictment, namely, wilful murder, and in the terms of the law, of his malice aforethought, and he trusted he should be able to satisfy them that at the time the prisoner committed the act im-

puted to him, he was not in such a state of mind or consciousness as would render him criminally responsible for his actions. He would pass over the discrepancies that appeared in the testimony of the different witnesses, because he agreed with the attorney-general, that under the exciting circumstances in which they were placed, it was impossible to expect that they should remember everything that occurred, and the fairest way would be to take a general view of the effect of their testimony. The learned counsel then said, that the main point upon which he rested the defence of the prisoner was, that his mind had become in such a state that when he killed the deceased he was not criminally responsible, and that it would be the duty of the jury to acquit him upon that ground. He wished them to understand that he did not mean to contend that the prisoner was in point of fact a madman without any lucid intervals, but that what had occurred on board the vessel had the effect of rendering him subject to paroxysms of madness, and that in one of those paroxysms he destroyed the deceased. The evidence for the prosecution clearly proved the prisoner's conduct to have been most extravagant and extraordinary; he appeared to have attacked the crew without any provocation, cutting them most cruelly, and acting altogether in a manner totally unaccountable. The witnesses had denied that any mutinous spirit existed on board the vessel; but whether there was an actual mutiny or not, he submitted that it was abundantly clear the crew were perfectly well satisfied that their conduct had been such as to subject them to punish-

ment; for otherwise, when the captain had behaved to them in such a violent and cruel manner, they would surely have complained to the captain of the other English vessel when he came on board, or at all events when they got to Fayal they would have made their complaint; but although Reason, the deceased, Cone, and Lee, the three men who had so shortly before been treated in such a cruel manner, were the very parties who rowed the captain ashore, it did not appear that they made a single word of complaint; and this he submitted could only arise from a fear, that if inquiry were instituted, it would have the effect of bringing punishment upon them for their own conduct. It was admitted, that up to a certain period, the conduct of the prisoner had been particularly kind to his crew, and there could not have been a greater proof of his kind feeling than the fact that, out of his own small allowance of water, he gave a portion to one of the crew who was sick, and this kindness continued until his reasoning powers were destroyed by the cause to which he should afterwards allude. The learned counsel then proceeded to read extracts from different works upon the subject of crime and insanity, contending that they bore out the conviction he had expressed, that the prisoner was not legally accountable for his actions. He should rely upon the circumstances of the case deposed to by the witnesses for the prosecution in support of that defence. What was the position of the prisoner? He was the captain of a vessel containing a valuable cargo, said to be worth 80,000*l.*, with an unknown crew, whom he had very good reason to believe were in a

mutinous state. He knew that there was a scarcity of provisions and water, and he might very naturally suppose that this would increase the discontent of his crew, and while things were in this state he was led to believe that the crew intended to destroy his life, and to seize the vessel and her valuable cargo. The jury were aware of the representations that were made to the prisoner—he was told that the crew had sharpened their knives—that they had armed themselves, and also that there was a determination if he did not reach the island of Ascension the next morning, which he might at the time have known to be impossible, that he would no longer be captain of the vessel. The jury would also remember that French had told him a story about Dunn, and while he imagined that he was his friend, another of the crew came to him and told him that French had sharpened his knife to kill him, and this would naturally lead him to imagine that the whole of the crew were leagued against him, and that there were none of them upon whom he could place any confidence. What was the immediate effect of this? Why, from being a kind and mild well-conducted man, he was at once changed to a state of wildness and intemperance, and apparently to be regardless of his actions. He became furious and raving. The three men whom he supposed to be concerned in the mutiny he put in irons, and while in that condition, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, he cut at them fifty times; and afterwards, with a drawn cutlass in his hand, he pursued the chief mate, Lambert, wounded him, and eventually drove him into the sea; and his

whole conduct at that time, he should submit, was such as to show that he was then clearly not accountable for his actions. It might be said that after this, which occurred in the month of September, the prisoner conducted himself perfectly quiet and calm for a month, and until the vessel had sailed from Fayal; but he should contend that the blow upon the mind of the prisoner had been struck, his reason was affected, and the moment the chord was again struck, a paroxysm of madness was the consequence. At Fayal there could be no doubt that he had conversed with the consul or the harbour-master upon the subject of the conduct of his crew, and that by this means was laid the foundation of what occurred so soon after their departure from that port. The string had been touched that affected his mind, and, according to the testimony of the boy who had been called, he at that place, without receiving any provocation, declared that when he got on board he “would kill them all.” The sight of the crew, who he believed were the persons whom he had such good reason to dread, again drove him to frenzy, and unchecked by reason and uncontrolled by judgment, there was no doubt that in a paroxysm of madness he committed the act for which he was now called upon to answer. He requested the jury to consider the circumstances under which the unfortunate man met his death. If the prisoner really desired to gratify any vindictive feeling, would he have sent for the man into his cabin and destroyed him in the presence of a number of the crew? He first sent for him at seven o’clock, and then, without any provocation, he

attacked him, and cut him in a most brutal manner. At twelve o'clock the same night he again sent for him, and immediately, and without a word being said, again attacked him, and while several persons were standing by stabbed him to death. Were not these the acts of a madman—of a person bereft of all reason and judgment? But if any proof of insanity were wanting, he considered it amply supplied by the conduct of the prisoner afterwards, in falling on his knees before the dead body, imploring the deceased to speak to him, saying, that if he would only say two words, he, his murderer, would forgive him, and after this revelling and laughing by the side of the dead body, which he (Mr. Jervis) considered could be looked upon in no other light than the last frantic act of a raving maniac. It might be said, in reference to the condition of the prisoner's mind, that his conduct in making the entry in the log-book, that the deceased died in a fit, and compelling the crew to sign it, was a proof that he was perfectly well aware what position he had placed himself in; but he should contend that it was merely the cunning of insanity, which it was well known in several cases had been established in a most extraordinary manner. In a celebrated case, cited by Lord Erskine, a gentleman who had been confined as a lunatic, preferred indictments against the parties who were concerned in his incarceration, and he underwent a strict and protracted cross-examination without evincing any symptoms of insanity, until he was asked whether he was not the Almighty? This was the chord that vibrated upon his whole system, and the state of his mind became immediately apparent by

his answer; but, to show the cunning of insanity, the same party afterwards preferred other indictments, and being fully aware of the effect of his former answers, when the same question was put to him on the second occasion he refused to give any reply. The learned counsel then referred to the other circumstances that had been deposed to, contending that they all went to show that at the time the prisoner committed the act with which he was charged, he was unconscious of the effect of it, and was not, therefore, criminally responsible. He said he should wish the jury to understand that the ground upon which he asked for the acquittal of the prisoner was, that he was in a state of temporary insanity when he destroyed the deceased. He did not mean to deny that afterwards his mind recovered, and at the present time he might be perfectly sane, but the exciting cause had passed away, and this was the manner in which that would be accounted for. The learned counsel concluded a very eloquent and able address by imploring the jury, if they had any doubt, to lean to the side of mercy, which was the greatest attribute of British justice.

The attorney-general said he should waive his right of reply on behalf of the crown.

Mr. Justice Williams then proceeded to sum up. He observed that the learned counsel for the prisoner had rested his defence entirely upon the ground that at the time he committed the act he was not in such a state of mind as to render him accountable for his actions, and this was the question, therefore, which the jury had to decide. After going through the evidence minutely, his lordship said

in conclusion, that the mere fact of a crime being committed, under most atrocious and revolting circumstances, ought not to be taken as a proof of the insanity of the person who committed it, but those circumstances were merely an ingredient in the case for the consideration of the jury. It was for them to weigh all the facts carefully and attentively, and after having done so, if they felt a doubt whether the accused, at the time he committed the act, really was in such a state of mind as not to be aware what he was about, they should acquit him on that ground; but if, on the contrary, they thought that notwithstanding all the circumstances he should be considered as responsible for his actions, it would then equally be their duty to find him guilty.

The jury consulted for an hour and a half, and then returned for verdict — “We find the prisoner ‘guilty,’ but that he was not at the time in a sound state of mind.”

Mr. Justice Williams refused to receive this verdict, and the jury were directed to retire again; and after some further consultation, they agreed to find a verdict of “not guilty,” on the ground that the prisoner was in a state of insanity at the time he committed the offence.

The attorney-general then said there were several other indictments against the prisoner, but after the verdict that had been delivered, he did not consider it would be necessary to proceed with them.

7. RAILWAY DEPOSITS.—Very great anxiety has prevailed for some time past in every department of trade, with respect to the possibility of making the deposits on railway undertakings required

by the Standing Orders of Parliament preparatory to the Bills being entertained, and also with respect to the effect the withdrawal of so enormous a mass of capital must have upon trade and commerce. Upon this most important question of political economy, the ablest writers had sought means of putting forth their opinion and tendering their advice; and in Parliament urgent efforts were made to induce the Finance Minister to introduce a measure or permit some relaxation of rule to meet the emergency. The Minister gave to these applications a steady refusal, relying upon the power of the market to adjust itself. The crisis so much dreaded, even by the best informed, passed over with little difficulty, and would have caused scarcely any disarrangement had it not been for the panic or caution of money-holders, and some antiquated regulations of the public offices. The “city article” of *The Times*, published a day or two after the day of payment, will show how well the Minister judged in trusting to the self-adjusting power of the money market.

“The railway-deposits question is now brought to a point at which that uncertainty as to their amount, which was one of the main evils to contend with, is in great measure removed. The progress of them will show how completely that amount, almost up to the last hour, was concealed from those who, by their position, had the best means of information. Thus, on Wednesday, there remaining only two more days for receiving them, the total sum actually passed to the credit of the Accountant-General with the Bank did not much exceed 5,000,000*l.*;

but as the bankers' deposits, which are generally a little more or less than 1,000,000*l.*, were at that time full 5,000,000*l.*, it was concluded that at least 4,000,000*l.* was waiting orders to be transferred to the railway deposit account, all parties in fact deferring them to the latest moment possible, in the hope of receiving some light on the policy of the Government from the report of the select committees. On Thursday, there being no symptom of its appearance, the payments went on with great rapidity, and they had reached on the afternoon of that day to nearly 10,500,000*l.* The receipts of yesterday, up to 2 o'clock, appear to have been about 300,000*l.*, so that they must have come in rapidly afterwards, as no certificate could be given after 4 o'clock, when the total, as correctly stated yesterday, was 11,492,000*l.*

"The deposits on Irish railways are receivable at the Bank of Ireland, and those on Scotch railways at the Royal Bank of Scotland, with the same limit as to time as the payments in London, but the result of them, which is necessary to determine the grand total of railway deposits on new schemes, is not known; and to those are to be added, what will be less easily ascertained, the amount payable by chartered companies, which are allowed to put in bonds under their common seal, instead of making actual payment in money.

"Thus is disclosed, then, a financial operation of a truly gigantic character, the natural difficulties of which were increased by all sorts of vexatious impediments on the part of the Government, with the clumsy and sluggish movement of the Accountant-General's

office, against which a current of public indignation is now setting in, which it is hoped will cause these to be numbered among the last evils it will inflict upon the trading community."

— DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—Accounts have been received of the wreck of the *Bencoolen*, with the loss of twelve lives. The *Bencoolen*, Captain Charabent, left Callao, with a cargo of guano, cotton, and hides, for Liverpool, on the 13th of November. Her crew consisted of twenty-one hands. All went on favourably during the voyage, and she passed Holyhead about 7 o'clock, and in an hour afterwards she was boarded by a pilot. The wind at the time was favourable for making this port, but owing to some cause at present unaccountable, the vessel struck on "Taylor's Bank" about 7 o'clock in the evening; and in about twenty minutes was a complete wreck. At the time the vessel struck the boats were lowered, but two of them were swamped by the heavy sea that was running. Into the third eight of the crew succeeded in getting, when the rope which held it to the vessel broke, and the wind and tide drove her from the ship, thereby cutting off all chance of saving any more. This boat immediately made off for Liverpool, which she reached about half-past 9 o'clock last night. The remainder of the crew, thirteen in number, including the pilot, were drowned.

DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A dreadful affair occurred at 16, Arbour Square, Commercial Road East.—A man, named Jeremiah Spence Stark, a coal weigher, having murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a carving-knife, and then destroyed himself with the

same weapon. A coroner's inquest was held the same afternoon, to inquire into the deaths of those unhappy persons, Jeremiah Spence Stark, aged 23, and Helen, his wife who had not attained her 16th year.

Hannah Baxter.—The deceased, Helen Stark, was my sister. My sister would have been 16 years of age in May next. My sister and her husband have been married twelve months and four days. Witness was in the back kitchen about half-past 7 o'clock, and her sister and her husband were in the front kitchen. She heard a scream, which was succeeded by a heavy fall in the front kitchen. Witness proceeded to the front kitchen, and saw her sister lying upon the floor, bleeding from her throat. Her brother-in-law was looking at his wife, with a carving-knife in his hand, in the act of cutting his own throat.—My sister was on her hands and knees, with a shovel in one hand and a brush in the other, as if she had been busy at the fire when I first saw her. I fancied that my brother-in-law had cut my sister's throat, because he was in the act of cutting his own, and I ran up stairs and alarmed my father. The next time I saw my sister my father had her head in his hand at the foot of the stairs. Just at that spot there was a very large pool of blood, and I have no doubt she had fallen there from exhaustion and loss of blood. She could not speak then.

Mr. Robert Baxter, the father of the deceased Helen Stark, deposed. My daughter has been married to Jeremiah Spence Stark about twelve months. They have lived in my house ever since. I have partly maintained both during that time. The conduct

of Stark to my daughter has been very unkind for several months past. Previous to that I heard no complaints respecting him. Yesterday morning my daughter told me, in the presence of my wife, that her husband had been very harsh in his conduct towards her, and had turned her out of bed for three successive nights, and accused her of being unkind to him. That was the first time she made any complaint to me, but she had previously made repeated complaints to her mother of his ill-usage. I requested my daughter to sleep in a room by herself, and promised to expostulate with her husband on his unkindness. Witness further stated circumstances showing an unhappy state of mind on the part of the husband, and to the circumstances attending the catastrophe.

Christian Kerr Temperley said he was on friendly terms with the deceased couple. He had observed the deceased, Jeremiah Stark, frequently intoxicated of late, and he came home intoxicated on Monday and Tuesday night. The deceased had appeared very sullen and reserved in his demeanour for some time past.

Stark had shown great sullenness on learning the arrangement that his wife should sleep in another room.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that "The deceased Jeremiah Spence Stark killed his wife while labouring under insanity, and that he afterwards inflicted a wound upon himself while in the same state, of which he instantly died."

16. MURDER IN DRURY LANE.—Shortly after six o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of Pitt's Place, a narrow paved court leading from Drury Lane to Great

Wild Street, were alarmed by the report of a pistol from the house No. 4 in that place, the first-floor and cellar of which were occupied by James Bostock, in his trade as a working brass and gun-metal founder. The first person whose attention seems to have been particularly attracted by the circumstance was a man named Parsons, who occupied the second floor of the same house. Hearing the discharge of a pistol while in the act of dressing himself, he descended to the ground-floor for the purpose of discovering whence it had been fired. On reaching the passage at the foot of the stair-case, he stumbled over what appeared to be the body of a man, and on opening the street-door he at once discovered Bostock stretched upon the ground apparently lifeless, with a stream of blood issuing from one of his ears. Assistance was procured, and the wounded man was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where it was ascertained that a bullet had penetrated through the ear and still remained within the skull. Bostock lingered in a perfectly senseless state until four o'clock in the afternoon. Suspicion immediately fell upon Thomas Wicks, apprenticed to the deceased. On Saturday preceding Wicks was sent by the deceased to one of his customers to obtain payment of a small bill, amounting to 15s. or thereabouts. Wicks obtained the money, and on his return home informed his master that he had had the misfortune to lose 11s. out of the amount; he begged the deceased to allow him to make up the loss by payments of 2s. 6d. a week to be deducted out of his wages. This, however, the deceased objected to do; and, further, he expressed his determination to deduct the whole sum from

the wages due to Wicks on Saturday night, a determination which he carried into effect. This circumstance is supposed to have created a rancorous feeling against his master in the mind of Wicks, the more so as the parties are described to have lived generally on very indifferent terms. It was the custom of Wicks to knock up his master about six o'clock every morning, in order to obtain admission to the workshop. He is supposed to have done this in the morning as usual, as the widow of the deceased stated that it was in answer to a single knock at the door that her husband, who had just breakfasted, descended the stair-case from their apartments on the first floor. The report of the pistol almost immediately followed the opening of the door, and from the position in which deceased was found, it is conjectured that the assassin had watched the opportunity afforded by the deceased turning round to proceed up stairs in order to take his deadly aim. It was immediately ascertained that Wicks had absconded, and the inquiries of the police elicited that he had about a week before purchased some gun-powder at an oil-shop, when he produced a pistol and some bullets. The police were immediately on the alert, and the prisoner was arrested in the afternoon. It appeared that after the commission of the murder the prisoner had gone to Gravesend, but, unable to rest, had returned to the scene of his crime, and going to a coffee-shop he was in the habit of frequenting was there immediately arrested. The prisoner was tried on the 26th of February, convicted, and executed on the 30th of March. His conduct exhibited a very brutal insensibility to his guilt, for he seemed to be really persuaded that the treat-

ment he had received was a full justification of his act.

— **FRIGHTFUL MURDERS AND SUICIDE.**—At the very same moment that the murder above recorded was perpetrated, another dreadful tragedy was enacting at another part of the town. Shortly after seven A. M. the neighbourhood of Southampton Street, Camberwell, was alarmed by the frantic screams of a woman who had just made her escape by the back-door of No. 5, Wellington Place, a small cottage residence, only two stories high. As Mr. Docaro, a neighbour, was taking down his shutters he was alarmed by screams proceeding from the house occupied by M. Horeau. The front door being fastened, he made his way in by a back-door, when a horrible scene was presented. In an upper room, upon the floor, lay the lifeless body of M. Philarete Horeau, a Frenchman, aged fifty-three, with his throat cut from ear to ear; on the bed, his son, aged thirteen, quite dead, shockingly mutilated about the throat; and in a lower room, another son, aged eleven, with his throat cut, a wound on the cheek, and his hand much lacerated, who was at first supposed to be dead, but afterwards showed some symptoms of life, though unable to articulate or give the least account of the dreadful catastrophe; and in a short time afterwards, a female child, aged eight months, was found dead in a water-butt which stood in the garden, but having no wounds whatever about its person. It appeared the unfortunate man had resided at No. 5 for nearly the last twelve-month, supporting his family as a teacher of languages; but this mode of existence had been so precarious, that for some time past they had suffered extreme privation and

great pecuniary embarrassment. M. Horeau had been in the habit of rising about seven o'clock in the morning, and usually took down stairs with him one of the twin infants, (a boy and a girl,) who slept in the same bed with him and the mother. This morning, upon dressing himself, he so took the female child with him, leaving the male infant in bed with the mother. In a few minutes the mother was alarmed by a loud shrieking, and went to the upper room; upon opening the door she was met by the younger boy, who immediately ran bleeding down stairs, at the bottom of which he fell apparently lifeless; on entering the room, Mrs. Horeau saw her unfortunate husband in the act of cutting his own throat, and before she could interpose he had fallen down a corpse. On looking farther she discovered her eldest son dead in the bed, but could not perceive any trace of her infant child, who was, however, shortly afterwards discovered drowned in the rain-butt. No doubt the unfortunate father proceeded to the garden instantly on leaving his bedroom, and having drowned the child, then ascended to the children's room, where he perpetrated the other murders, committing suicide the moment an alarm was raised. A coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies, when the Jury returned a verdict, "That the two children were wilfully murdered by Philarete Horeau, who afterwards destroyed his own life, he being at the time in a state of temporary insanity, produced by extreme privation and want."

The younger son, who was so dreadfully injured, ultimately recovered.

18. **FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.**—A most destructive fire commenced

about one o'clock in the afternoon, in a large warehouse in the vicinity of St. George's Dock, and in what is called the Back Goree, at the rear of a large pile of warehouses which, about twenty years ago, were destroyed by a similar conflagration. The flames spread with amazing rapidity; and although the fire-engines of the town exerted themselves to the utmost, in a few hours the entire was destroyed. It was now thought that the fire was completely subdued, but unfortunately, at seven o'clock it burst forth in the adjoining warehouse with great fury, and this also was totally consumed. The warehouse in which the fire commenced was heavily stored with cotton, corn, and flour. In the cellar was a large quantity of tallow and rum, which were saved by flooding them. The other warehouse was filled with cotton and sugar. In one story of this building there was East India and Mauritius sugar to the value of 10,000*l.*, the property of the Messrs. Crossfield, of which not a single bag was saved. The amount of property destroyed, including buildings and merchandise, is estimated at upwards of 150,000*l.*

— WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—

This being the most important city election consequent on the Ministerial arrangements, as that for South Notts was the principal county contest, it excited equal interest. It will be remembered that at the general election Captain Rous suddenly came forward on the Conservative interest, and, contrary to all expectation, inflicted a decisive defeat upon his opponent in this stronghold of liberal opinions. Among the changes and promotions following the resignation of some of the members of

Sir Robert Peel's ministry, which accompanied his announcement of his financial and political views, Captain Rous had been appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and his acceptance of office having vacated his seat, a re-election became necessary. His former antagonist immediately came forward to oppose him. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Captain Rous, and a poll was thereon demanded by the other party. Sir De Lacy Evans took the lead from the first, gradually increased his advantage, and was returned by a considerable majority; a considerable number of Captain Rous' former supporters viewing the changes of policy he advocated with decided disapprobation, others standing neutral. The following statement of the poll during every hour was issued by Captain Rous' committee:—

o'Clock.	Evans.	Rous.
9	607	336
10	1,165	817
11	1,645	1,349
12	2,092	1,826
1	2,517	2,155
2	2,931	2,353
4	3,793	2,893

Majority, 900.

Official declaration of the poll:

For Sir De Lacy Evans	. 3843
Captain Rous	. 2906

Majority against the Ministerial candidate . . . 937

Thus it will be seen that in South Notts the Protectionist party carried the election against Free Trade and against the Minister; while in Westminster the Free Trade measures of the Minister could not preserve his candidate against defeat from the Liberals.

24. SOUTH NOTTS ELECTION.—

This election was attended with circumstances which gave to it great interest. The position of the Earl of Lincoln, the son of the Duke of Newcastle, the great proprietor of the county, in respect to the Government of which he is an influential member, and his adhesion to the policy of the Premier, while his venerable father remained a firm adherent to the cause of "Protection," gave rise to an embarrassing position, which caused great concern to the friends of both. The canvass of the noble earl in opposition to the declared wishes of his father, and to the presumed opinions of the agricultural interest of the county, must have been highly embarrassing; although it was understood to have caused no breach of parental or filial affection. As, moreover, this was the most important county election to which the recent Ministerial arrangements would give rise, the eyes of all parties were fixed upon the result. The opponent of the noble earl, Mr. Hildyard, came forward on the Tory and Protection interest. As will appear from the following statement, the poll rapidly turned against the Ministerial candidate in almost every polling place. It is understood that neither party made any exertion on the second day, the majority on the first day having decided the election.

	HILDYARD.	LINCOLN.
Sutton . .	286 . .	98
Southwell . .	232 . .	124
Lowdham . .	168 . .	291
Newark . .	204 . .	202
Bingham . .	426 . .	88
East Leake . .	196 . .	157
	1,512	960

Wednesday, 4 o'Clock.

	HILDYARD.	LINCOLN.
Sutton . .	21 . .	8
Southwell . .	35 . .	7
Lowdham . .	21 . .	18
Newark . .	73 . .	31
Bingham . .	52 . .	14
East Leake . .	24 . .	10
	226	88

Majority . . 640

Official declaration of the state of the poll :

For Mr. Hildyard . .	1736
Lord Lincoln . .	1049

Majority for the Protection candidate . . 687

— WRECK OF THE GREAT LIVERPOOL. — The *Great Liverpool*, a steam-ship of great burden and power, running between Southampton and Alexandria, and forming one of the noble squadron belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was unfortunately wrecked on the coast of Galicia, near Corunna. At four o'clock in the morning, whilst steering N.N.E., with a strong wind from the S.S.W., and a heavy sea running, and about seven to ten miles from Cape Finisterre, the weather thick, dark, and hazy, the ship going about ten knots an hour, she struck upon a shoal or rock, and made so much water in the engine-room that she soon became unmanageable from the fires being put out; and consequently drifting towards the land, grounded in a small sandy shoal, called "Guros," about one league and a half to southward of Corcubion, where she lay with her head to the southward, broadside on the beach, at the distance of three hundred

yards, on which a heavy surf was breaking. The boats were all got ready for lowering to land the passengers and crew, and the larboard life-boat was sent with a party of seamen and a line to haul a rope on shore, which they with difficulty reached in safety, and the crew soon after got a hawser on shore, and the end of it made fast and hove taut from the ship. The launch was first despatched with a party of passengers and crew, amongst whom were several ladies and children; all were safely landed except Mrs. Archer, a child belonging to Mrs. Morris, seven years old, and a native female Indian servant, who were lost in the surf on the beach by the swamping of the launch, though every exertion was made, both by those on shore, on the beach, and in the launch to save them. After this the launch, which was with great difficulty hauled alongside by those on board, and baled out, made several successful trips, and all on board were safely landed. By eleven o'clock A.M., the ship began to break up, and speedily became a total wreck. The mail was saved, but the letters were much damaged, and in some cases destroyed. The passengers were shamefully plundered by the inhabitants, and underwent fatigues and privations in getting to Corunna, which would only be expected in a semi-barbarous country. The cause of this disaster was pronounced to be an unusual set-in of the usual current, caused by the prevalent wind: but notwithstanding that her commander, Captain MacLeod, was thus acquitted of blame, the loss of his noble vessel so preyed upon his mind, that he afterwards destroyed himself.

— FATAL EXPLOSION NEAR DOVER.—A great loss of life occurred on the line of the South-Eastern Railway, near Dover, by the headstrong wilfulness of the sufferers. About two miles from Dover, where the railway is cut through the cliffs, a small cave, five feet in height by six in length, had been excavated in the chalk to be used as a magazine for the gunpowder used in blasting: it was secured by a door, which was locked. A gang of labourers employed in repairing the line endeavoured, on Saturday, to force open the door, that they might obtain shelter from the rain: they were then warned that powder was stored in the place, and the danger and impropriety of their conduct were pointed out. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this day, however, for the sake of shelter from a shower, thirteen men, having broken open the door, got into the cave. Directly afterwards, two barrels of powder exploded, and the men were blown from the excavation as from a mortar. Eleven were killed on the spot, one died in a few hours, the survivor in a few days. It is reported that one of the men, after lighting his pipe, had thrown down the match, which falling upon some loose powder, ignited it, and the contents of the barrels instantly exploded. The bodies of the unfortunate men were projected from the cave with great violence, and thrown over the railway works, some falling on to the beach, and some into the sea, a distance of 150 yards. The cave itself was little damaged, and no interruption occurred in the traffic on the railway.

— A FAMILY POISONED. — At the village of West Derby, near Liverpool, an oil and colour manu-

factory has been for some years carried on by Mrs. Gilton, a widow, who lived with her family in a house adjoining the works. Some months since, twenty-eight pounds of arsenic were dissolved in a cask of water for the purposes of manufacture; but there had been no occasion to use it since. The dwelling-house was supplied with water from a well in the boiling-house; by some means a portion of the solution of arsenic had oozed into the well in sufficient quantity to produce fatal effects. Mrs. Gilton and her children partook of tea made from the water, and they were all poisoned: the whole family—Mrs. Gilton, a boy of seven and another of twelve, and two daughters of the ages of fifteen and sixteen, have perished.

— PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—The recent victories on the Sutlej have naturally produced a great deal of proud interest in the breasts of Englishmen, and the daily journals teem with letters of correspondents, private letters of officers to their friends, journals, &c., detailing as well the stirring incidents of the battles, as the adventures and observations of the writers in the enemy's country. In the despatches of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief, official notice is taken of the gallantry of Prince Waldemar of Prussia and his attendants, who were present as spectators on the field.

Prince Waldemar, (who has adopted the travelling name of Count Ravensburg,) is the son of Prince William, the late King's brother, and therefore first cousin to Frederick William IV. This distinguished personage, now in his 29th year, and Colonel in the Dragoons of the Prussian Guards,

desirous of seeing foreign military institutions, and possibly falling in with some military enterprise during these times of peace in Europe, demanded and obtained, in 1844, the King's permission to proceed to the East, and to visit, for his instruction, the British empire in India. The King ordered his Royal Highness to be accompanied by two distinguished officers, both mentioned in the late despatches. The one of them, Count Groeben, is Lieutenant in the Guards, the Prince's personal friend, and son of one of the most illustrious and popular Generals in the Prussian army; the other, Count Oriola, is a Major on the Staff of the same. Dr. Hoffmeister, mentioned in the report, followed the Prince as medical attendant. The Prince has since travelled through the greatest part of the Indian empire; and the *Universal Prussian Gazette* (*Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung*) and other German papers have given extracts from his letters, proving the Prince's power of observation, and the high estimate he had formed of the military state and of the civil administration of that vast empire. As soon as a war with Lahore seemed inevitable, the Prince proceeded towards the Indus, and in his progress, and lastly at Umballah, reviewed the English troops he fell in with.

The following private letter was addressed by the gallant Sir Henry Hardinge to the Chevalier Bunsen, the representative of the Prussian Court in England, a few days after the battle.

“Camp, Ferozepore, Jan. 1, 1846.

“My dear Chevalier,—I wish your Excellency a very happy new year, and many congratulations on the personal safety of Prince

Waldemar, who, with the characteristic gallantry of his illustrious race, and the national love of enterprise of his countrymen, was present with me in the recent action of Moodkee, on the 18th of December, and at Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22nd of December.

"His Royal Highness intended to proceed to Bombay by Scinde, and left Ferozepore on the 23rd of December last quite well.

"It was impossible for any soldier to show more coolness, intrepidity, and energy than did his Royal Highness and the noblemen of his suite on these occasions.

"The Prince's surgeon was struck off his horse by a grape-shot, when I saw his Royal Highness instantly alight to his assistance. The humanity of this act was of no avail. The unfortunate gentleman had already ceased to exist.

"In the morning of the 22nd I felt it to be my duty to request his Royal Highness to retire. The action threatened to be very severe, and I could not reconcile it with the respect I bear towards the Prussian Royal family, that one of its Princes, having already witnessed an Asiatic battle, and greatly distinguished himself, should run a risk to which there was no necessity that his Royal Highness should be exposed.

"With great reluctance his Royal Highness consented to proceed to Ferozepore.

"I beg further to observe, that his Royal Highness has, by the amiability of his demeanour, won the respect and admiration of all the officers, civil and military, of the East India Company's service, and that our most respectful good wishes attend his Royal Highness wherever he may direct his steps.

"These sentiments towards his Royal Highness, so universally en-

tertained, are grateful to me; for, from old recollections and attachment, I take a deep interest in all that concerns the military officers of your nation.—I have the honour to remain, yours very sincerely,

"H. HARDINGE, Governor-Gen.

"His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen."

— NEWCASTLE ASSIZE. — An action has been tried at the Assizes at Newcastle, arising out of an explosion of popular violence, under somewhat singular circumstances. It was caused by the odium felt for Belaney, the surgeon who was accused of murdering his wife, but acquitted at the Central Criminal Court, whose trial is recorded in our Chronicle for 1844, p. 89. On the return of Belaney from London to his home near Sunderland, the mob were so exasperated against him that they made several attacks upon his house, and eventually set fire to it, so that nearly all the contents were destroyed. Belaney brought this action against the hundred of Bamburgh for the amount of his loss. That loss was variously estimated; in one account as high as 500*l*. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10*l*. for an interest he had in the house itself, 85*l*. for furniture, and 10*l*. for books.

MARCH.

6. FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR OXFORD.—An accident occurred at Gosford, a village about four miles from Oxford, by which Mr. Henry More William Singleton, a commoner of Trinity College, lost his life. An inquest was held on the body, and the following evidence was produced:—

Mr. John Clark deposed, that he is a livery-stable keeper, residing at Oxford. Last night he dined

in company with the deceased, and several other members of the University, at an ordinary at Bicester (whither they had gone to see a steeple chase). Deceased, witness, and Mr. Hulvert left about half-past nine o'clock, and proceeded to Oxford at a good brisk trot. During a portion of the time Mr. Hulvert was first. After they had been some miles on the road, witness said to deceased that Mr. Hulvert's nag had beaten both of them, upon which the deceased answered, that he would now beat Mr. Hulvert's. This was about 200 yards from Gosford gate, and flourishing his whip, both horses set off and increased their speed at every step, and were soon in a fast gallop. Directly after witness (who was at least sixty yards behind) heard a tremendous crash, and on reaching the turnpike-gate found that it had been knocked down, and deceased lying in the road. There was no lamp at the gate. The gate-keeper, with Mr. Hulvert, witness, and Mr. Symonds, of Gosford, assisted in taking deceased into the latter gentleman's house, where he lay in an insensible state until he died, which was about two hours after the accident. Witness could not see which horse rose at the gate first, but he believed that Mr. Singleton's was. Mr. Hulvert's horse must have taken the gate just as it was falling; when they got close to the gate their horses were going as fast as they could put their legs to the ground, and witness believed if they had seen the gate it would have been utterly impossible, at the pace they were going, to have pulled their horses up. The impression on witness's mind was that they had both forgotten the gate, and

that certainly they never intended jumping at it. The night was cloudy. Witness was quite sure that deceased and Mr. Hulvert were perfectly sober.

William Clark, turnpike-keeper at Gosford, deposed that at about half-past ten o'clock last night he heard the approach of horses seemingly galloping very fast, and before he could get out of his house and throw the gate open he saw it give way, and two horses in the act of jumping at it; one of them appeared as though his feet were entangled some way in the gate, and it was not until the gate fell that the horse got clear; in doing so he threw his rider, stumbled a little, righted again, and galloped away. The other horse cleared the gate just as it was falling. Witness assisted in picking up deceased, who was thrown at least seven yards from the gate. The lamp over the gate was only lighted when the nights were dark, and last night he did not think it sufficiently dark to do so, although he knew there were so many gentlemen gone to the steeple chase. He considered that the light from the lamp would not have added to the light of the night. Witness had no interest in not lighting the lamp; it made no difference to him, as the commissioners found the oil.

Mr. James R. Holmes, surgeon, of Kidlington, deposed to the injuries received by deceased—a fracture of the base of the skull, producing an extravasation of blood on the brain.

Mr. George Alexander Hulvert, commoner of Trinity College, corroborated a portion of Mr. Clark's evidence; and in addition stated, that deceased cut at him with his whip in a playful manner, and that the witness galloped away and got

in front for a short distance; he then turned back, and deceased went first. On arriving at the turnpike-gate, which neither he (witness) nor deceased could see until they came upon it, deceased's horse rose first, with witness close behind; the latter horse cleared it, jumping at least twenty feet at the moment, as witness thought that the gate was falling. On landing on the other side witness saw deceased lying in the road; he immediately rode off to Kidlington for Mr. Holmes. The night was cloudy, and the light very uncertain, so that witness, on going for the doctor, could not distinguish where any stones had been laid on the road, except when his horse was galloping over them.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" they were also unanimously of opinion, that much blame attached to the gate-keeper for not lighting the lamp.

— THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The intelligence brought by this mail announces the assembly of a very large British force (43,000 men and 140 pieces of cannon) on the Sutlej, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and Sir H. Hardinge. These commanders appear to be preparing for the decisive struggle. The following paragraph is calculated to cause some uneasiness: the reports as to the misbehaviour of some part of our troops were totally devoid of foundation.

"Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of boats on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th the Sikhs came over the river at Phulloor, plundered the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp on the left bank, in the British territory. On the

following days they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near a nulla. Sir H. Smith moved his brigade up the Sutlej, driving the enemy before him until the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops. Some of the native troops are said to have thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle. Her Majesty's 53rd and 31st were engaged, and are said to have suffered severely, but they demanded to be led anew to the fight, which Sir H. Smith did not deem it prudent to do, and therefore withdrew the troops. The *Agra Ukhbar* construes the retirement into a defeat."

— NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The election of a Knight of the Shire for the northern division of the county of Nottingham terminated in the defeat of the Earl of Lincoln, whose adhesion to the views of the Prime Minister, and consequent appointment to the office of Secretary for Ireland, had rendered him obnoxious to the landed interest. His opponent, Lord Henry Bentinck, was supported by the whole force of the agricultural party, even by the greater part of the tenants of the Duke of Newcastle, father of the noble earl. Lord Lincoln, however, had taken no steps to secure his election, and was nominated in some degree against his own wishes. The numbers given at the official declaration of the poll were—for

Lord H. Bentinck . .	1742 .
The Earl of Lincoln . .	217

Majority . . .	1525
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— THE GOSPORT DUEL.—The trial of Mr. Pym, for aiding and abetting Lieutenant Hawkey in the killing of Mr. Seton, in a duel near Gosport, in May last, (see the *Chronicle* for 1845, p. 71,) took place at Winchester. The immediate cause of the duel was a quarrel which occurred at a weekly ball, held on the 19th of last May, at an inn at Southsea; and the quarrel originated in the fact that Lieutenant Hawkey had been made aware that Mr. Seton had for some time past been making improper overtures to his wife. Mr. Seton gave the challenge; Lieutenant Hawkey asked Mr. Pym to act as his second; and the meeting took place on the afternoon of the 20th of May. Mr. Seton was wounded, but not mortally, it was believed, till it was discovered that a tumour, with a distinct pulsation, had formed in his groin. On the 31st an operation was performed by Mr. Liston, with the approval of all the medical attendants; but the patient died in sixty hours after.

Mr. Cockburn, for the defence, urged that the indictment was irregular. It ought to have set forth the full facts of the case. The wound inflicted by Lieutenant Hawkey might have been the primary cause of Mr. Seton's death, but it was not the proximate or immediate cause; there was something, not the act of the prisoner, supervening, which was the actual cause of death; and this intermediate or supervening cause did not appear upon the face of the indictment. Mr. Justice Erle was of opinion that the indictment was good. The person who gave the wound was responsible for the consequences of the medical treat-

ment, provided that medical treatment was by men of competent skill. Thinking that to be the law, the medical treatment was to be considered as one of the ordinary consequences of the wound, and need not be stated in the indictment, which charged the act for which the prisoner was responsible, namely, the firing of the pistol-bullet into the body of Mr. Seton. Mr. Cockburn then proceeded with his address, adducing the usual arguments in extenuation of duelling; and then gave a minute narrative of Mr. Seton's overtures to Mrs. Hawkey, as detailed by the lady herself to her husband, and commented on the fact that the man who had attempted an irreparable injury was the challenger. The Jury would look at every fact that would make in favour of the accused; and even if Mr. Hawkey took aim at his antagonist in order to preserve his own life, it did not follow that Mr. Pym went to the field with the intention to do more than vindicate his friend's honour; and when they found this young man doing no more than thousands had done before him, they could not find him to have been actuated by wilful malice.

At the close of this address several witnesses were called, who spoke highly of Mr. Pym's character. Mrs. Hawkey's evidence was tendered, but refused.

Mr. Justice Erle, in summing up, stated the law of the case thus—that where a challenge was sent and accepted, if one party died by reason of a shot from the other, all who were present at the duel, the person who fired the shot and the second of either party, were in law guilty of the crime of murder. If the fact were established that

the prisoner at the bar, from any motive, consented to act as second in the duel, he had violated the law.

The Jury, after consulting a few minutes in the box, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

6. INFANTICIDE. — *Northern Circuit, Durham.* — Margaret Stoker, aged 23, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of her child, at Pittington Hale Garth, by drowning it.

Ann Dixon. — I live at Old Shotton, near Castle Eden. On the 18th of November the prisoner brought a child to my house, and asked me to keep it till the next morning. I kept it from the Tuesday night till Sunday at noon. The prisoner came on Friday to see the child; we were giving it its breakfast. She gave it a very grievous look, and said she wished it might be dead against noon. I said, "you impertinent hussey, get out, or I'll hit you." She went away. On the Sunday I took the child to the house of Mr. Oxley, a farmer, who was her master. This was about twelve at noon. I left it with the prisoner. The prisoner came to my house about half-past two in the afternoon. I said it was a very cold day, and if she would give me the child I would wrap a shawl about it. She gave me the child, and I folded a shawl about it. I gave it a little rum, cold water, and sugar. The prisoner said. "Give it enough." I gave it no more. I gave the remainder to my own child. The prisoner left immediately after, and took the child with her.

Catherine Oxley. — I am the wife of Stephen Oxley. In November last the prisoner had been in our service four months. On Sunday, the 23rd, Mrs. Dixon brought

the child. She sat down a little, and the prisoner then took the child. The prisoner left about half-past two. She left our service that day. I asked her where she was going to. She said she had no place to go to.

Cross-examined. — I have known the prisoner six years. She was in our service four months. Her wages were 2s. 4d. per week. She applied frequently to the overseer. I found her meat and lodging. She lived in my house. I think she got relief from the overseers when she applied. She got 1s. per week. She had 3s. per week to pay to the nurse for her child.

Jane Naisby. — I live at Shotton Colliery. I remember Sunday, the 23rd of November. I was going from New Shotton to Old Shotton, between two and three o'clock. I met the prisoner. She had the child with her then. I asked her where she was going to with the child. She said she could not tell exactly. Her eyes rolled in her head when I saw her. She had a wild look. She looked at the child very hard. I know Charles Davison by sight. She swore the child to him before the magistrates. He is a pitman. He did neglect paying for the support of it.

Isabella Davison, landlady of the Bird and Bush, deposed to the prisoner coming to her house, in a wretched condition, and said that a woman had put her child in the "beck," and that she got the body out. The prisoner said she was "beat" with the child. She said she put it into the beck. It was another time, in the same afternoon, she said so. I said if she had brought it into my house I would have given it a meal of meat and a night's lodging. She

said she had done it for the best, and it had turned out for the worst. I asked if the child cried when she tossed it in. She said she did not stop to hear. She seemed much distressed, and cried bitterly. She told me she had nothing to keep it on; that she had tried all the parishes, and they would give her nothing; that they would not let her into the poorhouse, and her mother would not take her home.

D. McEwan produced a statement made by the prisoner before the coroner, as follows:—"I was coming home from my place and going to my father's, and I was going over a beck, and I was very much in trouble, and I did not know what I was to do with the child. I had no ways to take the child to. I put it into the beck, and I went to my father, and he asked me where the child was, and I could not tell him. He said I must go back and seek it; so I came away at seven o'clock in the morning to seek it. I came along by the burn-side, and I saw my child lying in the burn, and I could not take it out myself, so I went to this person and asked her to take it out for me; and she took it out of the beck, and I fetched it into the stable. I went before magistrates, and, all things wanting to go into the poorhouse, they would not let me go; and I could get nothing to keep it on. I was fairly banished to do this. I only wish to say this further. I was in a great deal of trouble when I did this. I had no place to put my head in; I had been knocked about from dog to devil, and nothing to pay for a night's lodging. I was paying 2s. a week for the bairn, and had only 2s. 4d. a week for myself."

McEwan cross-examined. — I searched the prisoner, and found one halfpenny and a thimble. When before the coroner, after the inquest, she asked to see her child's body. She said, "My canny, canny bairn, — my canny, canny bairn, what made me do this to you? Many a weary foot we've wandered." She embraced and kissed it. I had some difficulty in getting her away from the body. She said her step-mother would not admit her.

Mr. Wilkins, who was almost overcome by his feelings, said that some humane individuals in that city, prompted by kindly and Christian feeling, had instructed the gentleman on his right and himself to defend this poor girl in her trouble and desolation. He could not dispute that this child met its death by the hands of the prisoner at the bar. That was beyond all controversy. Let them look around, therefore, for something that might tend to exculpate her, and to vindicate their common nature. There was no instinct so universal as the love of offspring. It was the strongest implanted in the human heart by the hand of God. Let them look about them for something that would vindicate our nature, something that should justify this instinct; for in cases of this description we were rather called on to strive to prove parties innocent than to dwell on facts which would tend to criminate them. It had often been said that the body was a fit emblem of the mind. A man might possess the strength of Hercules, but it was possible by placing upon that man a burden greater than he could bear to reduce him to helplessness. So was it with the mind: the man who

was sane yesterday might be a drivelling idiot to-day. Yesterday he might be in possession of all his faculties, to-day overwhelming affliction might weigh him down and reduce him to such a condition that he might cease to have any control over the faculties of his mind. And could they imagine a more bitter weight of wo to fall on the human heart than had fallen on the heart of this unhappy girl? deserted by her relatives and her seducer, and driven from poorhouse to poorhouse, and every door closed against her. Let them ask themselves, if such a weight of wo came upon their hearts, would not their minds give way under it?

The learned counsel proceeded to argue that the prisoner at the time of committing the act was unconscious from extreme distress of mind.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, with their strongest and most earnest recommendation to mercy, to which the learned Judge (Paterson) promised to give effect.

7. MAYO ELECTION.—The election of a representative for the county of Mayo terminated in the return of Mr. Joseph Miles M'Donnell, the repeal candidate; the numbers being for

Mr. M'Donnell . . .	477
Mr. Moore . . .	417

Majority . . .	60
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7. BRIDPORT ELECTION. — The election for Bridport terminated in favour of Mr. A. B. Cochrane, after one of the closest run contests in the annals of electioneering. The state of the poll at various hours of the day is subjoined, as a specimen of dextrous management:—

STATE OF THE POLL.

o'Clock.	Cochrane.	Romilly.
9 . .	51 . .	47
Half-past 9	97 . .	78
10 . .	139 . .	131
11 . .	188 . .	166
12 . .	203 . .	209
1 . .	217 . .	217
2 . .	230 . .	234
Half-past 3	236 . .	236
4 . .	240 . .	239

Majority for Cochrane 1

Some very peculiar proceedings resulted from the contest before the Election Committee of the House of Commons. The return of Mr. Cochrane was petitioned against, on the usual allegation of bribery, treating, and other illegal practices, and the committee declared that Mr. Cochrane was unduly returned, and that Mr. Romilly should have been returned, on the ground that the vote of one Rockett, given for Romilly, had been recorded for Cochrane. The return was amended, Mr. Cochrane vacated, and Mr. Romilly took his seat. It speedily came out that the affair was a quiet arrangement of the parties concerned; that the electioneering agents went into each other's case with frankness, and it appearing that a case of bribery could be established against Cochrane by Romilly, the agent of the former gave up his case, and a voter (the choice accidentally falling on Rockett) being transferred, the majority was conferred on the other side. Mr. Romilly retains the seat.

12. INFANTICIDE. — *Western Circuit, Salisbury.*—The following distressing case, coming so close upon that tried at Durham on the 5th inst., (see p. 43,) and both arising from the harsh administration of the New Poor Law, made much impression upon the public mind.

Elizabeth Butcher was charged

upon the Coroner's inquisition with the murder of her infant child, Ann Butcher.

Mr. Hodges stated the case for the Crown. The prisoner had been an inmate of the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett workhouse, and in the month of December she was delivered of a child in the workhouse. In January the prisoner wished to leave, and gave notice accordingly, which, according to the regulations of the workhouse, expired in three hours. At the expiration of that time she was about to leave the house, and it was with the greatest pain and grief he had to tell the jury that from some circumstance or other the poor little child was stripped of the clothes it had worn in the workhouse, and was allowed to leave that house naked, and without any covering except a shawl, which belonged to its mother, and a pair of socks. The child was then in perfect health. The mother left the house, taking with her the infant. In the course of a short time afterwards the infant was found dead and naked in a stream of water. Whether the child might have died from its exposure to the weather or from natural causes, or whether it had perished by being thrown into the water by its mother while yet alive, was the question which the jury were now called upon to decide.

Jane Cook.—I am a nurse in the Cricklade Union. The prisoner was there in December, 1845, and was delivered of a child, which was baptized "Ann." On the 9th of January the prisoner gave notice to leave the workhouse. When she came to go out I told the mistress she had no clothes to put on her baby. The mistress said she had better stop till she had sent to her

aunt for some clothes, and she asked the prisoner how it was she had not brought any clothes, as she knew the rules of the house, that if clothes were not brought in, there were none allowed. The prisoner said, she would not stop, but would go immediately. I took the union clothes off the baby, and it was then naked. I wrapped it up in a shawl and put some socks on its feet and a handkerchief round its head. The shawl belonged to the prisoner. The matron was present, and again asked her to stop after I had stripped the child, and I told her so myself. The prisoner, however, left the house about 11 o'clock in the morning. It was a mildish morning; not so cold as it is sometimes. I afterwards saw the dead body of a child. It was the prisoner's child. The child had no clothes but those belonging to the workhouse; and it is the custom of the house to take away the clothes from children when they are taken out of the house, even though they had no other clothes, and were left naked.

Charles Brown.—I live at Minety. On Friday the 9th of January, I was going along that road shortly before two o'clock. I met the prisoner walking. She had an umbrella and a little bundle. I rode on about a mile and was going over a little bridge, I saw something in the water which appeared like an infant. I returned back and went to Mary Ann Langley's cottage. She returned with me and brought a rake; we went to the water, and she drew out the body of an infant. The water crossed the road. The body was not quite in the middle of the stream, which was three or four yards wide.

Henry Dixon, a surgeon, examined the body of the child. I

cannot say what was the cause of the death of the child. I cannot say death was produced by suffocation in water.

By the Judge.—There was nothing to enable me to say it did not die from suffocation.

Mr. C. Saunders, for the prisoner, went over the evidence, and said before the jury could pronounce a verdict of “guilty” they must be convinced beyond doubt that the child met with its death by drowning. After the evidence of the medical man, how could they say that the death was caused by drowning, as laid in this inquisition?

Mr. Baron Rolfe summed up the case to the jury. The evidence was circumstantial. The child might have died from natural causes, or it might have died from drowning; and it was for the jury to decide.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

12. OUR WOODEN WALLS.—*Extraordinary Expedition*.—For some reason not yet explained, but which some have said to be an intent to explain to the Prince de Joinville that though apparently unprepared, no difficulty would be found in equipping a fleet for sea in a very short period; others, a wager between two experienced and zealous captains; and others, simply an experiment on the part of the Admiralty: for some reason, orders were suddenly received at Portsmouth and Plymouth, that the *Bellerophon* 78, and the *Calcutta* 84, should be got ready for sea in the *shortest possible space of time!* The officers and crews of the *Rodney*, Captain Collier, at Portsmouth, and of the *Albion*, Captain Lockyer, were directed to perform these tasks unassisted. Every preparation was allowed to be made by the officers of the dockyards, that no delay

might arise from deficiency of stores: in all other respects no previous arrangements were permitted. On Monday morning the *Bellerophon* was lying in ordinary up Portsmouth Harbour, as an “advance ship,” *i. e.* with her lower masts and boltsprit in, and her water-tanks on board; by daylight she had been towed to the wharf: the *Rodney*’s crew began upon her at five o’clock A. M., after breakfast, and by sunset she had her topmasts up, mizen top-gallant mast, cross-jack, and mizen topsail yard, and main yard across, and had taken in her second tier of tanks filled from the dockyard, and part of her provisions! On Tuesday morning the crew began about the same time; by seven o’clock P. M. she had her lower and topsail yards up, and the sails bent, and the fore and main topgallant masts on end, bowsprit rigged, jib-boom out, and rigging rattled down; had taken in the remainder of her provisions and part of her guns, many of them mounted and pointing through the ports; her port side painted, and starboard side partially. On Wednesday morning her crew began at four o’clock, and bent the remainder of her sails, crossed topgallant and royal yards, and hoisted the ensign and pennant by ten o’clock, when she hauled off from the jetty, and was taken in tow by the *Echo* tug for Spithead. On passing the Platform Battery she fired a salute of seventeen guns in beautiful style. On arriving at Spithead, each ship at that anchorage manned her rigging, and the crews cheered as a just tribute to the gallant *Rodneys*. Thus in about sixty hours this fine two-decker of seventy-eight guns was hauled down from her moorings, and completely fitted and stored for sea, and taken

out to the anchorage ready for inspection!

At Plymouth, the rival crew of the *Rodney* were not less on the alert. At seven o'clock on Monday morning the *Calcutta*, also an "advance ship," was brought from her mooring in Hamoaze; the crew of the *Albion* landed at the dockyard, proceeded to the rigging-house, and carried the lower rigging down to the ship, and then commenced work. Parties were appointed to draw the various stores, bring the rigging, blocks, &c., for each mast, and to get the spars out of the mast-house, and bring them down to the ship. At half-past six o'clock P. M. the mizen topgallant mast was fidded, the fore and main rigging was set up for sea, the main yard was up, and the fore yard across the hammock netting; the topmast rigging could not be set up, because the iron futtock rigging was not fitted. Three months' provisions were got in, except five casks of vinegar and seventy bags of bread; all the tanks were stowed, all the lower-deck guns in their places, and the present use stores in. On Tuesday the crew commenced at six A. M., and by half-past six P. M. the main-deck guns were in everything at aunto, and rigging all set up for sea service; running rigging rove, all the provisions in, and nearly all the stores. On Wednesday the crew began again at six A. M., and were occupied four hours bringing down and stowing away the hemp cables; at half-past six P. M. the *Calcutta* was ready for sea, sails bent, and everything in its place except the booms being stowed; and, with three hours' work on Thursday morning, everything was secured for sea. She was then towed into the Sound, where she came to anchor at two P. M. and

saluted. Thus the exertions of the *Rodney's* crew obtained a considerable advantage over their gallant competitors. Strange to say, these fine men-of-war, thus rigged in haste, were unrigged at leisure; and while every one expected an important addition to our squadron, the vessels were quietly stripped, the stores returned to the ware-houses, and the hulls to the moorings! The men engaged in this arduous undertaking were rewarded with some days' pay, and some of the most intelligent officers promoted.

13. ABORTION.—*Midland Circuit, Nottingham*.—Mary Goodall, a woman about thirty years of age, stood indicted for that she, on the 9th of February last, feloniously used a certain instrument or piece of wire upon the body of Catherine Snowden, with intent to procure abortion.

It appeared that the deceased, believing herself to be pregnant, solicited the prisoner to perform the operation of puncturing, which there is no doubt she did perform, or attempt to perform, and for which she was now on her trial; but the medical evidence went to show that the deceased was, in point of fact, mistaken as to her having been pregnant, and, as the learned judge directed, the jury negatived her being in that state, and also affirmed that the poor girl had long been the subject of chronic cough, and otherwise ailing, and died from other causes distinct from the proceedings of the prisoner. The case for the defence, upon the facts, was, that howsoever the deceased might have believed herself to be pregnant, there was no evidence to show that the prisoner so believed, which was necessary in order to convict her under the statute upon

which she was indicted. There was no evidence that the prisoner received any money or other consideration, or was in the habit of doing so, though it was mentioned by her counsel that there was a rumour that there were people who were in the habit of doing such things, to such an extent that there existed a regular scale of charges, according to the length of time which the women might respectively have gone.

Mr. Miller submitted that the legal offence was not proved, and referred to the various statutes which have been passed against the offence.

Mr. Justice Coltman said, that he thought that it was proved that the deceased was not with child, and that the learned counsel had shown sufficient to entitle him to have the point reserved for the opinion of the Judges; and his lordship reserved the point accordingly.

Mr. Miller then proceeded to address the jury upon the facts; observing as to the impression that had gone forth that it was a prevailing practice in Nottingham, that they were to decide only upon the evidence that they had heard that day, which disclosed nothing of the sort. There was nothing in the evidence to lead to the belief that the unhappy woman at the bar was a professor of any thing of the sort, gaining a nefarious livelihood, with base purposes, by such dangerous courses. He then contended that the evidence did not show that the prisoner at the time believed the deceased to be pregnant. The deceased appeared to have been a spare thin person, with a cold, and chronic cough, which were calculated to cause obstruction of another nature. The jury returned

a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

A very general impression has prevailed, that the grave crime here charged has long been, and is, committed in Nottingham to a very frightful extent, and that numerous deaths have resulted from it.

15. BURGLARIES AT HULL.—A very extensive robbery of watches and jewellery was committed on the premises of Mr. Daniel, jeweller and watch-manufacturer, Queen Street, Hull. It seems that Mr. Daniel had occasion, shortly before eleven o'clock in the evening, to go to the Minerva Hotel, and in the course of a quarter of an hour returned, and found the premises apparently in the same secure state as when he left. On entering, however, he noticed a large dog, which he kept in the house, lying on the floor dying, and near him some pieces of liver strongly poisoned, of which he had eaten. The robbers could only have been on the premises from five to ten minutes. A costly case of gold watches, guard-chains, rings, and other jewellery, in value between 1,500*l.* and 2,000*l.*, were carried off. The thieves carefully locked the door after them. A second burglary took place in the same street on the premises of Mr. Gardener, most probably by the same parties, and nearly at the same time. The proprietor was in the habit of sleeping on the premises, but he did not do so on this night. The door was fastened with two patent padlocks and a lock in the door. All these the thieves had most cleverly unlocked, and after plundering the interior, relocked them as if nothing had occurred. On Mr. Gardener opening his shop on the following morning, his suspicions were aroused on finding that the key would not enter

the lock of an iron safe, trebly locked, which held the most valuable portion of his stock. A locksmith was then sent for, who picked the locks, and the contents of the safe were discovered to be stolen. The booty consisted of seventeen gold watches, twenty silver, all new, and nearly twenty second-hand; gold chains and guards, diamond-pins and rings, gold and silver snuff-boxes, &c., in value near 3,000*l*.

16. GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The celebrated American dwarf, “General Tom Thumb,” made his appearance at the Lyceum Theatre, in a burlesque written expressly for him. The drama is founded on the tale of “Hop o’ my Thumb.” It was highly amusing to see how the minute actor entered into the spirit of the character, and assumed that sagacity which has ever distinguished the Thumbling of fairy legends, and for which the wood-cutter’s small son, who proved a match for the ogre, was especially celebrated. The knowing look, the readiness of manner, the air with which he entered upon a stratagem, and the quick movement of his little legs when he ran across the stage after the accomplishment of his plan, produced an effect altogether uncommon and irresistibly ludicrous. The little actor was highly applauded, and at the conclusion was nearly smothered in bouquets showered down upon him from fair hands, who had no recognition for poor Haydon. (See June.)

17. ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.—Another of those crimes which have marked the people of Ireland with so deep a stain, has been committed by the murder of Mr. Carrick, a gentleman of large property and of the highest estimation. No motive has been

assigned for the atrocious deed; it seems to have been one of those cold-blooded assassinations which have been directed by the secret associations which hold the land in bondage, and for which it has been stated, funds are systematically provided, the hire for the murder of a marked individual being from 4*l*. to 5*l*.

About six o’clock in the evening, Mr. Carrick was returning to Ennis from a road sessions held at Spancill Hill to provide employment for the poor, and was fired at near Mr. O’Connell’s gate, Toureen House, by two men who were on the public road armed with muskets. Mr. Carrick was on an outside car, and accompanied by his man-servant, who was driving. One of the men deliberately fired and hit him with two balls, one of which lodged in his hip; the other smashed a gold watch in his pocket. The second man, seeing that Mr. Carrick was not killed, fired and hit him in the groin. Mr. Carrick, though dreadfully wounded, desired the servant to drive on and stop at Mr. O’Connell’s gate; where he got off the car, and walked with great difficulty to the hall-door, on the steps of which he was found bleeding and exhausted. Immediately after Mr. Carrick was shot, his savage assailants walked away unmolested, although Mr. Carrick feelingly appealed to four men passing at the time—“Catch those two men, they have shot me!” Instead of any exertion having been made, these dastardly villains laughed at the appeal.

Mr. Carrick died on the following day. A man named Molony was arrested on suspicion, and was identified by Mr. Carrick.

At the inquest on the body, Mr. Carrick's servant stated, that as his wounded master was walking to the hall-door, a man and two or three women came up: the man asked who the gentleman was? and on being told, he coolly remarked, "he deserved what he got."

Mr. Carrick was the agent and receiver of several extensive estates in the county of Clare.

— FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A disastrous fire, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred at an early hour at 77, Crawford Street, Marylebone. The house was occupied by several families. Mr. Tempson, a surgeon, occupied the shop and back parlour on the ground floor, leaving a youth, aged 16, in charge of his shop nightly. The first floor was occupied by Mr. Hosking, the landlord of the house, together with his wife and daughter; and on the second floor lived a man and his wife, named Butters, with a family of three young children. The fire was discovered by a police-sergeant; who instantly gave the alarm, and the door was opened by the boy who slept on the ground floor, who immediately proceeded up stairs to alarm the inmates, while the police sergeant despatched messengers for assistance. From the inflammable nature of the materials, the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off the retreat of the boy and the other inmates. The lad and the occupants of the first floor escaped with difficulty by passing from their balcony to that of the next house: the family of Butters had no such means of escape; they were speedily aware of their dangerous situation.—Butters, after awakening his wife

and children, attempted to escape with them through a trap door in the roof, but was driven back by the smoke and flames into the front room, closing the door behind him. Here his wife, frantic with terror, threw herself from the window; she fell heavily on the pavement, fracturing her arm and receiving severe injuries in the back. Mr. Butters at this time was standing at the same window from which his wife had fallen, raising his hands imploringly as if asking help of the bystanders. The flames from the first-floor windows are described to have actually played round the wretched man's face as he stood. The fire escape from King Street arrived at this time, and having been hastily placed against the house, the officer in charge ascended to the second floor for the purpose of endeavouring to afford him assistance. The officer reached the window, and not only spoke to Butters, but had actually caught hold of him with the intention of pulling him into the escape, when he tore himself away, saying that he would go and seek his children. At the same moment the front of the shop was blown out with a loud explosion, and the flames from the first-floor, having increased in their violence, set fire to the top of the fire escape, causing the officer to loose his hold, and fall heavily to the ground. On being picked up the poor fellow was found to have sustained a severe fracture of the skull; he was immediately removed to Middlesex Hospital. Although Butters came to the window once or twice subsequently, he was unable to keep his position for more than a few moments, and very soon after it became evident to the bystanders

that both himself and children had perished miserably in the flames. After the arrival of the engines, the supply of water being good, the flames were soon got under. On entering the front room on the second floor Butters was found near the window, in a reclining posture, his hand resting on the sill of the windows. He was not much burned, and appeared to have died from suffocation. The bodies of the three children were found lying together in the back room on the same floor.

24. THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The *Times* of this morning contained the following summary of the news from India, giving the gratifying intelligence of the brilliant victory at Aliwal:—

“Sir Harry Smith’s division having reinforced Colonel Godby’s division at Loodianah, has encountered the Sikhs. On the 28th of January, Sir H. Smith, 12,000 strong, with 32 guns, marched out to meet the enemy. The Sikhs advanced to meet them. After a stout resistance and a heavy cannonade, the Sikh position was stormed—65 out of 68 guns captured, and their whole army, 24,000 strong, driven across the river. In six weeks the Sikhs have been beaten in four pitched battles, with the loss of 150 pieces of artillery. The divisions under the Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General continue at rest, facing the river from Ferozepore, westward. The Sikhs are intrenched in great force in front. Their camp is on their own side, and their batteries on our side of the river, a strong bridge of boats connecting the position.”

The funds rose about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon publication of the news.

— SIR HENRY SMITH.—The distinguished commander whose brilliant exploit is summed up in the above few lines, is a native of the Isle of Ely, and entered the army in 1805; and in the course of his career had the extraordinary fortune to be present in nearly every action that has since been fought by the British troops in every quarter of the globe, and has probably had more experience of practical war and passed through more fire than any officer living.

His first service was in South America, at the storming of Montevideo and attack on Buenos Ayres; next at the capture of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; thence he went to the Peninsula, where he was present in every battle fought by the main army (Talavera excepted), from the beginning to the end of that war. His next campaign was in North America, where he was present at the capture of Washington, under General Ross; and for his distinguished conduct on that occasion he was honoured by being made the bearer of the despatches to England. His next battle-field was, in the capacity of military secretary, in the attack on New Orleans, where the good, the gallant Pakenham died in his arms. He returned to England in time to partake in the glories of his last European battle, as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the 6th division under Sir John Lambert, on the field of Waterloo.

Sir Henry Smith’s career as a staff-officer commenced in 1811 with his appointment as Brigade-Major in the celebrated Light Division, in which he was ever conspicuous alike for his dashing gallantry in the field, his frank warm-hearted bearing to his brother officers, and his unwearied attention

to the comforts and the wants of the soldier.

In 1827 he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in the West Indies. In the year following he was transferred in the same rank to the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1839 appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in India, and was engaged in that rank in 1844 in the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore. The distinguished services which he rendered at the head of the 1st division, in the recent battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, will be best understood by referring to the despatches relating to those great exploits. The battle of Aliwal speaks for itself: in this his first considerable independent command Sir Henry Smith has shown himself no unworthy pupil of Moore and Wellington. In all these hundred fights Sir H. Smith has had the good fortune to be wounded but once.

— THE RAILWAY MANIA.—The tide having now turned against the speculators in these wild schemes, the unhappy victims of the delirium have begun to contemplate the mischiefs in which they have involved themselves. To professed dealers and speculators no pity is due, but the great mass consist of the dupes of their own cupidity or the knavery of others; clergymen, barristers, tradesmen, clerks, the army, the navy, all ranks and professions, and even the fair sex, are alike involved. The following from the “city article” of the *Times* will give an idea of the state of matters in the mart:—

“The anxiety and excitement among the holders of railway shares are such as to make it difficult to convey a just idea of them to the public at large. To sell any shares connected with the

new lines has become almost impossible at any sacrifice, and the only relief that the greater part of holders now hope is, the throwing out of the bills before Parliament, and the rendering an account of the funds that remain unappropriated. This feeling exists even with respect to those lines which a few months back were regarded as the most promising; and the men of property who happen to have embarked in such undertakings find themselves considerably worse off than adventurers without capital, since they foresee that, in the event of bills being obtained, the weight of the whole concern must be thrown upon them. Probably there is not a single new company at this moment,—and this is the opinion of some of the most experienced brokers of the Stock-Exchange,—in which the majority of the shareholders would not vote for abandonment. This opinion has nothing to do with the merit of the respective undertakings, but arises from the persuasion that too much has been attempted at once, and that sufficient capital is not to be found in the country for this mode of employment. By a singular revolution in public opinion connected with these undertakings, even the illegitimate and doubtful schemes, which were so plentifully brought forward at the close of last year, are looked at comparatively with envy, for in these is seen at least the limit of loss, while in others of a different class, if they are forced on in the present adverse state of the money-market, the prospect is but one of ruin and confusion spread over a long series of years. They now look to Parliament as the only source of relief, and to Mr. Morrison’s Committee, in particular, for an early introduc-

tion of the subject to the consideration of the Legislature. Members of Parliament who are also members of railway committees, cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact, which we now desire distinctly to convey to them, that the boon most desired on their part by the parties connected with railways is, that their bills may not be passed, but may be strangled in the birth."

27. DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The *Belfast* of 300 tons, laden with coals, fire-arms, and other goods, left Leith on the afternoon of Saturday the 24th, bound to Monte Video, and passed Wick on the Monday following, with favourable weather. On the following day, however, a gale of wind came on from the north-east, which, as the day advanced, gained strength, and by eight o'clock at night it had reached to a most violent storm, the sea rolling tremendously. At about 12 o'clock (when it was thought she was 10 or 12 miles off the land) the vessel struck heavily on a rock, where she remained, notwithstanding the vigorous means that were taken to get her off. All hands then took to the rigging, where they lashed themselves, trusting the weather might moderate and enable them to launch the boats, which was out of the question at that period of the night, on account of the fearful seas sweeping over her. The storm, however, never slackened in the least for several hours after daybreak—the crew in the meantime suffering greatly. At about 3 o'clock the mainmast broke close to the deck and fell overboard. There were lashed to it Mr. Clerk, the captain, and five men, all of whom perished. In an hour after this several others were washed out of the rigging of the foremast, and shared a similar

fate. The remainder of the crew suffered severely; they continued in the rigging till 12 o'clock next day, when the tide had ebbed out and had left the wreck high and dry on the rocks, enabling them to walk ashore. Together with the commander, the chief mate and twelve seamen were lost.

— FANATICISM. — An extraordinary case of religious fanaticism, including a revival of the "unknown tongues," has recently come to light. A young man named Powell was charged at Worship Street Police-office, with disturbing a congregation met for Divine worship in a chapel in Parliament Court, Old Artillery Ground. Several of the office-bearers of the chapel deposed, that on the Sunday evening Powell had disturbed the service by bursting into loud laughter, and when reproved, he had entered into an altercation; at length he was forcibly turned out. The accused admitted that he had laughed; but his excuse was, that after witnessing a great deal of "mummery" on the part of nearly a score of officials dressed in white surplices, a most discordant and unnatural outcry, resembling the squealing of a child, suddenly burst forth from a woman among the congregation; which he was informed was an exposition of the unknown tongues, and the effect of which was so extremely ludicrous and absurd, that he could not refrain from laughter. Two witnesses stated, that besides the surpliced officials there was a person called "the Prophet," and another called "the Angel," the latter attired in a cardinal's purple cape, who performed functions corresponding to those attaching to a bishop of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, said, if per-

sons would introduce such extraordinary exhibitions into their religious observances as were deposed to upon the present occasion, and which were repugnant to the revealed word of God, they could not be surprised if the risibility of young persons who happened to witness them should be somewhat excited. It did not appear from the evidence that more than this had taken place in the present instance; and as no proof had been adduced to show that the defendant had been actuated by any wanton or premeditated intention to disturb the congregation, within the meaning of the statute, it was his duty to order his discharge.

— MARRIAGE IN HANOVER.—

His Majesty the King of Hanover has taken the love affairs of his officers under his royal cognizance, and has issued the following somewhat singular regulations upon the subject:—

“His Majesty the King, owing to the present state of society, which makes greater demands on the position of married officers, and in consideration of the frequent applications by the widows of officers who are devoid of personal property for pecuniary aid, has been induced to alter essentially the conditions under which a prospect has hitherto been permitted to officers of obtaining permission to marry, in order that (as well for the benefit of the service as for that of the individual himself) betrothals may not be entered into, and consequent matrimonial connections be formed, whose admission would only be prejudicial to the participating parties.

“1. No officer may enter into a formal betrothal until he shall have obtained his Most Mightiness’s consent to his marriage; and any

such formed without that consent shall be considered invalid.

“2. No application for ‘marriage permission’ may be forwarded by a second-lieutenant to his superiors, as it will under no circumstances be taken notice of.

“5. The documents which an officer applying for ‘marriage permission’ has to furnish, shall, in the first place, refer to the descent of the bride, as his Majesty will not permit any officer to marry under his station; and shall consist—*a.* In a circumstantial account of the station and affairs of the bride’s parents; *b.* In a certificate of baptism of the bride; *c.* In the consent of the parents or sponsors of the bride to the intended marriage.

“Further, forthcoming documents shall extend to the pecuniary circumstances of the applicant; who, in this regard, will have to show in a credible manner and form that he or his bride, or both together, possess a salary by means of which they shall be enabled to support themselves and a family in a manner suitable to their station, without being obliged to have recourse to the military pay of the applicant, the free disposal of which, in the event of a war breaking out, must remain with him. This income, exclusive of the pay of the officer, is to consist of—*a.* For a rittmeister and captain of the second class, and for a first-lieutenant, 800 dollars; *b.* For the commander of a company or squadron, 1,000 dollars; *c.* For a staff-officer, 1,200 dollars.

“Besides these documents, the applicant must furnish his superior officer with a certificate of his own baptism.” [The superior officer must also satisfy himself that no obstacle to the intended marriage exists arising from any cause.]

“And when he shall find himself in the above respects in a condition to forward on the application, he will still be only justified in doing so when he can speak favourably of the personal good qualities and military zeal of the officer, and can recommend him as a good house-keeper. The application must be accompanied by the pedigree of the officer.

“7. The number of married officers shall not exceed one third of the regiment.”

Finally, applications for marriage sent to the adjutant-general must be referred to a committee of field-officers!

30. PEMBERTON, *clerk*, v. COLLS, *clerk*, *Slander*.—A curious action for slander, in which the Rev. Robert Pemberton, D.D., vicar of Wandsworth, was plaintiff, and the Rev. John Flowerdew Colls, D.D., curate of St. Anne's Chapel, Wandsworth, defendant, was tried at Kingston. In 1844, Dr. Pemberton became vicar of Wandsworth; and in the course of the same year he appointed Dr. Colls to the curacy of St. Anne's Chapel in the same parish. In connection with this appointment, several articles of agreement were drawn up: one was that Dr. Colls should resign his curacy on being asked to do so, Dr. Pemberton intending to confer it upon his son when of age; another article was that Dr. Colls should pay Dr. Pemberton 130*l.* a year, the estimated half of the income, the money to be expended in the erection of a vicarage-house; the third article bound Dr. Colls not to complain or express dissatisfaction at being compelled to make these payments, or to vacate the curacy. As a collateral security for the fulfilment of the engagement, Dr. Colls gave a promissory note to Dr. Pem-

berton for 2,600*l.*, which was to be enforced in the event of a breach taking place. The engagement was signed and the promissory note drawn up by Dr. Colls himself, at the house of Dr. Pemberton, after dinner, and after two glasses of wine. The documents were placed in an envelope, and both parties sealed it up. The slander complained of arose out of this transaction, and was promulgated in this way. Dr. Pemberton has a curate named Cockrell; Dr. Colls called upon him about a fortnight after his arrival in the parish, in great distress of mind, stating that Dr. Pemberton had invited him to dinner on the day that he came into residence—that he only drank two glasses of wine, which must have been *drugged*, for he was completely stupefied—that while in that state Dr. Pemberton asked him to sign the agreement and the promissory note—and that on recovering from the effects of the wine he was perfectly horrified at what he had done. This statement was communicated by Mr. Cockrell to Dr. Pemberton, on the occasion of a quarrel which he had with Dr. Colls. Dr. Pemberton remonstrated with the offender on the subject, and a retractation was the consequence; but Dr. Colls did not adhere to it, and began to circulate anew his allegation through the parish. In the mean time, the Bishop of Winchester, within whose diocese Wandsworth is, received information of what was going on from the churchwarden; and on calling for an explanation, Dr. Pemberton delivered to him a sealed packet which contained the agreement and the promissory note. In consequence of this occurrence, the Bishop struck Dr. Pemberton's name from a commission appointed

to make certain investigations under the act of Parliament for the augmentation of small livings. In the course of his examination, the Bishop stated that he should never have sanctioned such an agreement as that he had heard read. Without reference to the charge of drugging the wine, he considered that the proceeding of the plaintiff in making such an agreement, and taking a bill of exchange from his curate, was so improper, that if no satisfactory explanation had been given of it, he should probably have felt it his duty to suspend him from his functions, and perhaps remove him altogether. He considered it a transaction of a simoniacal character; and this was alone sufficient to cause him to strike the plaintiff's name out of the commission. Dr. Colls was entitled to the whole of his salary. No evidence was offered in defence. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 200*l*.

31. ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.—The public had not yet settled down from the exultation caused by the news of Sir H. Smith's brilliant victory at Aliwal, announced in the newspapers of the 23rd, when they were still further startled by the following announcement:—

“ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY OVER THE SIKHS. — Extraordinary express.

“The Times Office, Tuesday Morning.

“We have received by extraordinary express from Paris, the following telegraphic despatches:—

“Marseilles, March 29, 1846.

“On the 10th of February the English army, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and by the Governor-General, attacked the Sikhs at Sobraon, (the *tête de pont* of the Sikh forces, on this side of the Sutlej,) and carried their position,

after four hours of obstinate fighting. The Sikhs lost 12,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2,500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers. Her Majesty's 53rd and 62nd regiments suffered enormously; General Dick and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead. This victory was followed, it is said, by an agreement, according to which the Sikhs have engaged to pay, in four yearly instalments, to the Company, for the expenses of the war, 1,500,000*l*. sterling, the payment to be guaranteed by the military occupation of their country.”

APRIL.

6. EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—The body of Captain Hannibal Tucker, a retired officer of the East India Company, was found frightfully mutilated under the circumstances detailed in the following evidence, given at the coroner's inquest held on the body of the unfortunate gentleman. Richard Murby, a farmer, said that between three and four o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, as he was returning home, he saw fire issuing from the roof of Captain Tucker's house, and knocked at the door, but received no answer. The court-yard gate was wide open; he then knocked up the next-door neighbour, named Ingram. After exerting themselves, in the course of an hour the fire was extinguished, and they then commenced searching the ruins. At five o'clock they found the body of the deceased under the rubbish. The left arm was under the body, and in the right hand was a pistol, which had been discharged. There was

a loaded one lying under the deceased. It further appeared that the deceased was dressed, and one of his pockets burnt, through which 11s. had fallen. He was in the habit of keeping pistols in the house to protect himself, and they were secured by a chain to his bed, and near the window. He was very eccentric in his habits, and although a married man, and having a daughter, he lived in the house by himself. Mr. Gurney, a surgeon, described the frightful wounds which had caused the death of the deceased. The whole of the skull was fractured. On the right side of the head, just above the ear, was the mark of the entrance of a bullet. He believed the deceased had shot himself. The other parts of his body were dreadfully mutilated. Many of his limbs were broken by the fallen rubbish. The jury, after a lengthened inquiry, returned a verdict, "That the deceased had destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity."

3. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—Another of these gallant contests between the men of the two Universities terminated this day in favour of the Cambridge crew. The race of last season having terminated in favour of the Cantabs, the Oxonians became the challengers, and the course of water to be rowed over was different from that usually selected, being that part of the river which stretches from Mortlake to Putney. The betting, in consequence of their previous victories, was in favour of the Cambridge boat. At starting the Oxonians obtained a slight advantage; this was soon lost, and the contest became very equal, but at Hammer-smith Bridge the Cambridge men

had slightly the advantage. The exertions of the men now became most strenuous, and the speed of the boats through the water very great; but although the Oxonians, by desperate efforts, had at one time brought their boat even with that of their opponents, they were unable to sustain the exertion, and the men of Cambridge shot through Putney Bridge about three boats' length ahead of their gallant competitors.

4. THE YARMOUTH MURDER.—The convict, Samuel Yarham, some details of whose extraordinary trial and conviction will be found in our "LAW CASES," this morning suffered the last penalty of the law in front of Norwich Castle. The execution was attended by at least 20,000 persons, females as well as males, nearly 2000 of whom came from Yarmouth by railway for the occasion. The criminal made no confession of his guilt, but no longer persisted in asserting his innocence, maintaining a dogged silence. Royal and Mapes, two of the men who had been committed and tried for the murder, as joint principals with Yarham, who was admitted evidence for the crown against them, but who were acquitted, were noticed among the crowd at the foot of the scaffold.

The above execution stands in one respect almost unparalleled in English history—that of a man being hanged for a murder, after he had been allowed to give evidence against three supposed accomplices in the same offence. He is also executed upon statements which he himself made whilst under the impression that, in consequence of having given such evidence, he was free from any ulterior proceedings.

— COLLISION AT SEA AND SHIPWRECKS.—The *Waterwitch*, a powerful steam-tug, was run down by a schooner, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, in the night, and all hands, six in number, perished. The people of the schooner declare that there was no look-out kept on board the steamer, and though they hailed her, no notice was taken of them. The schooner itself sustained a good deal of damage, and heeled over considerably from the violence of the shock. Cries for assistance proceeded from the *Waterwitch*, and the schooner tacked about immediately to render it, but all had disappeared, save a few floating fragments of the wreck.

INGENIOUS SMUGGLING.—As a man was looking round his master's field, near Lynn, he perceived some bales of tobacco lying near a haystack; upon search, the custom-house officers discovered that the haystack had been completely hollowed out and formed into a dépôt for smuggled goods, the entrance being concealed by loose hay. Sixty-three packages of tobacco, weighing near a ton and a half, were seized in this ingenious hiding-place.

— MR. HAYDON'S PICTURES.—The following critique upon the two last pictures of the unfortunate artist, Haydon, derive a melancholy interest from his subsequent disastrous end. Being written before that sad catastrophe they may be received as a just opinion, founded on their merits, and not coloured by the feelings the event was calculated to produce:—

“The private view of two pictures, recently finished by this artist, was on Saturday afforded

to his friends and a select party of connoisseurs, &c., at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The subject of the first, and what may be called the most important of these two pictures, is the ‘Banishment of Aristides,’ and is intended by the artist to show the ‘injustice of democracy;’ and, by exhibiting the representation of an historical fact, to convey a meaning and read a political lesson without the aid of allegory or the exaggeration of fable. The description of the picture is thus given in the words of the artist himself:—‘The moment taken in this picture is the moment after the decree of the people, when Aristides and his family, and household dog, are leaving the Piræan gate. Aristides is looking to heaven, and appealing to the Gods. On his left arm leans his wife, with her newly-born infant, looking with apprehensive indignation at the mob, which is hooting and pointing at her. Holding the belt of his robe on the right is his son Lysimachus, too young to comprehend completely the condition of his father, but not so young as not to be aware that there is something to be alarmed at. Close to the right arm of Aristides is a venerable archon of the Areopagus, reasoning and appealing to Themistocles on the gross injustice of the decision. Themistocles, as a statesman and warrior, is standing armed on the step of a tomb by the road side, and maliciously enjoying the fate of the man he feared. The archon looks as if he had a strong suspicion that Themistocles was at the bottom of the whole. Behind the archon are some of the vicious demagogues who had banished Aristides, whilst

on the opposite side, on the left of the wife of Aristides, is another with red cap (the pileus), an Athenian fisherman venting his hatred, and only kept from violence by the look of a good man, with black hair, between the two, who checks by his expression the malice of the other, whilst a fiend behind is smiling at his violence. Leaning on the shoulder of the fisherman is his old and malignant mother, who is encouraging her son, and pointing at and hissing the virtuous family. Below, kneeling, is a gray-headed veteran of republicanism and spite, picking up stones and dirt to be used when Aristides is sufficiently distant. Above him is a young man crippled and blind, who, though unable to see, is gratifying his detestation by a hiss. This will explain the manner in which Mr. Haydon has treated his subject. The picture contains upwards of twenty figures of the size of life, exceedingly well grouped, and so arranged as to give a dignity to the general effect proportionate to the subject. All these figures are finely drawn, the outline of the principal figures being exceedingly free, correct, and grand. They all stand well together as a connected whole, and no figure is there which does not belong to the story and help to make it intelligible. The diversity of character and expression is also felicitous. The shades of feeling, good and evil, and the sympathy and repugnance of each spectator or actor, are made apparent, yet there is no distortion, nothing beyond the truth. This is, perhaps, the best picture ever painted by the artist; it deserves to secure, and it is to be hoped

will secure, to him a fitting reward for his labours. The second picture contains but one figure, at least but one in the foreground, and represents Nero playing on his harp amidst the conflagration of Rome. This picture, as well as the other, is painted with freedom of hand and great breadth of light and shade, and with strict attention to the accessories. It will not, however, as appears to our judgment, please so much as its companion, neither does it unite so many qualities of art."

— SHIPWRECK. — Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the ship *Mary*, which left England in 1843 on a whaling expedition, on one of the Woodlark Islands, during a storm on the 21st of November of that year. Seven of the crew perished, but twenty-eight reached land, and were hospitably received by the natives. Her commander, finding there was no chance of speaking with a ship, resolved to build a small vessel, and it was finished in about nine months. After it was launched, and just as the party were about to set sail, the natives, instigated, it is believed, by a feeling of revenge for a foul crime committed by one of the men, came down upon the unsuspecting sailors and killed seven of them, including the captain. The survivors took refuge in another of the islands, and were well received; but the inhabitants of the first island made known their grievance to their neighbours, and they, taking part in the quarrel, massacred all the Englishmen, save one who happened to be in a wood. This man was assisted to escape by a native, whose life he had been the means of saving.

9. PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE VICTORIES IN INDIA.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, has prepared the following Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of Her Majesty, and by those of the Honourable East India Company, in the vicinity of the Sutlej; to be used at Morning and Evening Service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday next, the 12th instant, or the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same:—

“A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

“O Lord, God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, Thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge Thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders, who sought to spread desolation through fruitful and populous provinces, enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British crown. We bless Thee, O merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war to which no occasion had been given by injustice on our part or apprehension of injury at our hands. To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory; it was Thy wisdom which guided the councils, Thy power which strengthened the hands of those whom it pleased Thee to use as Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the lawless aggressor, and the prostration of his ambitious de-

signs. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue, we beseech Thee, to go forth with our armies whensoever they are called into battle in a righteous cause; and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace and security against violence and rapine.

“Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely-extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavours to the purposes designed by Thy good providence in committing such power to their hands,—the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations intrusted to their care.

“And whilst Thou preservest our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase, and that we, Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart, may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honour and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, belong all dominion and power, both in heaven and earth, now and for ever. Amen!”

12. ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An accident producing very extensive loss and injury, although human life was wonderfully spared, occurred to a special train on the Eastern Counties Railway, employed to convey visitors to Newmarket for the approaching races. The directors, in order to meet the convenience of the subscribers to the Newmarket

Craven Meeting and the public, determined to run a special train from Shoreditch on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to Chesterford, undertaking to do the distance direct to Newmarket within four hours. For this occasion more than usual pains were adopted in selecting first-rate engines, carriages, drivers, guards, &c., with a view of avoiding the least mishap. At the appointed time on Sunday the train started, conveying Lord and Lady Chesterfield, Lord E. Russell, and the *élite* of the sporting world, amounting to near 100. In advance, drawing the train, were two of the finest engines that the company possess, built by Stothart, Slaughter, and Co., both of the same construction, with the exception of the foremost one having inside cylinders, and the second an outside one. The train was rather heavy. Next to the tender of the second engine were five horse-boxes, then a second-class carriage, three first-class carriages, three second-class, and two trucks at the rear. The speed attained was about forty-three miles per hour, when, midway between Edmonton and the Pondersend station, about nine miles and a half from the metropolis, the second engine ran off the rails, tearing up the road fearfully, and dragging the train with it. For the moment, nothing short of the second engine dragging the train into a large ditch was expected; the first engine, however, still held on its course, and actually dragged on the second one, and forced it on to the rails uninjured, the firemen and stokers retaining their position. The fate of the carriage portion of the train, however, was far more unfortunate, and the preservation of the passengers can be scarcely conceived. As before stated, it followed the course

of the second engine on the permanent way for about twenty-five yards, when the coupling which held it snapped asunder, and, as the engine regained the rails, the train shot down the embankment into a ditch filled with water. The crash of the carriages was terrific, and the alarm and excitement that ensued amongst the passengers indescribable. The train became a perfect wreck; the first part, comprising the horse-boxes, was partly buried in the ditch, and almost crushed to pieces by the weight of the carriages pitching upon them. The next carriage, a second-class one, containing a number of porters, was thrown on its side. Such was the concussion, that every portion of it, except the side uppermost and the flooring, was knocked away, and yet not a soul inside was hurt. The second guard was on the roof of this carriage, but escaped destruction, although the next carriage, a first-class one, mounted the roof; he was found amongst the fragments bleeding from the head, and apparently mortally injured. The remaining carriages were all more or less damaged. The chief guard was saved by being thrown on to the wires of the electric telegraph, and tilted over into the ditch. Many of the passengers were severely injured by contusions, but no limbs were broken. Three very valuable horses were killed. The loss to the company is estimated to amount to between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*

— ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.—An extraordinary and fatal accident occurred on this railway. The ten o'clock train from Gateshead was proceeding at a rapid rate from Brockley Whins to Shields, when, on taking a curve near the Jarrow Alkali Works, the engine got off

the line, dragged the tender with it, and having become disconnected from the passenger-carriages by the breaking of the coupling chain, dashed over the embankment, and through the roof of a row of dwelling-houses, on the ground-floor of one of which it finally stopped, resting on its end, with the tender above it poised in a most fearful position. The only inmates of the house, which was thus completely demolished, were two women and a child, all of whom were most seriously injured; one of the women by the engine having fallen upon her leg, which was literally crushed to atoms, (of which injury, and also from scalds, she died two days subsequently,) and the other woman and the child dreadfully scalded by the escape of steam and the boiling water which rushed from the boiler. The force of the engine and its great weight cut through the building almost like a razor, so that the neighbouring houses received but little injury. The engine-man and stoker were thrown from the engine and alighted on that portion of the roof which remained, receiving serious contusions by the fall. One passenger, who was riding outside the train, had both his legs broken; but fortunately none of the passenger-carriages were dragged from the line.

— FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at the Hungerford steam-boat pier, caused by the fragile nature of the construction. The pier is formed of a number of barges floating in the water, the communication between some of them consisting of slight wooden bridges. During the course of the afternoon, a considerable agitation of the water was caused by the arrival of three steamers while the tide was running down rapidly;

and the barges swaying about a good deal, the fastening of one end of a bridge gave way, causing it to fall into the water; three people fell with it, and two perished; the third, a lady, having been got out of the water in time for recovery.

The inquest on the body recovered, that of Mr. J. Powell, took place on the following Wednesday. The platform which gave way was merely a connecting one between two barges which were fastened to piles at a distance of two feet apart; the fastenings appear to have been far too slight to bear the strain caused by the movements of the barges. The jury returned a verdict accordingly, and levied a deodand of 50*l.* on the two floating barges and the connecting platform.

17. EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR BIGAMY.—The law courts of Dublin have produced a most extraordinary series of prosecutions on charges of bigamy. The trial of the case of "*The Queen v. Mary Jane Scott*" commenced in the Commission Court on Monday the 13th, and did not terminate until this afternoon. The particulars of this extraordinary case were as follows. The prisoner, a short time since, was tried for marrying Mr. Scott of Cahercon, while Mr. Galway, her first husband, was still alive, and was acquitted on a point of law, it being proved that Galway was not her first husband, but a person named Carter. She was now tried for having married Galway, Carter being alive. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution, that the prisoner's maiden name was Coburn, and that she was a native of Letterkenny, county Donegal, where she married Carter in 1813. After a short time they separated, when she came to Dublin and took the name of L'Estrange; and hav-

ing become acquainted with Galway, was married to him by the Rev. Mr. Wood, in the Haymarket. Galway, who appears to have been a loose character, and lived with two or three women to whom he was not married, afterwards separated from her in London. She then went to Paris, and having married Mr. Scott, she was tried for bigamy, and, as before stated, acquitted. The defence to the present prosecution rested principally on testimony disproving the evidence of Robert Lewis Carter, the principal witness for the prosecution; also on testimony establishing that James Carter was a member of the Established Church, and not (as stated for the Crown) a Presbyterian, thus invalidating the prisoner's marriage with him, and rendering the present indictment bad in law.

The prisoner, who was now nearly fifty years of age, was still possessed of no ordinary share of personal attractions, and maintained the greatest composure throughout this lengthened trial, and was elegantly and fashionably attired.

The proceedings on this case occupied three days; on the third evening the jury retired to consider the evidence; at half-past eleven at night there appeared to be no chance of their agreeing on a verdict; they were locked up, and it was not before half-past one P. M. on the following day that they decided upon returning a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground that Carter, the first husband, was a Protestant, and not a Presbyterian, and that consequently the prisoner's marriage with him was invalid.

There seems to have been some especial motive at work against this woman, for another indictment had been prepared for the contingency of her escaping this; the next in-

dictment charged her with having married Antony Galway, her first husband, Carter, being alive. Immediately upon her acquittal on the former indictment, the prisoner's counsel announced his intention of bringing this second to an issue; an attempt was made by the prosecutors to postpone the trial in order to procure evidence; but this being refused by the court, and the objection to the validity of the marriage with Carter being sustained, the prisoner was finally acquitted. The prisoner has, therefore, experienced the following lucky escapes. In 1813 she married Carter; in 1821 she married Galway, Carter being alive; and in 1833 she married Scott, both Carter and Galway being living. Shortly after the last marriage she was indicted for marrying Scott, Galway being alive, and escaped by producing Carter, and proving him, and not Galway, to be her real husband; she was now indicted for marrying Galway, Carter being alive, and escaped by proving the marriage with Carter invalid; and lastly, for marrying Scott, Carter being alive, and was acquitted on the same ground.

18. ATTEMPT ON THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The second editions of the London morning journals contained the following shocking intelligence:—

“The *Times* Office, Saturday Morning.

“At half-past five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at the moment when the King was returning from a drive, and was passing through the park of Fontainebleau, a person mounted on a wall fired at his Majesty.

“Providence has once more watched over the days of the King.

“The Queen, the Princess Adelaide, the Duchess of Nemours, and

the Princess of Salerno, were in the King's carriage.

"No one was hurt; three balls cut the fringe which ornamented the *char-à-banc*.

"The wadding which fell between the King and the Queen was found by her Majesty.

"The assassin was immediately arrested. His name is Lecomte. He is an old wood-ranger (*ancien garde generale*) of the forest of Fontainebleau."

For the particulars of this atrocious attempt see our "LAW CASES."
—"Trial of Lecomte."

19. INDIA. — THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail brings intelligence of the entry of the British army into Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub, and the surrender of the Maharajah into the hands of the British commanders.

On the 20th of February the British army appeared under the walls of Lahore; and the first thing done was to make arrangements for sending Dhuleep Singh to his palace. These were particularized in a general order from the Governor-General to the Commander-in-Chief, and were obviously intended to mark strongly the power, and at the same time the forbearance, of the British government, under whose protection and by whose arms the young prince was conducted to his ancestral residence.

Mr. Currie, the secretary to the government of India, was intrusted with the charge of the Maharajah and suite. The escort proceeded to the Maharajah's camp, distant about a mile and a half. Mr. Currie, in reporting the fulfilment of his mission, writes—

"At about three-quarters of a mile from the Maharajah's camp I was met by the minister, Rajah

Gholab Singh, and some of the chiefs. Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the Maharajah, that he might be ready on his elephant upon our arrival. On reaching the Maharajah's camp the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Singh on the same elephant, came forward from his tent, accompanied by several chiefs. After the usual salutation, and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the Maharajah's elephant next to mine; and the troops having fallen in, as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the gate of the citadel.

"On arriving, Brigadier Cureton drew up the escort in line in front of the gateway; and I took the Maharajah, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Rajah Gholab Singh and the other chiefs, into the interior of the citadel, and to the inner door of his palace. I then observed to the Maharajah and chiefs that, by order of the right honourable the Governor-General, I had thus brought the Maharajah, conducted by the British army, to his palace, which his Highness had left for the purpose of tendering submission to the British government, and for placing himself, his capital, and his country at the mercy of the Governor-General, and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered; and that the Governor-General had thus restored him to his palace, as a mark of the favour which he desired to show to the descendant of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh. A salute of twenty-one guns was then fired by the horse artillery. We then took leave of the Maharajah at the gate of his palace;

and, returning to the outside of the city, we, continuing our progress round Lahore, thus returned to our camp. As our camp is situated opposite the south-east end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately within the city walls, at the north-west angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort.

“We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls: all their embrasures were empty.”

On the 22nd the citadel of Lahore and a part of the palace was formally taken possession of by a brigade of British troops, under the personal command of Lord Gough. Some British officers have been admitted within the walls; and one of them writes no very tempting account of our conquest:—

“Lahore appears to me the filthiest city I ever entered, and can boast of but few lions. The mosque close to the Summum Boorj (Badshahee) has been a noble structure, and is still a splendid ruin. Runjeet Singh demolished the cupolas, and turned the whole place into a magazine: his own Summad is now being garnished with the marble taken from the domes. The area of the city is not great, but the houses are lofty, and every spot crowded. The place is filled with desperate vagabonds: almost every second man is armed. They receive us quietly just now, although some twenty thousand soldiers are lurking in the narrow courts and streets. Lahore is begirt with a double line of defences, the walls lofty, the ditch deep and wide, and the bastions magnificent in

size, but the whole utterly weak. The Shabemar gardens are large, but in beauty by no means equal to Deig. The Bhuagee Tope, or monster gun, would be a fine trophy; but he is to be left here, as not having taken the field against us.”

25. EXTRAORDINARY HOMICIDE IN DRURY LANE.—About half-past 8 o'clock in the evening a most extraordinary and unaccountable act of homicide was perpetrated at the corner of Princes Street and Drury Lane.

At the hour above stated Thomas Blewitt, a lithographic printer, was proceeding homewards down Drury Lane. On his arriving within a few paces of Princes Street, the report of a pistol was heard, and at the same instant the unfortunate man was observed to stagger and appear about to fall. A man named Samuel Shuttonwood, who was standing outside the wine vaults at the corner of Princes Street, rushed towards him, and caught him in his arms. Shuttonwood's impression was, that the unfortunate man had shot himself, and while in the act of supporting him, he addressed him in words to that effect. Blewitt answered faintly that he had not injured himself, but that he feared some person had shot him. Shuttonwood then tore open the unfortunate man's shirt, and at once discovered a bullet-wound near the left nipple, from which the blood flowed freely. Without loss of time, the poor fellow was conveyed to King's College Hospital. On examination by the house surgeon, it was discovered that the ball had entered the poor fellow's chest and passed completely through his body, perforating the back of his coat, through which it also passed. In its passage it did

not appear to have seriously injured any of the vital organs or larger arteries. The unfortunate man lingered until the 11th of May. On arriving at the hospital, Blewitt, with some difficulty, made the following statement:—

“I am 26 years of age, and reside at 18, White Horse-yard, Drury Lane. I am a lithographic printer, and work at Messrs. Graff and Sorry’s, in Oxford Market. About half-past eight o’clock this evening I was walking down Drury Lane, towards home, and when near the cook shop at the corner of Princes Street I felt a blow, and at the same time saw a flash as if it came from the cook shop. I heard the report of a gun or pistol. I also felt that I was wounded and cried out. I saw no one at the time, and I have no reason to suspect any one of the deed.”

The perpetrator of this act had well-nigh passed undetected. On every Saturday evening the immediate scene of the catastrophe is densely crowded with persons chiefly of the lower orders; and although the report of the pistol, and the subsequent fall of the wounded man, necessarily created much alarm among the bystanders, no individual seems to have observed the perpetrator immediately after the occurrence, and had it not been for the praiseworthy conduct of a young man named Fisher, who met the person in question at a distance of some 30 or 40 yards and followed him, the great probability is that he would have altogether escaped. When the wounded man cried out, a crowd instantly collected around him. No one seems to have fixed their eye on the author of the mischief, possibly from the impression that the unfortunate man had shot himself. Immedi-

ately after the shot was fired, police-constable 32 F, having observed a crowd at the corner of Princes Street, was hastening down Drury Lane, when he met a young man, and inquired of him what was the matter. The youth replied, somewhat nervously, “Oh, it is a man shot by accident!” The policeman, not at all suspecting his informant, hurried on to the spot. Immediately afterwards the assassin took to his heels and ran up Drury Lane towards Great Queen Street. This circumstance was observed by the young man John Fisher, above alluded to, who had himself heard the pistol fired, but who, from being at some distance from the wounded man, had not had his attention occupied by him. Suspecting something wrong he immediately ran after the youth, pursuing him the whole length of Great Queen Street, to the corner of Little Queen Street. When opposite the picture shop at the corner of the latter thoroughfare, the youth, who was not aware that he was pursued, stopped to recover his breath. He was overtaken by Fisher at the same instant, who asked him whether he was aware what he had been doing? The young man replied by asking Fisher whether he had harmed any person? Fisher said it was no matter whether he had or not, but he must accompany him back to Drury Lane. The assassin then implored Fisher to let him go, remarking that if he did not he should be in trouble all his life. Anticipating resistance Fisher caught hold of his arm, when the young man once again begged that he would release him. Fisher said he could not do so, and proceeded to conduct him back along Great Queen Street. In their progress

Fisher observed that his prisoner kept one of his hands in his left coat pocket. Acting on impulse, Fisher caught hold of his hand, and asked what he had there. The assassin coolly replied that it was only a pistol—the one, he added, which he had just let off in Drury Lane. Fisher took the pistol from him, and delivered him into the custody of the police. The prisoner proved to be John Graham, clerk to a solicitor. An inquest was held on the body, when evidence to the above effect was given; other evidence was also produced showing that the prisoner had been in the habit of carrying fire-arms about the streets.

Louisa Cook, a servant girl, stated that she was walking near Princes Street, Drury Lane, on Saturday night, April 25, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when she met a lad and accidentally stumbled against him. He turned reproachfully towards her, and, calling her a b—w—, asked what she did that for? She rejoined, "Can you prove me one, you puppy?" and walked down Princes Street. He presently followed her, and striking her on the shoulder, said, "You called me a puppy, did you?" She said, "And you called me a w—!" He then said, "If it wasn't for one thing, I'd do for you to-night." As she at the same moment observed the butt-end of a pistol projecting from his coat pocket, she became alarmed, and said she would call for a policeman and give him into custody for threatening her life. He then walked away in the direction of Drury Lane. Shortly afterwards she heard the report of fire-arms, and followed a number of people who were going towards the Bow Street police-station. She told a

policeman what had occurred to her, and, on being taken into the station-house, immediately identified Graham, who had been apprehended, as the youth who had threatened her life only a few minutes previously.

Constable F 83 said, on seeing the prisoner in company with the young man Fisher, who had followed and overtaken him, he went to apprehend him. He said, "Policeman, is the man hurt? It was quite an accident." Witness searched him at the station, and found five leaden bullets and a powder flask in his pockets. Fisher had taken possession of his pistol. The prisoner added that he was going to the shooting gallery in Drury Lane.

William Pocock, F 14, (an officer of the detective force,) deposed that on Saturday evening, the 25th ult., he heard the prisoner Graham give his address as "No. 1, Harrison Street, Gray's Inn-road," to which place he then proceeded, between 9 and 10 o'clock. On reaching the house he was shown into a small back room at the top of the stairs, which was represented to him as that of the prisoner. He there found two guns, one powder-flask, containing six ounces and a half of gunpowder, a shot-bag and belt containing small shot hanging over the mantel-piece, a small box containing three small cannons, a bullet-mould, and 20 leaden balls, with several pieces of metal; also a small screw-driver and a variety of other articles connected with fire-arms, such as a powder-canister, &c. He also found one book, upon the elements of chemistry.

The father of the prisoner stated, that he had always evinced a great taste for fire-arms and for playing with gunpowder, and being his

eldest and favourite son, he had unfortunately allowed him to indulge it. It further appeared that the prisoner was in the habit of going out into the suburbs shooting birds on Sunday mornings occasionally.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Graham, who was tried on the 18th June, and found "Not Guilty."

ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT HECLA.
—This volcano has been in a continued state of activity for some time past. Besides the destruction caused by the eruptions, they have been followed by another visitation; a fatal malady having attacked the cattle, from eating herbage which had been covered by the volcanic ashes.

"These ashes act more particularly on the bones of the animals which have swallowed them. Thus, on the bones of the feet there are formed, in less than twenty-four hours, osseous excrescences of an oblong form, which gradually assume so formidable a development that they prevent the beasts from walking; the same phenomenon is then manifested in the lower jaw, which is, at the same time, enlarged, and extends in all directions, so considerably that it eventually splits in several places; whilst on the teeth of the upper jaw there is formed a species of osseous needles, very long and pointed, which take root in the lower jaw, and even traverse it—a phase of the malady which always determines a fatal issue. As high winds had prevailed for some time, the volcanic ashes were scattered throughout the island; and a great number of cattle, especially oxen, cows, and sheep, had perished. If the eruption of Hecla is prolonged for two months more, all the rural proprietors who

have not enough hay to keep their herds—and the majority are in this situation—will be obliged either to slaughter their cattle, or to abandon them to certain death on the pastures thus poisoned by the volcanic ashes. The eruption of Mount Hecla was extremely violent. The flames which issued from the three great craters attained a height of 14,400 feet; and their breadth exceeded the greatest breadth of the river Picensen, the most considerable river in Iceland. The lava had already formed lofty mountains; and amongst the masses of pumice-stone vomited by the volcano, and which have been found at a distance of three-fourths of a mile, there were some which weighed half a ton. By the eruption of Hecla, the enormous quantities of snow and ice which had accumulated for several years on the sides of that mountain have melted, and partly fallen into the river Rangen, which has overflowed its banks several times. The waters of that river, which runs almost at the foot of Mount Hecla, and which receives a large portion of the burning lava, were so hot that every day they cast upon the banks numbers of dead trout, almost half-baked. Every night vivid streaks of the aurora borealis illumined the sky."

MAY.

1. FALKIRK ELECTION. — The Earl of Lincoln, whose recent defeat for Notts is recorded in our Chronicle, p, 35, achieved a somewhat unexpected victory in the Falkirk district of burghs. A large part of these places are the property of the Duke of Hamilton, father-in-law to the noble Earl; and although the general tendency

of the manufacturing towns of Scotland is adverse to the principles of Conservatism, this circumstance, and the high character of the noble candidate proved sufficient to outweigh political feeling, and the Cabinet again possesses a Secretary for Ireland with a seat in the House of Commons. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

Earl of Lincoln . . . 506

— Wilson, Esq. . . 495

Majority . . . 11

— ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—*Dub-*

lin.—An important judgment was given in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Queen *v.* the Rev. Richard Taggart, a Roman Catholic clergyman, brought before the Court on a special verdict found at the Downpatrick Assizes. The indictment against the traverser was founded on the late marriage Act, the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 81, sec. 45; and he was tried for a felony in celebrating a marriage between two Protestants. There were several counts in the indictment; but the special verdict had been found on the second, third, fourth, and fifth counts in the indictment, and which rested on the provisions of the 45th section of the statute. This raised an exception in the application of the Act as to the case of Roman Catholic priests celebrating marriages which might then be lawfully celebrated, and it was upon this exception that the traverser's counsel relied.

The Chief Justice pronounced the judgment of the full Court. The indictment, as far as it had been brought before them was founded on the 45th section of the 7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 81. There were several counts in the indictment, and the especial verdict depended on the construction to be

given to the 45th section of the Act. The charge against the prisoner was, that he had solemnized a marriage in a certain unlicensed place, between two members of a different persuasion, and there was no forced construction, no straining of words to show that his case came within the terms of the Act of Parliament. The words were clear and explicit—he was within its express terms, and the only question was, had he celebrated a marriage that was not within the operation of the statute? He (the Chief Justice) would repeat it, that the present was not a case in which the Court was spelling out the intention of the Legislature; their meaning was so clear and explicit as to leave no doubt. Coming now to the exception in the Act, the argument for the Crown is this—originally, the marriage between two persons who were Protestants, or between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, by a Roman Catholic clergyman, was valid. Then came an Act of Parliament by which Roman Catholic priests were made subject to severe penalties, death, and afterwards a fine of 500*l.*, for solemnizing such marriages, and then the 19 George II. provided that the marriage itself should also be null and void. This was the state of the law until the passing of the 3rd and 4th William IV., chap. 102, and by that Act all the penalties for the performance of such ceremonies were repealed, but the marriage itself remained invalid as it was before. Such being the state of things after 1833, until the passing of the 7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 81, the Court had to consider the exemption contained in that Act, and that exemption was never intended to be a personal privilege. It was not meant to extend the power or authority of

the priest in the celebration of marriages, but to uphold the validity of the ceremony when performed between members of his own communion. It left free and untouched the rights of that clergy where the marriage would have been previously legal; their rights were to remain in that respect as before the passing of the statute; but the marriage celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest between Protestants was absolutely null and void. The relation of man and wife did not arise; there was no relation but that of concubinage between the parties, and the issue were bastardized; and what the Court had now to consider was, were those who celebrated marriages invalidated by the law to be protected by the Act of Parliament in question? The exception as to the Roman Catholic clergy from penalties was in relation to marriages that "may now be lawfully celebrated"—the exemption did not extend to excuse them from the general words of the Act, where they celebrated illegal marriages, and, like the clergymen of other persuasions, they then came within the penalties prescribed by the statute. There should, therefore, be judgment for the Crown.

2. A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE PREVENTED.—This morning, just as the Rev. M. D. Ffrench was about to commence the morning service at St. George's Hanover Square, a license for marriage was presented by a lady and gentleman. Upon the document being read, the reverend gentleman was much surprised to find that it authorized the performance of the ceremony for parties no less distinguished than the Lady Anna Eliza Mary Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, daughter of Richard Plantagenet, Duke and Marquis of Buck-

ingham and Chandos, and Gore Langton, Esq., son of Colonel Gore Langton. The late hour at which the proposed bride and bridegroom reached the church rendered it impossible for the ceremony to be performed previous to the morning service. Mr. Ffrench, in the meantime, seeing that the bride and bridegroom were not accompanied by any of their friends, and fearing that the proposed marriage was a clandestine one, sent a messenger to the Duke of Buckingham to inform him that a marriage in which he was so deeply interested was about to take place. After a pause of incredulous amazement, the Duke hastened to St. George's Church. In the meantime the morning service had been completed, and the preliminaries had been duly performed in the vestry, and the parties had proceeded to the altar to have their union completed. The clergyman had just commenced, when the Duke of Buckingham arrived, and warmly expressed his decided objection to the performance of the ceremony. On the other hand, Mr. Gore Langton and the lady claimed as a matter of right that the ceremony should proceed immediately. Mr. Ffrench calmly stated that his duty did not afford any option; the parties were, it appeared, of mature age, the license was in all respects sufficient, and he was bound to perform the ceremony without further delay. A scene of painful excitement ensued; but finally the clergyman declined to perform the ceremony, and the lady retired with her father. It was stated that the objection of the noble parents of the bride were not so much directed against the person of the bridegroom, (although much surprised at the discovery of the attachment,) as to the clan-

destine manner in which the union was about to take place. The parties were subsequently united, with the consent, but not in the presence of the Duke and Duchess.

— SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A very painful occurrence took place on Battersea Bridge. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a young woman, decently clad, was observed to proceed on to Battersea Bridge, from the Chelsea side, accompanied by three children, one a boy, about seven years of age; a girl, about four years of age; and an infant in arms, also a girl, about ten months or a twelvemonth old. When she got to the middle of the bridge she walked to and fro a few yards in a hurried manner, and then threw the children one after the other over the railings into the river, and was getting over the balustrades herself, when she was prevented doing so by the passers by, who secured her, and she was taken to the station-house in Milman's Row. At the station-house she stated her name to be Eliza Clark, her age 24 years; that she was the wife of William Clark, a journeyman painter, living at No. 7, Cumberland Street, Marlborough Row, Chelsea, and that the two youngest children were her own, but the eldest was the son of her husband by a former wife.

Exertions were immediately made on the river to save the unfortunate children; the second child (a girl), four years old, was promptly rescued, and carried to the Swan public-house, where restoratives were applied, and its life preserved. The infant child was also promptly got out, but life was quite extinct. The body of the eldest child was not discovered until several days subsequent.

The miserable woman was taken the same afternoon to the Westminster police-court, and placed at

the bar, before Mr. Burrell, charged with throwing her three infant children into the Thames from Battersea Bridge.

The poor creature, although somewhat meanly dressed, was a pattern of cleanliness and neatness, and had the appearance of a respectable and quiet woman.

James Perryman, pot-boy at the Adam and Eve, Duke Street, Chelsea, said, at about five minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon I was in the back yard of our house, which looks upon the Thames, and is close to Battersea Bridge. I was on a sudden startled by hearing something splash in the water, and I looked towards the spot, and saw a second child go from the centre of the bridge into the water, and then I saw another one go in from the same place. I immediately went and told my mistress that I had seen a woman throw her children over the railings of Battersea Bridge into the water.

Mr. Taylor, the chief clerk.—Did you see any person throw the children into the water?

Witness.—Yes, after hearing the first splash, which I suppose must have been caused by a child, I saw the prisoner throw the two others into the river; there did not appear to be much struggling. The children were alive at the time they were thrown into the water. I saw one of them kicking as it fell into the water. I told my master, and we jumped into a boat and put off towards them. I saw a man afterwards bring a child out. I afterwards went on the bridge and saw the prisoner standing near the parapet.

Jesse Hattan, a gardener at Wandsworth.—I was passing over Battersea Bridge at about three o'clock, when I observed the prisoner walking backwards and forwards in a very hurried manner,

and as she seemed to be in the act of jumping over, I took her by the arm. I asked her what she was going to do, and she said she had thrown her children over there. I looked over, and seeing two children in the water, inquired what she did it for? She said, "Distress. She thought she had better see her children go before her." I called a boat, and saw one child picked up and taken to the Swan public-house, on the Surrey side of the bridge.

On the prisoner being asked by Mr. Taylor whether she wished to put any questions to the witness, she replied with much eagerness, but in a subdued tone, "Have you got my baby?"

John Hinchin, a labourer, was crossing the bridge when the prisoner called out, "Here, here, do you see my children in the water." She repeated this four or five times. Witness went to the spot and saw the children floating in the water. Witness observed, "I never saw so affecting a sight." One child appeared to be about two years and a half old; the other younger. Witness saw but two. Witness saw one picked up, apparently the eldest; the other floated a few yards higher up and disappeared, and, although the witness looked several times, he could not see it.

Mr. Burrell asked the prisoner whether she wished to say anything?

Prisoner looked eagerly around her, and ejaculated in a low tone—He said "Good by," when he went out this morning; he has not said so for a long time before. He doubled his fist in my face when he went out, and said, "I'll come home thundering drunk, and I'll be hung for you." He broke the panel of the door by knocking my head against it.

Mr. Burrell.—Have you anything to say to drowning your children?

Prisoner (incoherently).—Suppose I had died my poor children would be starved to death. It's a hard struggle now to get them a bit of bread. I have done all I could.

The prisoner was remanded.

Coroners' inquests were held upon the bodies, when evidence was given of the continued brutal treatment of the poor woman by her husband, a very profligate fellow, and of the extreme destitution to which the family were reduced. Some afflicting evidence was also produced of the conduct of the woman immediately before the catastrophe, by which it appeared that if notice had been taken of some incoherent expressions she had used, the tragic occurrence might have been prevented. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Eliza Clark. She was tried for the murder of the infant at the Central Criminal Court, on the 15th of May, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" on the ground of insanity. The indictment for the murder of the eldest child was not proceeded with.

4. ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy this year was undeniably far superior to any of its recent predecessors, both as regards the degree of merit and the number of meritorious pictures. Of these by far the best, in style, conception, and execution, was unquestionably Mr. Maclise's "Ordeal by Touch," a picture inferior to few pictures of modern times, and which gained great and deserved admiration. Landseer exhibited several works of great merit in his peculiar walk; *e. g.*, "A Stag at bay," and two

companion pictures, "Time of Peace" and "Time of War," and "Refreshment" (a very complete work). Turner had some marvellous pictures of "Whalers," and "Venice." Leslie, "A Scene from Roderick Random," and a "Mother and Child." Mulready, a capital picture, "Choosing the Wedding-Gown." Etty, Sidney, Cooper, Danby, Dyce, Stansfield, Hart, Redgrave, and others, also, more than sustained their ancient reputation. In sculpture, the Exhibition was remarkably poor; Mr. Gibson's portrait statue of the Hon. Mrs. Murray, and M'Dowall's of Lord Exmouth, for Greenwich Hospital, being the two that attracted most notice. This Exhibition is also noticeable as containing works of no ordinary merit from an amateur artist, whose fame is generally thought to rest upon much less valuable grounds—M. le Comte D'Orsay. The noble amateur exhibits in the Great Room a most life-like portrait of the Duke of Wellington, in oils, and in the Sculpture Room statuettes of the Emperor of Russia and the Marquis of Anglesea (the latter equestrian) of great truth and life.

6. HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—A gross outrage, committed in Westminster, by which a woman was to all appearance killed by her husband, or paramour, under circumstances of great atrocity, was added to the catalogue of crime at this time harrowing the public. A brickmaker named William Luff, and a young woman who has passed as his wife, were inhabiting lodgings at a low house in Pear Street, let out to very indifferent characters. At about seven o'clock in the evening Luff returned home, and a violent quarrel was heard in their room by other residents in the house; but as matters

of the sort are of nightly occurrence in low places of this description, it was perfectly unheeded. After it had been for some time evident by her cries that he was beating the woman most unmercifully, he seized her by the waist and threw her out of the window, and the poor creature, after falling with her head upon the wall which divides the yard from another, dropped into the yard. The thieves and prostitutes of the immediate vicinity, whose attention had been drawn to the room by the poor woman's cries—to their credit be it spoken—hemmed the fellow in his room, and took the senseless victim of his brutality to Westminster Hospital. A policeman hastened to the spot, and entering a back room on the second floor found Luff with a knife in his hand, with which he threatened to stab any person who should approach. He immediately struck him on the wrist with his truncheon, and having forced him to loose his hold of the weapon, took him into custody. He was placed at the bar of the Westminster Police-court on the following day, when Margaret M'Lean deposed.—I live at No. 3, Pear Street, Westminster; last night at eight o'clock I heard a woman who lives in the next room to me screaming violently. I immediately went to her door, and saw the prisoner with a poker in his hand.

Mr. Taylor.—Did you see him do anything to her?

Witness.—He had hold of her by the hair of the head, and I saw him strike her on the head with the poker, and her head bled very much.

Sarah Green, sworn.—I am a charwoman, and live in the same house as the injured woman. At eight o'clock I heard violent screams

from the two-pair back, which induced me to go to her room. I saw the prisoner beating the woman with his fists, and I tried to get her out of the room. She was covered with blood. The prisoner struck me in the face, and, finding I could not get her out of the room, I went down stairs. As I was going down stairs I heard the prisoner say, "You ——, I'll throw you out of window;" and I had scarcely entered my own room, when I saw the poor woman fall past the window into the yard. My young man and I went down and picked her up. She was quite senseless; and he, with two others, took her to the hospital.

Mr. Taylor.—Did you observe any wound from a poker?

Witness.—She had a poker wound on the face, and another wound on the back of her head.

Thomas Carter.—I heard a noise up stairs, and saw a woman fall past my window into the yard. I then ran into the yard and found her lying near the waterbutt on her back. She was bleeding from the nose. She never spoke, and I thought she was dead. I, with assistance, conveyed her to the hospital.

Mr. Taylor.—Did you see anything of the prisoner?

Witness.—He was looking out of the window.

Mr. Taylor.—Did he say anything?

Witness.—Yes, in answer to my inquiry of how it happened, he said if she had behaved herself it would not have occurred.

A policeman proved his violence when taken into custody.

The prisoner, in a very deliberate manner, made a statement that, after some words between them, the woman threw herself out

of the window while his back was turned.

The unfortunate victim of his brutality was most frightfully injured, and so lacerated and beaten that not a feature was distinguishable. When sufficiently recovered to give evidence, strange to say, she endeavoured to exculpate the prisoner altogether, asserting that it was her own act. The prisoner, nevertheless, was tried, and, the above facts having been proved, was convicted.

9. POISONING.—Another of these horrible crimes, so many of which have been brought to light in the last few years, has been detected at Runcorn. A couple named Pimlett had three children, all of whom were entered in a "burial society," a club which pays a sum on the death of a member to the relatives for funeral expenses. On the 6th of March an infant died suddenly, on the 21st another child died; on the 27th of April the third was very ill, and was taken to Mr. Pye, a surgeon; this gentleman suspected that something was wrong, and he took means to remove the child from the parents, and to have them arrested. A communication was made to the coroner, and the bodies of the other two children were disinterred; a chemical examination of the remains detected a considerable quantity of arsenic in each case. Much circumstantial evidence was adduced, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" with respect to both the children was returned against the mother: there being merely some suspicion attaching to the father, he was discharged. It was found that arsenic was also administered to the child who was rescued from the unnatural parent by Mr. Pye.

— EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN LI-

VERPOOL.—One of the most extensive robberies on record was committed in Liverpool. It is the custom of the commercial firms of this great town to send their cash, bills of exchange, railway scrip, and other valuable documents, in tin boxes, overnight, to the banks, there to be kept in strong iron safes until the following morning. A small annual sum is paid by each firm for the trouble thus occasioned, and also for the expense, because, in most instances, a watchman is kept upon the premises, to give instant alarm in case of fire, or any attempt upon the part of thieves to effect an entrance. In the afternoon of this day Messrs. Gibbs & Co., a highly respectable firm, sent their box by one of their clerks to be deposited, as usual, until Monday morning, in the Royal Bank. The box contained, at the time it was despatched from the office, bills of exchange to the large amount of 22,000*l.*, mostly for large sums, and drawn upon firms of the highest credit. The box also contained the manifest of the ship *Passenger*, cash to the amount of 47*l.*, and scrip in a great number of railways. The clerk states that he took the box direct to the Royal Bank, laid it upon the counter, and returned to the office. The clerk at the bank states, upon the other hand, that the box, if left upon the counter, was not seen by him, and that upon looking over all the other boxes which had been sent in upon Saturday evening, and missing this of Messrs. Gibbs & Co. from the number, he reported the circumstance. Nothing further was heard of the matter for some hours afterwards, when the missing box, emptied of the whole of its contents, was found in one of the streets leading from London Road

to Islington. It was immediately conveyed by the policeman on duty to the central police station, where a report of the robbery was subsequently made. Immediate publicity was given to the robbery, and a reward of 200*l.* offered for the recovery of the property.

12. THE DUVAL COLLECTION OF PICTURES.—The fine collection of Cabinet Pictures of M. Duval of Geneva, were sold at Phillips's Auction Rooms. Although none of these works of art were of the first importance, many were of exquisite beauty, and realized enormous prices. The highest priced lots were, a *Karel du Jardin*, 1,300 guineas, (or the whole canvas covered over with six coats of sovereigns!) Another picture by the same master, 1,150*l.*; an *A. Vandervelde*, 950 guineas; a *Cuyp*, 1,200 guineas; a *Rembrandt*, 1,100 guineas; a *Vanderheyden*, 970 guineas; an *Ostade*, 900 guineas (about nine guineas the square inch); a *Mieris*, 900 guineas; three *Ruysdaels*, 150, 155, 600 guineas, and many others producing sums scarcely less astonishing. In all, the number of pictures sold was 120, and the aggregate amount realized nearly 20,000*l.*

FATAL AFFRAY IN IRELAND.—One of those fatal conflicts arising from the social disorganization of this unhappy country, and illustrative of the relations of landlord and tenant therein, occurred at Bird Hill, in Tipperary. A farmer named Maunsell, held land of a Mr. Atkins, who himself was tenant to Mr. A. Ormsby; for this land Maunsell was to pay the enormous rent (though considered by the Irish newspapers an *improving* rent!) of 52*s.* per acre. He speedily fell into difficulties, and to extricate

himself, he adopted the course, so prolific in misery, of subletting portions of the estate to a large number of persons. The rent being in arrear, the usual processes were adopted, and these of course failing, an *habere* was obtained, and the Sub-Sheriff of the county and Dr. Twiss, a magistrate, attended by a constabulary force, and an officer and 40 soldiers of the 72nd regiment, proceeded to give the landlord forcible possession. All the under-tenants gave up possession quietly; but Maunsell fortified his house, and placed seven or eight persons within to resist the Sub-Sheriff. The hall-door was thickly boarded inside and out; large blocks of wood were placed inside the doors and lower windows, capable of resisting a very powerful pressure; the sashes were taken out of the upper windows, and large stones were piled on the sills; but Maunsell himself remained *outside*.

The Doctor and Sub-Sheriff offered Maunsell, who was on the outside of the building, to allow him a week, or more if necessary, to keep possession, as care-taker, provided he would give quiet possession: but the offer was rejected. While this parley was going on, the crowd was accumulating at a rapid rate, and it became necessary to command them to disperse by reading the Riot Act; which was done, but proved alike ineffectual. The police were ordered to fire blank cartridges in the direction of the house; but this experiment also failed. Ultimately, the police were ordered to use ball, by which a man and a woman in one of the windows were mortally wounded; whereupon Maunsell ordered the people inside to open the doors. The Sheriff then delivered possession, and arrested five of the leaders of the op-

posing party; who have been duly committed for trial. The persons shot were servants to Maunsell.

The inquest on the bodies of the people killed, a girl and a young man, was held on the following Monday. Mr. Going, the Sub-Sheriff, described the proceedings at the farm-house. He entreated Maunsell not to allow his people to resist the writ of *habere*, which it was Mr. Going's imperative duty to carry into effect. The farmer was obdurate, exclaiming, "I don't care; I'm outside; fire away!" The Sub-Sheriff's bailiffs made repeated attempts to force an entrance into the house; but were repulsed by showers of stones and hot water. The police were ordered first to fire over the house, but eventually they fired at the defenders: a little time after, the place was surrendered. The military did not fire. The Jury returned this verdict—"We find that Bridget Gardiner and Henry Bouchier, servants of Mr. George Maunsell of Bird Hill, came by their death, on Saturday the 16th of May instant, in consequence of four gunshot wounds, inflicted on them by a party of police acting under the orders of Mr. Going, Sub-Sheriff of this county."

— WHOLESALE POISONING IN NORFOLK.—A fearful discovery has been made near North Walsham, in Norfolk. Mr. Jonathan Balls, who lived at the village of Happisburgh, his wife, and four grandchildren, died very suddenly: suspicion was excited, and the Coroner had two of the bodies exhumed; a chemical examination was made, and arsenic was discovered in the remains. The other bodies were then disinterred, and it was found that all had been poisoned with arsenic. An inquest was held, but

little light could be thrown upon the occurrence. Suspicion pointed to Balls, as having destroyed his wife and grandchildren, and then poisoned himself. His conduct years since was suspicious, children having died suddenly while at his house. Subsequent inquiries tended to show that the old man Balls had for very many years administered poison to all who had the misfortune to give him an opportunity; that relatives, friends and visitors, persons apparently most dear to him, had fallen victims to his mania, and that he had finally destroyed himself. There seemed to be no motive of any kind, beyond a hellish propensity. What number of persons had been destroyed, it was, of course, impossible to ascertain; the inhabitants who had been strangely indifferent to the sudden deaths of so many, now pointed to every case of unascertained death for a quarter of a century. The wretched murderer being himself dead, the inquiries could point to no definite end, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased Jonathan Balls, Elizabeth Balls, Samuel Pestle, and Anne Elizabeth Pestle, died from the effects of poison, but how administered there was no evidence to show."

25. ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—The firing of the Park and Tower guns at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, announced another addition to the family of our beloved Queen. The following is the official annunciation of the happy event:—

"Buckingham Palace, May 25.

"At five minutes before three o'clock this afternoon the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the

Ladies of Her Majesty's Bed-chamber being present.

"This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday the 31st of May, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

"Her Majesty and the infant Princess are, God be praised, both doing well."

In pursuance of this order in Council, the following Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving was drawn up, and ordered to be read throughout England and Wales, on Sunday the 31st inst.

"O merciful Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul; and adorn her, as she advances in years, with every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of

all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. And grant that every gift of Thy goodness to us Thy people may increase in us the sense of Thy manifold mercies, and that we may show forth our thankfulness unto Thee by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one to another, and by constant obedience to all Thy commandments, so that, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may, in the life to come, be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

A similar Form of Prayer was directed to be read in Ireland; and Prayers were ordered to be put up in Scotland, according to the form of the Scottish Church. The Jewish Synagogues also offered thanksgivings in their own manner.

— ESCAPE OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON. — Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has terminated a captivity of six years, by making his escape from the fortress of Ham. The Prince had been sentenced to perpetual detention in a royal fortress, for his absurd attempt to revolutionize France in a Boulogne steam-boat, in the year 1840. Many applications had been made to the French Government for his release, or at least for permission to go to Italy for a limited period to see his aged father, who was understood to approach his death, all of which had been firmly refused. The Prince, therefore, thought proper to terminate his captivity in a summary manner. The following details proved to be correct, upon an official inquiry into the circumstances of his evasion:—

"The prisoner and the Commander of the Fort had lately de-

manded that some repairs should be made in the portion of the building occupied by the Prince. The administration of the engineering department had ordered the execution of those works, which were commenced in the corridor of the apartments reserved to the political prisoners. Upon this the scheme of escape was based.—As his keepers usually visited him at certain hours to satisfy themselves of his presence, he placed a figure in his bed to make them believe that he was asleep. The Commander of the Fort was also in the habit of calling and conversing with him, and it was indispensable to prevent his entering the room. Having presented himself at 9 o'clock, to see the prisoner, Dr. Conneau, the companion and friend of the Prince, stopped him at the door, and told him, with a sorrowful air, that the Prince had been seized in the night with excruciating pains; that he was a little better, and was asleep. The doctor then shook his head, and manifested serious apprehensions respecting the health of the prisoner, which was daily being impaired, and told the Commander that it was incumbent upon him to obtain his release from captivity as soon as possible, for otherwise, he would certainly die of languor and exhaustion. M. de Marne, the Commander, who is a man of feeling, promised to apprise the Governor of the state of the patient. He returned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to see him, but was again met by the physician, who objected to his disturbing his patient, to whom he had just administered a dose of medicine. At 4 o'clock the Commander called again, but then there was no further occasion for any excuse, the fugitive being already nine hours in

advance of his pursuers, and the doctor, opening the door, said to M. de Marne, 'Walk in; the Prince is gone out.' The rest is best told in the Prince's own words :—

"My dear M. Degeorge,—My desire to see my father once more in this world made me attempt the boldest enterprise I ever engaged in. It required more resolution and courage on my part than at Strasburg and Boulogne, for I was determined not to submit to the ridicule that attaches to those who are arrested escaping under a disguise, and a failure I could not have endured. The following are the particulars of my escape :—

"You know that the fort was guarded by 400 men, who furnished daily 60 soldiers, placed as sentries outside the walls. Moreover, the principal gate of the prison was guarded by three gaolers, two of whom were constantly on duty. It was necessary that I should first elude their vigilance, afterwards traverse the inside court, before the windows of the commandant's residence; and, arriving there, I should be obliged to pass by a gate which was guarded by soldiers.

"Not wishing to communicate my design to any one, it was necessary to disguise myself. As several rooms in the part of the building I occupied were undergoing repairs, it was not difficult to assume the dress of a workman. My good and faithful valet, Charles Thelin, procured a smock-frock and a pair of sabots (wooden shoes), and after shaving off my mustachios, I took a plank on my shoulders.

"On Monday morning I saw the workmen enter, at half-past 8 o'clock. Charles took them

some drink, in order that I should not meet any of them on my passage. He was also to call one of the *gardiens* (turnkeys) whilst Dr. Conneau conversed with the others. Nevertheless, I had scarcely got out of my room, before I was accosted by a workman, who took me for one of his comrades, and at the bottom of the stairs I found myself in front of the keeper. Fortunately I placed the plank I was carrying before my face, and succeeded in reaching the yard. Whenever I passed a sentinel or any other person I always kept the plank before my face.

"Passing before the first sentinel, I let my plank fall, and stopped to pick up the bits. There I met the officer on duty, but, as he was reading a letter, he did not pay attention to me. The soldiers at the guardhouse appeared surprised at my dress, and a drummer turned round several times to look at me. I next met some workmen who looked very attentively at me. I placed the plank before my face, but they appeared to be so curious that I thought I should never escape them, until I heard them cry 'Oh! It is Bernard!'

"Once outside, I walked quickly towards the road of St. Quentin. Charles, who the day before had engaged a carriage, shortly overtook me, and we arrived at St. Quentin.

"I passed through the town on foot, after having thrown off my smock-frock. Charles procured a post-chaise, under pretext of going to Cambrai. We arrived, without meeting with any obstacles, at Valenciennes, where I took the railway. I had procured a Belgian passport, but nowhere was I asked to show it.

"During my escape, Dr. Con-

neau, always so devoted to me, remained in prison, and caused them to believe I was ill, in order to give me time to reach the frontier. It was necessary to be convinced that the Government would never set me at liberty before I could be persuaded to quit France, if I would not consent to dishonour myself. It was also a matter of duty that I should exert all my powers to be able to console my father in his old age.

"Adieu, my dear M. Degeorge ; although free, I feel myself to be most unhappy. Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship, and, if you are able, endeavour to be useful to my kind Conneau.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON."

The Commander of the fortress, two turnkeys, Thelin, the valet, and Dr. Conneau, were tried for connivance at the Prince's escape : the three former were acquitted. Thelin was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment (he however was tried by default having accompanied his master), and Dr. Conneau was also found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

25. FRIGHTFUL COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A frightful steam-boat collision occurred in the Mersey, between ten and eleven o'clock. Two iron steamers—the *Sea Nymph*, going out from Liverpool for Newry, and the *Rambler*, coming in from Sligo—struck against each other near the Magazines, and the *Rambler* was made a complete wreck. In this vessel there were about two hundred and fifty passengers, mostly emigrants from America, and a great quantity of pigs and cattle.

At the time the collision took place, the night was perfectly clear, the vessels saw each other dis-

tinctly, and both are declared to have immediately conformed to the port regulations by porting their helms ; notwithstanding, the *Sea Nymph* came stem on into the larboard bow of the *Rambler*, cutting her completely down to the water's edge, carrying away instantly the whole of the forecastle, smashing to pieces a heavy patent windlass, and severing the deck half way across, and so shaking the whole frame of the vessel that every water-tight compartment was rendered perfectly useless ; and she must have sunk had not the engines been started and the vessel run ashore, as she immediately filled. The consequences to the passengers were horrible ; the whole living freight, men and animals, were thrown together with frightful violence ; some were crushed by the impact of the vessel, others by the concussion ; others by the falling of the cattle. As before stated, the *Rambler* was immediately run ashore. Within a very short time the inhabitants of the Magazines were roused, and numbers of them ran down to the shore to render all the assistance in their power ; and within a short time the survivors were removed to different houses and cottages, the wounded were sent over to the Liverpool hospitals, and the killed laid in the life-boat house and other places. The number of bodies carried to the life-boat house was thirteen ; five dead bodies were conveyed to private houses, three are known to be drowned, and twenty of the passengers were so much injured as to render it necessary to send them to the hospitals, where several died of their hurts. After the vessel grounded, some of the passengers, despite the persuasion of the Captain, took pos-

session of the starboard-boat for the purpose of getting ashore. They let go the fore-davit-fall, and at that moment some one cut away the stern-fall. The weight of persons in the quarter-boat (according to some accounts seven, by others eleven) caused her to upset, previous to her reaching the water, and several are supposed to be drowned. The horrible effects of the collision on board the *Rambler* are described by a writer who visited the wreck the following day.

“On going on board the *Rambler*, which we did by entering through the chasm made through her larboard side into the steerage, a most extraordinary sight presented itself. Part of the flooring of the quarter-deck was smashed through, and the remainder a confused mass of smashed tables, forms, boxes, &c. some floating in the water which had filled this part of the vessel. The scene on deck was still more horrifying; the whole, both fore and abaft the funnel, being covered with dead pigs, part crushed to death; while the rest appeared to have been stabbed; the whole mass saturated with the blood. The most awful sight, however, was the bows of the vessels, which were completely bedabbled with human blood, and strewed with crushed salmon, broken boxes, cordage, &c., and the fragments of the windlass. From this part of the vessel thirteen human beings had been extricated, some with broken arms, or dissevered legs, all dead, (others have since died in the hospital,) and so crushed as to be almost beyond recognition. One poor woman, with her infant child, was taken up from underneath the broken windlass, the iron spindle of which had fallen upon her head, and smashed it

completely; a portion of her brains were to be seen adhering to the iron spindle. When taken up, her infant had fast hold of the nipple of the poor mother's breast.”

The *Sea Nymph* was much damaged, and had to put back to Liverpool, where the cargo was reloaded.

26. EPSOM RACES.—These sports commenced this day, and were attended throughout by every circumstance of sport and weather and company that could render the scene splendid and animated. On Tuesday, the stakes were of no great interest; but on Wednesday, “the Derby Day,” the course was thronged by a most distinguished and numerous assemblage. The Derby (193 subscribers) was won by Mr. Gully's Pyrrhus the First, ridden by S. Day; on Friday the Oaks were won by the same owner's Mendicant ridden by the same jockey. Such a coincidence has not occurred since 1815, when the Duke of Grafton won by Whisker and Minuet, Goodison riding both.

31. ACCIDENT ON H. M. S. CALEDONIA.—A fatal accident occurred on board the *Caledonia* man-of-war, of 120 guns, at Plymouth. When lowering the main-topgallant mast at sunset, the lizard unfortunately gave way, and the mast fell on the deck and killed three persons. At the time of the accident the officers and most of the crew were on deck. The lizard, unfortunately, was not securely stopped; and when the man at the mast-head found it slipping from the mast-rope, he sung out, as usual, “Stand from under!” From forty to fifty hands, underneath, rushed forward out of danger. The sufferers, who were more aft, and not in a dangerous

position, unhappily followed the others, and thus came right under the falling mast.

JUNE.

3. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A shocking occurrence took place in Widegate Street, Whitechapel. A man named John Toomy, by trade a jobbing tailor, lodged in the house No. 13 in the above street, with his wife, Mary Toomy, and three children. The eldest of these, a girl about thirteen years of age, went to the lodgings occupied by her parents about four o'clock in the afternoon. She knocked at the door, but receiving no answer, looked through the keyhole, and saw her father in a position which led her to believe he was in a fit. Having given the alarm, the door, which was locked, was burst open, and Toomy was found quite dead, suspended from the bedstead. A paper was found pinned to his coat, which contained a statement of the motives that induced the unhappy man to commit the act, viz., the dread of approaching starvation. About three quarters of an hour after the discovery of his dead body, in pushing the bedstead nearer the wall, the body of his wife was discovered on the floor under the bed. The poor woman was also quite dead, and from the appearances presented it was evident she had been inhumanly strangled; her hands were tied together, and were tightly and convulsively clasped; her legs were also bound with some shreds of old bed covering. An inquest was held on the bodies, when evidence was given of the great poverty of the family; and

it was stated that Toomy had been transported for robbing his employers, but that a part of his sentence had been remitted in consequence of his good behaviour, and he had returned to England about nine months before. Soon after his transportation his wife discovered that he had 100*l.* in the savings bank; upon application to the Secretary of State this sum had been paid over to her, and she had expended it in the support of herself and family during his absence. Upon Toomy's return he expected to find his wife in possession of this sum; and upon learning its disappearance, he conceived a violent hatred to his wife, and had frequently threatened her life. The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, John Toomy, destroyed his wife and then himself, being at the time in a state of temporary insanity."

4. THE SALTMARSH GALLERY.—The magnificent collection of pictures, known as the "Saltmarsh Collection," was sold by auction by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on this and the two following days. Among the works of the old masters which produced the highest prices were:—"The Flute Player," G. Douw, 405 *gs.*; "Musical Party," P. de Hooghe, 230 *gs.*; "Landscape," J. Ruysdael, 250 *gs.*; "Landscape," Wynants, 240 *gs.*; "A Kermesse," Jan Stein, 200 *gs.*; "The Dam at Amsterdam," Van der Heyden and Van der Neer, 295 *gs.*; "Stag Hunt," Woovermans, 200 *gs.*; "Rape of Europa," Guido, 550 *gs.*; "Village Inn," J. Ostade, 1010 *gs.*; "Landscape, with Waterfall," Ruysdael, 450 *gs.*; "Three Cows," Paul Potter, 930 *gs.*; "An Interior," Maes, 710 *gs.*; "Psyche," Greuze, 1000 *gs.*; and

"Italian Landscape," Claude, 1400 gs.; "The Stubborn Ass," Berghem, 565 gs.; "Morning Scene," Cuyp, 1150 gs.; "Haarlem Wood," Hobbima, 700 gs.; "Bird's Eye View," De Koningh and Lingelbach, 1000*l.*; Portrait of "Catrina Hoogh," Rembrandt, 760 gs.; "Æneas, with his father and son, visiting Helenus," Claude, 1200 gs.; "The Cabaret," A. Van Ostade, 950 gs.; "The Farrier," K. du Jardin, 1350 gs.; "La Grande Kermesse," Teniers, 1200 gs.; "Adoration of the Shepherds," Murillo, 2875 gs.; "A Calm," Van der Veldt, 1680 gs.; "The Holy Family, with Elizabeth and St. John," Rubens, 2360 gs. The whole collection realized the large sum of 46,603*l.*

5. VISIT OF IBRAHIM PASHA.—The advent of this renowned chief, the most celebrated oriental general of this age, created no small degree of interest and curiosity. The sanguinary events of his campaigns against the Greeks, and the total frustration of his designs, and destruction of his fleet by the English and French squadron, at Navarino, and the fierce warfare in Syria in which he was again thwarted and his armies destroyed by the intervention of the English, were calculated to add a deep interest to that which would be felt by the visit of a Mohammedan prince of such exalted rank. His Highness had departed from Egypt partly to indulge his desire of knowledge by a tour through the principal Christian states, and partly for the recovery of his health by residence at the Italian baths, under the superintendence of European physicians; his constitution having been much injured, and his eyesight nearly lost by disease contracted during his Syrian

campaigns. His Highness having resided some time in Italy, had thence proceeded to France, where he had been received with distinguished consideration, and gratified by some splendid displays of military evolutions; he now added to his European experience a visit to his ancient and most formidable opponents. His Highness arrived at Portsmouth in the French war-steamer, *Gomer*, accompanied by Soliman Pacha (Colonel Selves), the gallant defender of Acre, where he lost his leg, Ibrahim Bey, and a suite of officers and secretaries. His Highness remained in Portsmouth until Monday morning, visiting, in the interim, the Dock-yard, Bakery, and the *Victory*; and exhibited great feeling when introduced into the cock-pit, where the heroic Nelson, whom his great victory at the mouth of his own Nile rendered doubly interesting to him, expired. Arrived in London, the Pasha took up his residence at Mivart's Hotel, and was immediately visited by the Ministers, and by Prince Albert, who welcomed him in the name of Her Majesty, who had not yet sufficiently recovered from her accouchement to receive her illustrious visitor in person. Accompanied by officers of Her Majesty's Household the Pasha viewed the chief sights of London; and at the end of the week proceeded on a tour through the country, visiting Birmingham, Warwick, Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, and returning to London on Wednesday; and again commenced a round of sight-seeing, visiting St. Paul's, the Houses of Parliament during their sittings, &c., &c. At length, on Tuesday the 11th, Her Majesty found herself sufficiently reco-

vered, and the affairs of the Ministry sufficiently settled, to admit of her receiving the illustrious visitor, who was received with that mixed dignity and cordiality which so distinguishes our youthful sovereign. The Pasha dined with Her Majesty in the evening. After being fêted by the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the East India Company, and the most distinguished of the nobility, and undergone an herculean round of sight-seeing, the illustrious visitor departed for Portsmouth, whence he embarked on board Her Majesty's steam-frigate, *Avenger*, for Alexandria, highly pleased with his visit, and gratified by the manner in which he had been received by all classes. On the other hand, His Highness was exceedingly well liked for his frankness and *bonhomie*, and became exceedingly popular.

9. CONFLAGRATION OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.—A disastrous conflagration has laid nearly the whole of the flourishing city of St. John's in ashes. The fire broke out about half-past 8 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday the 9th June, in a cabinet maker's shop, in George Street, by what cause is unknown. The buildings of the city being, for the most part, of timber, the flames spread in every direction without control; and the peculiar merchandise of St. John's (oil, blubber, and other articles of a highly combustible nature) gave such fuel to the fire, that it is described that no sooner had a block of buildings caught than it was one mass of flames. The governor, Sir J. Harvey, was speedily at the spot, with the soldiers and artillerymen of the garrison; and under his directions several buildings were blown up,

with the purpose of making a break to stop the flames; in doing which some of the artillery were killed or hurt. These precautions were ineffectual, and the conflagration continued to spread until three-fourths of the city, comprising the whole business part of it, were laid in ashes. In addition to the buildings destroyed, some of the shipping lying near the wharfs were destroyed or injured. The extent of the district destroyed is two whole streets, each upwards of a mile long, together with the detached buildings and minor streets lying back from them. Among the public buildings destroyed are the Custom House, the Catholic Church, St. John's Cathedral Church, the Court House and Gaol, the Ordinance store, all the newspaper printing offices, the banks, the Legislative Hall, the Police and Post-offices, &c. By this calamity upwards of 12,000 people were rendered houseless, and were lodged in tents supplied from the army stores, and in huts hastily run up on the outskirts; and the loss of property is estimated at upwards of a million sterling.

— HYDROPATHY.—An inquest was held in Eastcheap, (by adjournment from the previous Friday,) upon the body of Mr. Richard Dresser, an accountant, who died under the hydropathic treatment at Dr. Ellis's establishment, Sudbroke Park, near Petersham. The deceased voluntarily went to Sudbroke Park on the 22nd of last month, in the hope of being cured of rheumatism, with which he considered he was affected; and on the 26th he died. After his decease, Dr. Ellis stated to a cousin of Mr. Dresser's, that the patient had suffered from hepatitis; and had he known it he would not have ad-

mitted him. Dr. Ellis examined the corpse, and wrote a diagnosis, in which also he declared the cause of death to have been "hepatitis of the sub-acute character, giving rise to suppuration, occasioning exudations of lymph, and a rapid extension of the disease to the adjoining viscera." Mrs. Dresser, widow of the deceased, described a visit she paid to her husband at Petersham, and the hydropathic treatment he experienced: to her it appeared very injurious. Mr. Dresser said he was kept very low in diet, which he had not been used to. After a bath, Mr. Dresser appeared dreadfully altered: one of the bathmen told her the patient's perspiration had stopped, and that was in his favour. Mr. James Hicks, a surgeon in the Old Kent Road, who had formerly attended deceased, made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Mr. Dresser had died of congestion—"I consider the immediate cause of death to have been extreme congestion of the internal organs, the lungs and heart; which existed to such an extent as to produce all the effects of suffocation in not allowing air to get into the lungs. This congestion was likely to be produced by cold externally, whether by cold air or cold fluids to the body. Cold applications have the effect of repelling the blood from the surface of the body to the internal organs, from which in weak constitutions the system is unable to relieve itself. I have read the paper written by Dr. Ellis as to the cause of death. It does not contain at all the true cause of deceased's death; quite the contrary. There was not the least appearance of disease in the liver. There had evidently been congestion of the lungs when the wet

clothes were applied; and if the water were cold it would produce death. In such cases there should be applications of hot flannels and stimulants, so as to restore circulation. There was no suppuration of any kind." The liver was healthy but congested. Mr. Waterworth, Mr. Hicks's partner, agreed with him as to the cause of death, except that he did not consider the liver to be congested. Dr. Ellis's diagnosis was quite erroneous. Deceased was a man of very feeble power as regarded the action of the heart. He did not think there was any reason for treating Mr. Dresser for diseased liver; and had such a disease existed, particularly with suppuration, putting him in a bath would peril his life.

Mr. Prendergast appeared for Dr. Ellis, but the coroner would not allow him to address the jury. The jury returned the following verdict:—"We have unanimously agreed, 'that Mr. Dresser's death resulted from the rash treatment he received under Dr. Ellis's care: we are unanimous in a verdict of manslaughter against Dr. Ellis.'"

Dr. Ellis was thereon held to bail to take his trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court. The trial resulted in his acquittal.

— DEATH OF THE POPE.—Intelligence was received from Paris, to which the news had been forwarded by telegraphic despatches, of the death of His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. at Rome, on the 1st of June. An account of the life and pontificate of this Pontiff (Mauro Capellari) will be found in our Obituary.

— ASCOT RACES.—The brilliant weather enjoyed throughout the whole of this summer has given unexampled splendour and attrac-

tion to the national sport of racing. The Ascot meeting was one of the most magnificent ever known. The principal races were won by the following horses:—Tuesday, the Ascot Stakes by Sir George Heathcote's Ackbar; the Ascot Derby Stakes by Sir George Heathcote's Br. to Valentissimo; Queen's Gold Vase by Mr. Dawson's Grinstone. Wednesday, the Royal Hunt Cup by Mr. Stanley's Leconfield; the Coronation Stakes by Mr. Ford's Guacha. Thursday, the Emperor's Vase by Mr. Greville's Alarm; Her Majesty's Plate by Mr. Drake's Bold Archer. Thursday, the Great Western Railway Stakes by Mr. Meiklam's Lightning. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha was present on Wednesday, and was highly delighted with the sport, and proved himself an object of great attraction.

14. THE WAR IN MEXICO.—By the *Britannia*, arrived at Liverpool this day, we have advices of a gallant victory achieved by the United States' forces, under General Taylor, over the Mexicans, commanded by Gen. Ampudia. General Taylor had left Matamoras to convey stores from Point Isabel; his return was intercepted by the Mexican army, about 6,000 strong, with seven pieces of artillery, and 800 cavalry, at a place called Palo Alto. The United States force did not exceed 2,300 men. After a cannonade of five hours the Mexicans were dislodged, with a loss of at least 100 men. In the afternoon of the following day a more severe and decisive action took place. In his despatch of the 9th of May, General Taylor says, "I have the honour to report that I marched with the main body of the army at two o'clock to-day, having previously thrown forward a body of light

infantry into the forest which covers the Matamoras road. When near the spot where I am now encamped, my advance discovered that a ravine crossing the road had been occupied by the enemy with artillery. I immediately ordered a battery of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3rd, 4th, and 5th regiments, deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. A heavy fire of artillery and of musketry was kept up for some time, until finally the enemy's batteries were carried in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. He was soon driven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, battalion of artillery, 3rd infantry, and a light battery, to the river. Our victory has been complete. Eight pieces of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, three standards, and some hundred prisoners, have been taken; among the latter, General La Vega, and several other officers. One general is understood to have been killed. The enemy has recrossed the river, and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank."

General Taylor bestows high praise on the gallantry of his troops. He estimates the loss in both engagements at "three officers and forty men killed, and thirteen officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has, in all probability, exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle."

19. THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—Despatches received this day announce the gratifying intelligence of the capture of the New Zealand chief Heki's pah, or fortress, and the consequent dispersion of the rebels. The fort was taken with

little loss, being suddenly stormed while the enemy had gone out on the opposite face of the fort to perform some religious ceremonies. The fall of this petty fortress is of some importance, considering the mortifying failures recorded in previous parts of our Chronicle. An officer, writing from the camp, gives some details that are both amusing and interesting. The following fragments are extracted. After describing the picturesque position of the British encampment, and the wild appearance of our native allies, the writer says—

“ In front and beyond the ridge on which our camp stood, the hill rose gradually, sweeping towards the left, and on its summit, rather more than half a mile distant, was Kawiti's pah. Its site had been selected with great care, and, as from the curve of the hill a valley intervened between it and us, we saw it distinctly. It was situated upon the same ridge with ourselves, and occupied the whole breadth, the ground falling perpendicularly from its two sides. Originally it had been a rectangular parallelogram, 130 yards long by 100 wide; but it was rapidly assuming, and evidently under the directions of one who knew his business, the character of a regular fortress. On the east a large ravelin had been thrown out, and the place was very strong. On the north and south had been formed large bastions. That to the north was completed; the southern one was still unfinished. The angles on the western face which fronted ourselves were also protected by bastions, but of a smaller size. The main body of the place was well defended. The outer fortifications consisted of a palisade formed of trees from fifteen to eighteen feet high, and from four-

teen inches to three feet in diameter, bound together with withes, a tree at intervals rising slightly above the ground, so as to form a loop-hole for those within. Across these upright timbers ran two horizontal beams, one three and the other nine feet from the ground. They were lashed to each limb of the stockade, and gave strength and continuity to the whole. Further back, and at the distance of three feet, was another palisade of the same character. Beyond this was a ditch, which answered, when the heavy guns began to play, as a covered way for the besieged. The earth had been thrown up on the inside, and in addition to the other defences formed a rampart eight feet high. Within, the huts were placed irregularly, many of them being also surrounded with palisades, but nearly all were undermined. Over the pit dug below were laid two layers of trees, and these were carefully covered with earth. Upon this substratum was placed the floor of the hut, so that the inhabitants had, in case of necessity, a bomb-proof retreat.

“ There were two guns at the pah. A 12-pounder faced our batteries, but was disabled by our fire early in the action. The other, a 3-pounder, was at the north-east angle, but outside, and was supposed to have been intended to sweep the ground in advance, as the troops had been expected to attack in that quarter. There were several wells inside, and one within ten yards of the outer defences. The place was scantily supplied with potatoes and fern-root. Altogether, standing as it did on the verge of a precipitous ravine, amid forest and mountain, where nature assumed her wildest aspect, with its bastions and outworks, its flags

and sallyports, and the constant coming and going of its rude soldiery, it was more like a picture of Salvator Rosa's than a scene of the nineteenth century.

"One day's proceedings so strongly resembled another's, that a diary of twenty-four hours will accurately enough represent to you the whole. At three o'clock the *reveillé* sounded, and the troops turned out, and stood under arms till daybreak. A small party of Maoris then went out to reconnoitre. Their mode of going to work called to mind Cooper's description of the North American Indians. Plunging singly into the forest, they glided from tree to tree with noiseless steps, carefully peeping round the stems before they moved forward, and, from the advanced ears and bent head, evidently listening to every sound. If no danger were near, they shortly returned and their bell rang to prayers. After their religious ceremonies were completed—and they seldom occupied more than half an hour—they breakfasted; for, like Homer's heroes, they had a great aversion to undertake any serious labour until 'their rage of hunger and thirst was abated.' When this agreeable duty had been discharged, a large body proceeded to explore. About half an hour after their departure would be heard a single shot, followed immediately by a rapid discharge of musketry. No sooner did the report reach the ears of the Maoris in camp, than they snatched up their guns, and, shrieking like so many fiends, rushed to aid their friends. A skirmish would then take place, and be carried on with great vivacity for about an hour, when the dropping shots on either side showed the vigour of the combat to be

over, and the hostile forces drew off to their respective quarters. After dinner a similar excursion would take place, with a similar result.

"As the night got later, 'the mirth and fun grew fast and furious,' till even the revelry of the soldiery was drowned by a still louder sound. This was a Maori orator making a speech. In the beginning he was stationary, and the voice low; but as his feelings became excited he began to move about, till at last he shouted, he ran from one end of the camp to the other, he jumped into the air, and with his legs and arms exhibited every possible variety of gesture. Demosthenes would have been delighted with him. His language abounded with allegories, some of them extremely beautiful, and many calling to mind the oriental diction of the Old Testament. As his speech went on, he left his audience to address himself to the enemy's camp at a distance, and, strange to say, his words seemed to bring back their reply. In the still night would be heard a Bonanerges from the other side of the valley. To us the sound was unintelligible, but the advanced parties who were near heard him distinctly replying to the supposed taunts, and encouraging his men.

"It was a wretched night, the rain fell in bucketfuls, and the men, without cover, lay down on the wet ground; the dullness of the long hours was only varied by the rattle of a rifle bullet from the enemy's fortress. At times, too, as the rain lulled, might be heard distinctly the Maori leaders, like the chiefs of old, haranguing their troops. Their speeches seemed chiefly to address themselves to the point, that even if their strong-

hold were carried, they had the power of escape; but their ideas were clothed in all the wildness of eastern allegory. 'I am a fluttering duck,' said one of the speakers, 'I am a fluttering duck; I am a fluttering duck, and when the waves rise I will fly away, I will fly away, I will fly away.'"

"The following amusing incident occurred during the storming of the pah. One of the *Castor's* sailors, named Sargeant, climbed to the top of the stockade, and commenced loading away and firing at every one of the enemy that he could see; and when ordered by Colonel Wynyard to come down, he coolly replied, 'Oh no, your honour; here's the place to see 'em; come up here!' It was afterwards found that his cap had been shot off, his coat shot through in four places, and the palisade on which he sat was riddled through and through; but the man himself was never touched."

The despatches of Colonel Despard will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle.

19. ELECTION OF THE POPE.—The French Government have received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the election of the Pope. The new Sovereign Pontiff is the Cardinal Jean Marie Mastai, of the family of the Counts Mastai Ferretti, and was born at Sinigaglia, in the States of the Church, on the 13th of May, 1792. He became Bishop of Imola, and was named Cardinal *in petto*, on the 23rd of December, 1839, and proclaimed on the 14th of December, 1840. He was Cardinal of the order of Priests. The conclave of the Sacred College lasted only two days, opening on the 14th, and terminating on the 16th of June. Rarely has a conclave been so

short: it is said that the political situation of the States of the Church, and the necessity for putting an end to expectations that might be changed into an alarming agitation, hastened the decision of the cardinals. The new Pope has the reputation of being endowed with a liberal and conciliatory mind; his appointment has, in general, been well received. The Cardinal Mastai Ferretti, on ascending the throne of St. Peter, takes the title of Pius IX. Being only fifty-four years old, he is one of the youngest popes that have ever been elected.

17. TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROWLAND HILL.—In our Chronicle for the year 1845, p. 13, our readers will find it recorded that on the 21st of January Sir George Larpent, in the name of the London Mercantile Committee on Postage, presented to Mr. Rowland Hill the magnificent sum of 10,000*l.* as a testimonial to his efforts to obtain reform in our postage system. This was but the first payment of the principal receipts, for on the Committee making up their accounts it was found that the total receipts had amounted to no less than 15,725*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.*, leaving, after the deduction of the expenses, a net sum of 13,360*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The balance was accordingly paid over to Mr. Hill this day, at a public dinner at the West India Dock Tavern.

24. THE UPCOTT MSS.—The celebrated collection of books and manuscripts of the late Mr. Upcott were this day disposed of by auction by Messrs. Evans; but though they brought large prices in many instances, yet the whole sale realized far less than the sum at which the deceased proprietor had directed the whole collection to be offered to the public.

Among the objects of interest, were—

Lot 19. Commodore Anson's Book of Orders during his Voyage round the World in 1742; 8*l.* 8*s.* (British Museum.)

Lot 20. A Collection of Authors' Assignments of their manuscripts to publishers, comprising 583 original documents, with the autographs of Addison, Pope, Goldsmith, &c., bound in four volumes, folio, in morocco; 48*l.* (Mr. Nichols.)

Lot 43. The Official and Private Correspondence between James and Solomon Dayrolles, diplomatic residents at the Hague and at Geneva, from 1706 to 1786, embracing the important periods of the Hanover succession, the peace of Utrecht, the rebellion of 1715, and other memorable data; twenty-one volumes, folio, and not hitherto consulted by any historian; 110*l.* (British Museum.)

Lot. 44. The Correspondence between Thomas Pennant and Emanuel Mendez Da Costa, F.R.S., 1752-78; and a further series of 2,457 letters between Da Costa and other eminent naturalists, in eleven folio volumes; 6*l.* 19*s.*, and 32*l.* (British Museum.)

Lot. 83. The Office Book of Sir Christopher Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, containing transcripts of letters and papers of the highest historical importance; 8*l.* (British Museum.)

Lot. 91. The Official Correspondence of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; of his brother, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester; and of Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York; in all 864 letters; 45*l.* (British Museum.)

Lot 106. The Official Papers, Instructions, and other documents of Sir Leoline Jenkins, Amba-

sador from England, for the general peace at Cologne and Nimeguen, with the original Treaty, in Latin, having the signatures and seals of the authorized parties, and of which no copy is extant in the State Paper Office; two folio volumes; 70*l.* (British Museum.)

Lot 164. "The Snuff-box," an unpublished poem, in the autograph of William Shenstone; 2*l.* 4*s.* (British Museum.)

Lot 174. State Papers and Letters, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, and James I., 1533-1620; in number 104; 40*l.* (Sir Thomas Philips.)

Lot 185. The Thoresby Papers, his Diary and his Album; the letters comprising a correspondence of nearly fifty years, from 1679 to 1723; 29*l.* (British Museum.)

Lot 205. The Official Letters and Despatches addressed to Henry Worsley during his embassy at the Court of Portugal, 1714-22; in all 280; 3*l.* 5*s.* (British Museum.)

Mr. Upcott's collection comprised a large number of letters and documents from the muniment room of the Evelyns, which had been given away by old Lady Evelyn as so much useless lumber; the greater part of these were repurchased for the Evelyn family.

—SUICIDE OF MR. HAYDON.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of this unhappy artist (whose melancholy biography will be found in our Obituary) at a tavern near his late residence. The inquiry disclosed one of the saddest tales of the misfortunes of genius.

The Jury having been sworn proceeded to view the body. On entering the principal apartment on the first floor, (which was used as a painting-room,) a dreadful sight presented itself. Stretched on the

floor immediately in front of a colossal picture, ("Alfred the Great and the First British Jury,") on which the unhappy artist appears to have been engaged up to his death, lay the corpse of an aged man, his white hairs saturated with blood, in a pool of which the whole upper portion of the body was lying. The head partially rested upon his right arm ; near to which were lying two razors, the one in a case, and the other smeared with blood, half open, by its side. There was also near the same spot a small pocket-pistol, which appeared to have been recently discharged, though it was on half-cock when discovered. The deceased appeared to have fallen in the exact position in which he was seen by the Jury. He was dressed with great neatness, in the ordinary attire which he wore while engaged in painting. His throat had a frightful wound extending to nearly seven inches in length ; and there was also a perforated bullet-wound in the upper part of the skull over the parietal bone. Everything in the room had been the subject of extraordinary and careful arrangement. Mr. Haydon had placed a portrait of his wife on a small easel immediately facing his large picture. On an adjoining table he had placed his diary, which he kept with much care for many years past. It was open at the concluding page ; and the last words he had entered were "God forgive me : Amen !" Packets of letters addressed to several persons, and another document, headed "The last thoughts of Haydon, at half-past ten o'clock, A.M., June 22, 1846," were also placed upon the same table ; with a watch, and a Prayer-book, open at that portion of the Gospel ser-

vice appropriated to the sixth Sunday after the Epiphany.

The Jury returned to the tavern. The first witness examined was Miss Mary Haydon, the daughter of the deceased : aged sixteen. Her father was sixty years of age in January last. She described the finding of his body on Monday morning, on her entering his studio. She had then just returned from accompanying her mother a short distance on her way to Brixton. She last saw her father alive at ten o'clock on Monday morning. He then looked agitated—more so than usual. She had never known him to make any attempt upon his life before. He was not under medical treatment. Mr. Coroner Wakley asked if he had complained of his head in any way of late ? Witness—Yes : it was very unusual for him to do so, but on Sunday night last he did complain ; and during the last two or three days I recollect to have seen him frequently put his hand up to his head. He had not slept well for the last three months. He did not seek medical advice ; he did not seem to think it necessary. He was always in the habit of taking his own medicines.—Mr. Haydon was a man of very temperate habits. "I have noticed that he had a very different expression of countenance during the last three days. He was very silent during the whole of that period, and apparently absent in his mind. I cannot say that he tried to avoid meeting the members of his family more than usual." She did not know he possessed a pistol, and thought he might have purchased it when he went out on Monday morning.

Two female servants gave evidence to the same effect.

The Reverend Orlando Hyman said he was a stepson of deceased. He observed a great alteration in Mr. Haydon's countenance on Saturday. He was eccentric from his youth; and had latterly become more so. He kept a diary of the principal occurrences of his life. The Coroner here produced a large folio manuscript volume, the last diary of the deceased; and he requested Mr. Hyman to mark such passages as might throw any light upon the state of deceased's mind recently,—taking care not to disclose any family secrets: these passages Mr. Hyman would read to the Jury. After a short interval, Mr. Hyman said he was prepared for the task. He had thought it better to go back to the month of April; at which period the failure of the exhibition of his picture of the "Banishment of Aristides" had affected deceased very much. He had built his hopes on that, and considered it the last thing he could do to extricate himself from his difficulties. He was much attached to his diary, and this was the twenty-sixth volume which he had filled. Mr. Hyman proceeded to read extracts from the diary.

"March 27.—I had my little misgivings to-day on my way to the Egyptian Hall. The horse attached to the cab in which I rode fell. Would any man believe this annoyed me? Yet the same accident occurred before the Cartoon contest."

"March 31.—April fool day tomorrow. In putting my letters of invitation to a private view into the post, I let 300 of them fall to the ground. Now for the truth of omens."

"April 4.—The first day of my exhibition being opened, it rained

all day; and no one came, Jerrold, Bowring, Fox Maule, and Hobhouse, excepted. How different would it have been twenty-six years ago—the rain would not have kept them away then!

"Receipts 1st day, Christentering Jerusalem,' 1820, 19*l.* 16*s.*

"Receipts, 1st day, Banishment of Aristides,' 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

"In God I trust: Amen."

"April 13.—Receipts 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

An advertisement of a finer description could not have been written to catch the public; but not a shilling more was added to the receipts. They rush by thousands to see Tom Thumb. They push—they fight—they scream—they faint—they cry 'Help!' and 'Murder!' They see my bills and caravans, but do not read them; their eyes are on them, but their sense is gone. It is an insanity—a *rabies furor*—a dream—of which I would not have believed Englishmen could be guilty. My situation is now one of extreme peril, more so than when I began 'Solomon' thirty-three years ago. Involved in debt—mortified by the little sympathy which the public displayed towards my best pictures with several private engagements yet to fulfil, I awoke, as usual, at four o'clock this morning. My mind was immediately filled with the next picture of my series. I felt immediately, 'Is it the whispering of an evil or good spirit?' but believing it to be for good, I called on my Creator, who has led me through the wilderness during forty years, not to desert me at the eleventh hour."

Mr. Hyman explained, that the series of pictures which the writer referred to were six large paintings which he intended for the Parliament Palace. Mr. Hyman further

stated, in reference to the religious expressions interspersing the diary, that the deceased was a very pious man; and in making his daily entries, generally commenced them with the following prayer—"Oh God, bless me through the evils of this day!" or a somewhat similar aspiration.

A medical gentleman was now examined as to the cause of death. He said it was loss of blood from the wound in the throat; which must have been inflicted by deceased himself.

Mr. Hyman resumed his extracts from the diary; commencing with an entry made on the 21st of April, in which the unfortunate man had noted down the number of visitors to his own exhibition during one week as 133½, while Tom Thumb's levee, during the same period, had been attended by 12,000 persons. The Coroner inquired whether the deceased had not left a letter addressed to Mrs. Haydon? Mr. Hyman replied that he had, and also one to each of his children. He handed to the Coroner a packet containing the letters in question. It was addressed, "To Mrs. Haydon, my dearest love," and sealed in red wax, with his own coat of arms. The Coroner desired Mr. Mills, his deputy, to read the letters severally. The first read was addressed to Mrs. Haydon, as follows—

"London, Painting Room, June 22.

"God bless thee, dearest love! Pardon this last pang! Many thou hast suffered from me! God bless thee in dear widowhood: I hope Sir Robert Peel will consider that I have earned a pension for thee. A thousand kisses.—Thy dear husband and love to the last,

"B. R. HAYDON.

"Give dear Mary 10*l.*, and dear Frank 10*l.*; the rest for your dear self of the balance from Sir Robert's 50*l.*

"Mrs. Haydon."

The next letter was addressed to his son Frederick—

"God bless thee, Frederick, and render thee an honour to this country.—Thy affectionate father,

"B. R. HAYDON.

"To Mr. Frederick Haydon, R. N."

The next was to his son Frank—

"God bless thee, dear Frank: continue in virtue and honest doing. God bless thee.—Thy affectionate father,

"B. R. HAYDON.

"To Mr. Frank Haydon."

This was to his daughter—

"God bless thee, my dearest daughter Mary; continue the dear good innocent girl thou hast ever been, and love thy dear mother for ever. Be pious, and trust in God.—Thy affectionate father,

"B. R. HAYDON.

"To Miss Mary Haydon."

Mr. Hyman returned to the diary, and read the following extracts—

"May 4.—I have just received a lawyer's letter, the first for a long time. I have called on the writer, who is an amiable man, and has promised to give me time. I came home under mingled feelings of sorrow, delight, anxiety, and anticipation, and sat down to my palette under an irritable influence. My brain became confused, as I foresaw ruin, misery, and a prison before me. I went on with my picture, and rejoiced inwardly at its effects; but my brain harassed and confused. Fell into a deep slumber, from which I did not awake for an hour: I awoke cold—the fire out—and went again to my picture."

"May 14.—This day forty-two years I left my native Plymouth for London. I have closed my exhibition with a loss of 111*l*. No one can accuse me of showing less talent or energy than twenty years ago."

"May 21.—Worked hard at my picture, and advanced immensely. Felt uneasy because I could not give my dear son money to go and see his college friends."

"June 3.—Called on my dear friend Kemp, who advanced me some cash to get over my difficulties. By the time my pictures are finished they will be all mortgaged: but never mind, so that I get them done."

"June 13.—Picture much advanced; but my necessities are dreadful, owing to the failure of my exhibition at the hall. In God I trust. It is hard—this struggle of forty-two years' duration; but Thy will and not mine be done."

"June 14.—O God! let it not be presumption in me to call for Thy blessing on my six works. Let no difficulty on earth stay their progress. Grant this week Thy divine aid. From sources invisible raise me up friends to save me from the embarrassments which want of money must bring upon me; and grant that this day week I may be able to thank Thee for my extrication."

"June 15.—Passed in great anxiety, after harassing about for several hours in the heat of the sun."

"June 16.—Sat from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot; my brain pressed down by anxiety and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my condition. We have raised money on all our silver to keep us from

want in case of accident. I have written to Sir Robert Peel, to —, and to —, stating that I have a heavy sum to pay. I have offered 'The Duke's Study' to —. Who answered first? Tormented by Disraeli, harassed by public business, up came the following letter—

"Whitehall, June 16.

"Sir—I am sorry to hear of your continued embarrassments. From a limited fund which I have at my disposal, I send, as a contribution for your relief from these embarrassments, the sum of 50*l*.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL.

"Be so good as to sign and return the accompanying receipt."

"That's Peel. Will —, —, or —, answer?"

"June 17.—My dearest wife wishes me to stop the whole thing, and close payment; but I will not! I will finish my six pictures, by the blessing of God!"

"June 18.—This morning, fearing I should be involved, I returned to a young bookseller some books for which I had not paid him. No reply from —, or —! And this Peel is the man who has no heart!"

"June 21.—Slept horribly, prayed in sorrow, and got up in agitation."

The next was the last entry made, immediately before the world closed upon the unhappy man—

"June 22.—God forgive me: Amen.—Finis.

"B. R. HAYDON.

"Stretch me no longer on this rough world.'—*Lear*.

"The end of the twenty-sixth volume."

In summing up Mr. Wakley said, in leaving the case in the hands

of the jury, he could not fail to remark on the munificent act of Sir Robert Peel towards the unfortunate deceased. He thought it must speak to the heart of a great many thousand persons, that whilst others were, so to speak, attempting to destroy his own mind, amidst a pressure of public business almost unparalleled Sir Robert Peel had not forgotten the sufferings of others.

The Reverend Mr. Hyman here begged permission to state, that he had not yet said all that he could in reference to the generosity of the right honourable Baronet. Subsequently to the deceased's death, Sir Robert, addressing one of the executors, had enclosed a check for 200*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund, in order, as he stated in his letter, that the family might not be molested before a public appeal could be made in their behalf: Sir Robert added, that when that was done, of course he should be most ready to come forward, so far as his private purse and personal influence were concerned.

The Coroner, after having again remarked on the munificence of the Premier, inquired whether the jury were unanimous in their verdict?

The foreman applied in the affirmative. It was this—"We find that the deceased, Benjamin Robert Haydon, died from the effect of wounds inflicted by himself; and that the said Benjamin Robert Haydon was in an unsound state of mind when he committed the act."

— MR. HAYDON'S FAMILY.—A meeting was held, a few days after the inquest, at the chambers of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, in Sergeant's Inn, to devise measures for providing for the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Haydon. Lord Mor-

peth presided. The first resolution embodied an expression of deep regret at Mr. Haydon's death, caused by distraction of mind consequent on his pecuniary embarrassments. The second and third resolutions follow—

"That, without presuming to offer any judgment as to the place which Mr. Haydon will ultimately fill in the annals of his art, or any opinion on the controversies in which he was sometimes engaged, this meeting feels that the efforts of his genius, and the circumstances of misfortune which obstructed them, justify an expression of public sympathy with his widow and daughter. That such expression would be most fitly conveyed by securing a permanent provision to his widow and daughter, left wholly destitute by his death; and that a public subscription be opened for that purpose."

Mr Sergeant Talfourd read a letter from Sir Robert Peel, expressing regret at being unable to attend, and mentioning that the Queen had granted Mrs. Haydon a pension of 50*l.* a year from the Civil List. In the event of the meeting determining on a subscription, Sir Robert tendered 100*l.* from his private purse. Further proof was given of Sir Robert Peel's humane attention to the distressed family: Lady Peel had assigned a pension of 25*l.* a year to Mrs. Haydon, out of a fund over which she had control; and Sir Robert Peel having found that a son of Mr. Haydon, who held a situation in the Customs, was of sufficient standing to receive promotion, immediately gave him a step in rank. Lord Morpeth, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. Hamilton, were appointed trustees of the subscription; and a

considerable sum was subscribed on the spot.

24. THUNDER STORMS.—The intense heat and drought, occasioned by the lapse of many weeks without rain, were at length alleviated by violent storms of rain, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail, in nearly every part of the kingdom.

In London and its neighbourhood the storm was very heavy, and the rain a perfect deluge.

At Gravesend, Winchester, and other southern counties the rain was terrific.

Cumberland and Westmoreland experienced a fearful storm which lasted for several hours, and the lightning was terrific. Much injury was done. A girl was killed in a field, and her mother was also struck by the lightning; a man was also much injured. Sheep were destroyed, trees knocked down, and houses struck. The rain descended in streams.

Barnard Castle and Darlington were similarly visited.

A number of people were struck by the lightning at Gloucester and the neighbourhood, but no one was killed. The most serious disaster occurred on the Stroud road. Some fifteen persons sought refuge in a toll-house; the lightning struck a tree, and then glanced off to the toll-house, which was terribly shattered; many of the inmates were stunned and knocked down by the shock, and the ruins of the building also fell upon them. Several were very much hurt. A carpenter was walking along a road with a pitchfork on his shoulder; the lightning struck the fork and passed over the man's body, scorching and rendering him senseless: his clothes were torn to pieces.

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One side of a house was entirely demolished by a lightning-stroke, at Barnstaple, on Monday.

At Melbourne two of the inhabitants, who had gone into a garden to observe the lightning, were struck dead as they stood under a poplar tree. One of the men had been entreated by his wife not to venture out, as he might be hurt by the lightning: he replied, "Oh! there's not one in a million killed."

At Rugby a tree, under which three men were standing, was struck; one of the men, who was leaning against the trunk, was killed; the others escaped with slight injuries. A card-making establishment, at Leeds, was struck by the lightning, and the whole of thirty-six girls who were at work were more or less scorched, some dangerously. Seventy-four sheep were killed by one flash on the Mendip Hills: they were standing in a row under a wall. There was a succession of violent storms at Durham. At Sawrey, in Westmoreland, the air seemed one electric flame for an hour and a half: six young men, who were standing close together, were knocked down, but were not hurt.

The storms were wide-spread in Scotland. Around Inverness the rain poured down in torrents, flooding a good deal of the country. The Dalvey burn rose fifteen feet, and became a torrent, carrying earth, stones, and trees into the Spey; and a one-arched bridge, thirty feet in span, was swept away, the very materials having disappeared.

Ireland also experienced some violent storms. At Armagh two women and a boy, who were working in a field, were struck down,

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but they were only stunned. A torrent of rain descended on the mountain of Ballymaculad, between Ravensdale and Dundalk, committing great havoc : two cottages, cows, sheep, and other property were carried away by swollen streams. Two children were swept into a river, and were hurrying to destruction, when four men courageously linked themselves together, entered the stream, and succeeded in saving the children.

27. THE CORN BILL.—The passing of the Corn Bill and the new Tariff has, of course, excited much rejoicing in the manufacturing districts in England and Scotland. On the receipt of the news bells were rung ; flags and banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions, were displayed from factories, or carried in procession about the streets ; cannons were fired, and all the usual modes of giving vent to popular feeling resorted to. In many place sarrangements were made by employers to give their workmen a holiday and an entertainment.

The practical effect of the new Corn Law, which came into operation this day, has been chiefly exhibited in the large quantities of grain released from bond, at London, Liverpool, and other ports. As regards prices a reduction took place on Monday at Mark Lane, and also in the principal markets throughout the country ; but symptoms of a reaction soon began to appear, the impression being that the stocks of English wheat and of Foreign were together not more than would be required for consumption, till the new crop comes into market. Upon the whole the effects of this important measure upon the corn market

were very trifling, and the slight decline produced by the release of the immense quantity of corn in bond was very speedily compensated by a considerable rise in prices.

— RESIGNATION OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—In consequence of the defeat of Ministers in the House of Commons, on the Protection for Life (Ireland) Bill, Sir Robert Peel waited upon Her Majesty, at Osborne House, and tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues. Her Majesty was pleased graciously to receive the proffered resignation, and sent for Lord John Russell, who arrived at Osborne House on the Tuesday following, when he received Her Majesty's commands to form an administration. This proving a more practicable task than on a former occasion, on Monday, the 6th of July, the ex-ministers attended a Privy Council, held by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and formally surrendered their seals of office into Her Majesty's hand. After their departure the new Ministers had audience respectively, and kissed hands upon their appointments to their several offices.

28. THE OREGON SETTLEMENT.—The *Hibernia*, royal mail steamer, arrived at Liverpool this day, and brings accounts from New York to the 15th of June. The most important intelligence is, that the Oregon dispute had been amicably settled ; the President having accepted the convention submitted by Mr. Pakenham on behalf of the British Government.

On the 10th of June the President communicated the terms offered by the British Government to the Senate ; but as the debate which followed was conducted with

closed doors, little beyond the result was known. The discussion lasted till the evening of the 12th, when, by a majority of 38 to 12, the Senate advised the President to accept the terms offered, and the President lost no time in acting on the advice.

The news that the question had been amicably settled was immediately transmitted by the magnetic telegraph to New York, where it had a very favourable influence on all descriptions of business. The vessels in the harbour hoisted their flags, and there was a general exchange of congratulations throughout the city. Nor did these news produce a less favourable effect in this country. The intelligence completely altered the appearance of the stock market, and gave it a buoyancy it had not exhibited for some time. The first effect of the news was to produce an improvement of one-half per cent. in the price of consols, and that advance was well supported in the face of extensive sales.

29. GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—The Household Troops, consisting of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, were reviewed and inspected by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in the presence of his Highness Ibrahim Pasha and suite.

The presence of the Egyptian prince drew together a most brilliant staff of officers of the highest rank, and prodigious crowds of people rushed to get a sight of the celebrated visitor.

— RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A lamentable accident occurred on the Brighton railway, at the Balcombe station, which is about a mile and a half on the Brighton side of the Balcombe tunnel. The station is of the worst construction. It comprises a kind of sentry-box, on the left of the up-line, just sufficient to shelter the station-clerk, his desk, &c. It is approached by a deep flight of steps from the main road, which passes over the railway; there is no platform or railing to prevent persons wandering on the line. Passengers travelling by the up-trains are compelled to walk across both lines of rails to the opposite side. The Balcombe policeman had in the morning got leave to go to Brighton on business, and the only person to perform all the duties of the station was Mr. Shaw, the station-clerk. The two o'clock express down-train passes Balcombe a few seconds before the half-past two o'clock Brighton train comes up; hence there is great danger in crossing over the rails, which passengers must do to enter the up-train when it stops. The express-train does not stop at Balcombe. After taking a ticket, a lady, of the name of Murphy, proceeded to cross the rails in the direction of the shed on the up-line; and at the same moment the down express was heard by Shaw, approaching at its usual velocity. He looked out of his doorway, and saw that the lady had apparently slipped or fallen on the down-line of the rails. Seeing her imminent danger, he heroically rushed out, caught hold of her, and made a desperate effort to throw the unfortunate lady off the line, when at the same instant the engine struck them both to the ground,

and the whole of the train passed over them, killing them instantaneously. A more appalling sight was scarcely ever witnessed. The wheels had passed completely over the head of Shaw, rendering the least recognition of his features impossible. The head of Mrs. Murphy was nearly cut in half. It appeared that the unfortunate lady, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was in the act of crossing the rails, when she saw the train approaching, and, paralysed at the sight, instead of stepping off the line, she sank down upon her knees, and held up her hands in an attitude of prayer. It was, of course, impossible to stop the train in time to prevent the catastrophe.

JULY.

1. SUICIDE AT NOTTINGHAM.—

A coroner's inquest was held at the station-house Nottingham, to inquire into the deaths of two brothers, William and Samuel Collier, when the following melancholy details were elicited in the evidence.

Charles Sewell—I live in Trinity Square, on Mansfield Road. I am a ropemaker by trade, and work at Mr. Taylor's whose ropewalk is at the back of Parliament Street. On going to the yard this morning, soon after five o'clock, and looking into the shed at the bottom of the yard, which is used for the lads to turn the twist in, I saw two men hanging, and went up to them, and then to the other end of the yard, for I was frightened. I told Samuel Dowling, who was making "fleaks" in the close adjoining the ropewalk. He went up with me to the shed, and while I and another man, who came with him, assisted to hold

them up, he (Townsend) cut the cord. The one with the cord round his neck was hanging on the side nearest the close. His hands were in his pockets, and partly visible. It was a piece of cord used to smooth the twine, and had been left there the previous night. The other hung by a brace. They were both dead, but not quite cold. I do not know how they got into the yard; the door was not open, but there would be no difficulty in getting over the fence. We laid both the bodies on the ground, and seeing two policemen in the street, assisted them in bringing them here. One of the deceaseds' hats was on a seat in the shed, and the other in the corner on the ground. I did not know either of the men. There was no appearance of a struggle of any kind. It was the braces which were thrown over the spar. They were tied to each other. I felt one of the men, and he was not quite cold. I did not touch the other.

Samuel Townsend gave evidence to the same effect.

Mary Ward, a neighbour, and others who were acquainted with them, deposed to the eccentric behaviour of the family, and stated that they were in very distressed circumstances, and had, upon more than one occasion, spoken of putting an end to their miseries.

After some consultation the Jury returned a verdict that "both the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary derangement."

Inquiry was now made for their aged father, who had lived with his unhappy sons, when it appeared that he had left home and was gone none knew whither. After much search he was found to have wandered away to Beeston, where he

was taken in a very distressed condition. On the road home he talked a great deal, and said, "Where are my poor lads? can you tell me anything about them? are they dead? are they buried? Lord have mercy on me; I have been a very wicked man;" and he spoke wildly about his daughter, his money clubs, and his circumstances. He said he had been two or three times to the cut (canal) to throw himself in, but he could not do it. No one communicated to him anything about the fate of his sons. The old man was removed to the union workhouse, where he remained in a very precarious state. There is no doubt that owing to their distressed circumstances, they all three meditated self-destruction, and that the old man attempted it, but, as he said, he could not effect his purpose. The deceased were given into custody three or four years ago, on a charge of cruel usage to a sister, who is now confined in a lunatic asylum. The poor creature was found by the neighbours chained in a cellar, her hair and nails grown to an enormous length, and her body in a most pitiable state from sores, with which it was nearly covered.

3. CONFLAGRATION AT SOHAM.—A very extensive fire occurred at Soham, near Cambridge, early this morning. Thirteen houses were destroyed, including farming premises, a mill, shops, and private residences. An area of at least five acres was laid waste; even the trees and hedges of the gardens were burnt. The mill was a very fine one, five stories high; after it had been on fire for some time the sails, which were in flames, got loose, and whirled round like a gigantic firework, producing a pe-

culiar and beautiful effect. The supply of water could only be obtained from the wells, and these had been almost exhausted by previous fires and the dry weather. Seventy-nine persons were rendered houseless by the calamity; but fortunately, most of the property destroyed was insured—the loss was estimated at 6,000*l*.

The fire is believed to have been wilful; for it is said to have broken out in several places at once, and a number of fires have also occurred very recently in the same town. An inquiry resulted in the arrest of Cornelius Harvey, a man of independent property, and of James his nephew, a grocer and draper. James Harvey's house was amongst those burnt; his stock and premises were highly insured in the Suffolk Fire Office; he owed his uncle 300*l*.; and although the whole of his stock was saved, he claimed the full sum for which he had insured. They were tried at Cambridge, when it was satisfactorily proved that the suspicion was totally groundless, and they were acquitted. This neighbourhood has long been unfortunately notorious for incendiary fires; and it is said that no less than ten previous attempts at incendiarism have recently been made in the street where this conflagration commenced.

4. HORRIBLE MURDER AT DAGENHAM.—A murder of a very atrocious character, the circumstances and perpetrators of which are enveloped in deep mystery, came to light at Dagenham, in Essex. Since the establishment of the rural police, that force have proved so effectual in preventing or detecting the evil deeds of the desperate gangs that infest the shores of the river, that the more active

officers had been threatened with retaliation, and it was deemed advisable to remove the force from Dagenham to other stations, supplying their place by a draft from the Metropolitan Police. Among these was a young man named George Clarke. Clarke was ordered on the night of Monday, June 29, on the beat at the Four Wants, where he was left by his sergeant. He was not found on his beat on the following morning when the sergeant (Parsons) went his round. After waiting some considerable time Sergeant Parsons returned to the station, and reported Clarke absent. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the other men came off duty, the poor fellow was not among them, and then some anxiety was manifested by his brother constables about him.—Suspensions were then aroused that Clarke had been the victim of some foul play, and the Dagenham Waters, and numerous ponds in the vicinity of the village, were dragged for his body; but without any trace of it being discovered.

Throughout the whole of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the search was continued, and it was not until late on Friday evening that the body was found. The constables having failed in finding the body of the deceased in the water, commenced searching the corn and potato fields in the immediate vicinity. After passing through a potato field belonging to a gentleman named Collier, one of the constables remarked that there was a strong and very unpleasant smell in the atmosphere, and on his proceeding a few paces further he discovered a policeman's staff, much cut and chopped about, lying in the ditch which separated the potato from the corn field. This

circumstance left no doubt that the body was not far off, a fact more strongly supported by the discovery, at no considerable distance, of a police cutlass sticking in the hedge, and covered with blood and human hair. About ten or twelve yards further on, towards the centre of the field, was immediately after discovered the body of the deceased man, face uppermost, in a most dreadful state of decomposition, and so shockingly mutilated and covered with blood that scarcely a single feature was discernible. Mr. Collins, a surgeon residing in the neighbourhood, was sent for to examine the wounds of the deceased before the body was removed from the field. The result was that the whole of the back part of the poor fellow's head was found to be completely beaten in. There were other dreadful injuries. The scalp had been torn from the head and was lying by the side of the body, and with such violence had the deceased been thrown to the ground, that, notwithstanding its hardness, occasioned by the dryness of the weather, the body had made a complete indentation. The corpse was with much difficulty removed to the ruins of an old house near the Four Wants. Here a further examination of the body was made; and on the removal of the deceased's stock, a frightful wound in the throat several inches in length presented itself, besides several others, and the thick leather stock was found to be cut through in several places. There was also a wound passing completely through the neck from the right to the left (corresponding with the cuts in the stock), precisely similar to those made by butchers in the sticking of sheep. These injuries had evidently been inflicted by a

sharp double-edged knife or dirk. At the back of the neck was a deep cut, believed to be done with a cutlass, extending down to, and nearly severing the spine, as also a similar wound on the shoulders. The forefinger of the deceased's left hand was cut off, and there were other frightful wounds and injuries about his body.

The spot where the body was found is about a quarter of a mile from the main road leading to Romford, and the same distance from the deceased's beat; he had no business where his remains were discovered, unless in pursuit of some one. An examination of the spot where the body was found left no doubt that the struggle between the unfortunate constable and his assailants must have been of a most desperate character. The corn was trodden down for a distance of ten or twelve yards around where the body lay in every direction, and here and there were to be seen several patches and spots of blood; the poor fellow, too, was found to have a quantity of wheat tightly grasped in his right hand.

The most experienced of the London police were speedily on the spot, but notwithstanding their utmost diligence, and the large rewards that were offered, not the slightest clue to the perpetration could be obtained. It came out, however, in the course of the investigation, that Sergeant Parsons and the other members of the force stationed at Dagenham had, either to cover some neglect of duty or for graver reasons, given a false account of their proceedings on the night of the murder, and they, or at least Parsons, fell under great suspicion: they were given into custody and placed under strict surveillance; nothing further, how-

ever, appeared to implicate them in the murder, and they were discharged and dismissed the force. The atrocity of the deed, and the mystery surrounding it, created great sensation.

— THE WEATHER.—The unprecedented heat of the weather is deserving of commemoration. In London, on Sunday, the thermometer in some situations ranged as high as 95° in the shade, and in Manchester 87°.

The heat at Paris reached $97\frac{1}{4}$ ° in the shade. With three exceptions, this was the highest point reached during the last fifty years: in 1800 the thermometer ascended as high; in 1802 it attained 105°; and in 1825, 104°.

The overcharged atmosphere was relieved at length by tremendous storms of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and considerable damage was done in some parts of the kingdom.

THE RE-ELECTIONS. — The re-elections consequent upon the ministerial arrangements have taken place in most cases without opposition, and with successful opposition in one case only.

The new Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, was re-elected for the City of London, on the 8th instant, without any opposition. After he had been declared duly elected, the noble Lord addressed the Livery, reviewing the progress of financial reform since his election, and highly eulogizing the conduct of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Cobden; and holding out prospects of renewed prosperity for the future. The noble Lord was received with much enthusiasm by his friends, and with great cordiality by the leaders of the other party.

Sir G. Grey, Devonport,
Colonel Fox, Tower Hamlets,

Capt. F. Berkeley, Gloucester,
 Hon. W. F. Cowper, Hertford,
 Lord Marcus Hill, Evesham,
 Sir John Jervis, Chester,
 Rt. Hon. R. L. Sheil, Dungarvon,
 R. Hon. T. M. Gibson, Manchester,

Mr. Gibson Craig, Edinburghshire,

Rt. Hon. C. Buller, Lichfield,

Mr. Rich, Richmond,

Lord Morpeth, Yorkshire, W. R.,

Rt. Hon. C. Wood, Halifax,

Viscount Palmerston, Tiverton,

Mr. Labouchere, Taunton,

Mr. Rutherford, Leith,

Lord R. Grosvenor, Chester,

Mr. Fox Maule, Perth,

were re-elected without opposition.

At Nottingham, Sir John Hobhouse was threatened with a show of opposition by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist; but the show of hands being unfavourable, the latter declined to proceed to the poll, and Sir John was re-elected.

The Worcester election was attended with somewhat singular circumstances. Sir Thomas Wilde, the new Attorney-General, had arrived in the city, preparing to be re-elected on Wednesday. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, Sir Denis Le Marchant arrived at the Bell Hotel with the news of the death of Sir Nicolas Tindal, and bearing a letter from Lord John Russell to Sir Thomas Wilde, offering him the vacant place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Thomas instantly accepted the appointment, and announced the fact in a letter to the mayor; and the proffered services of Sir Denis Le Marchant having been accepted by some of the leading electors, who were hastily summoned, it was resolved to substitute him for Sir Thomas Wilde on the following morning. By daybreak, copies of

the letter from Sir Thomas to the mayor announcing his elevation to the bench, and an address from Sir Denis Le Marchant, offering himself as a candidate in his place, appeared in the placards.

The election took place in the Guildhall. The mayor, with an expression of regret at the loss of the services of Sir Thomas Wilde, nominated Sir Denis Le Marchant, of Common Place, Surrey, as member for Worcester. No opposition having been offered, Sir Denis was declared duly elected.

At Plymouth, the return of Viscount Ebrington was opposed by Mr. Vincent, a Chartist, and a poll took place, when Lord Ebrington obtained 714 votes, Mr. Vincent 187.

At St. Alban's the only serious contest took place, and here the Earl of Listowel, one of the new Lords in Waiting, was defeated by a large majority by Mr. Bond Cabbell of benevolent celebrity.

At Edinburgh Mr. Macaulay, who had become obnoxious to some of the stricter religionists on account of the universal toleration of his principles, received violent opposition from Sir Culling Eardley Smith, but was re-elected by a large majority.

In consequence of the elevation to the peerage of the highly-esteemed nobleman Lord Francis Egerton, now Earl of Ellesmere, a new representative for South Lancashire was found in Mr. William Brown, an eminent merchant of Liverpool, of liberal principles, but so universally respected as to meet with no opposition from the Conservative gentry of the county.

9. FEARFUL CATASTROPHE. — THIRTY-NINE PERSONS DROWNED. — During the storms caused by the overcharged atmosphere, the fol-

lowing fearful catastrophe occurred at the East Wheal Rose Silver and Lead Mine, about eight miles north of Truro, in consequence of a violent thunder-storm bursting over the mine and the immediate vicinity, the rain falling in torrents. The workings of the mine run north and south through the middle of a natural amphitheatre, with only one outlet, a narrow ravine at the north. The rain, which appeared to fall in almost solid masses, poured in on the basin in which the mine is situate from all the hills around, and the outlet was insufficient for the rapidly accumulated waters; the storm altogether lasted but little more than an hour, and was so partial as scarcely to extend beyond the limits of the hills which encircle the site of the mine; yet so great was the accumulation of water, that a complete torrent poured down the shaft of the mine, flooding the works. At the time, 200 miners, men and lads, were below. The rush of air caused by the entry of the water, and its breaking down large portions of the mine, put out the lights; but the people in the higher levels groped their way to the bottom of the shaft, where every exertion was made to draw them up. In the evening there were still forty-three missing; four came up early next morning; the remaining thirty-nine were drowned, or buried under the earth which fell on the flood's washing away the supports of the galleries. The mine was 100 fathoms deep, and it was flooded to above the 50-fathom level.

— EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF BUTTERFLIES. — An extraordinary flight of butterflies crossed the Channel from France to England, in the morning of Sunday. Such was the density and extent of

the cloud formed by the living mass, that it completely obscured the sun from the people on board the continental steamers, on their passage, for many hundreds of yards, while the insects strewed the decks in all directions. The flight reached England about twelve o'clock at noon, and dispersed themselves inland and along shore, darkening the air as they went. During the sea passage of the butterflies the weather was calm and sunny, with scarcely a puff of wind stirring; but an hour or so after they reached *terra firma*, it came on to blow very hard from the S.W., the direction whence the insects came.

15. FLOGGING IN THE ARMY. — Very great excitement having prevailed in the neighbourhood of Hounslow, owing to a report that a soldier had died from the severity of a military flogging, the matter was taken up by the magistrates and parish officers; and notwithstanding the opposition of the military officers, who will not permit that what takes place within barracks shall be subjected to the investigation of the civil authorities when they can by any means prevent it, a coroner's inquest was holden on the body of Frederick John White, a private in the 7th Hussars, the alleged sufferer.

The inquest was holden at the George the Fourth Inn, Hounslow Heath. The jury went to the barracks to view the corpse. It was in a coffin; and on being turned round on its face, the back, from the nape of the neck down to the loins, presented a deep purple appearance. In the middle of the back, between the shoulders, where the greatest inflammation had evidently been, a great piece of skin, nine inches one way and eight

inches the other, had been cut away. The coroner inquired where the skin was, and by whom it had been cut off; and was told it had been cut off by Dr. Read, who had been sent down by the Horse Guards to perform a *post mortem* examination of the body: it should be looked for. Much delay was occasioned by the search; and eventually a piece of skin was brought, which, however, was not a fifth part of the whole. On the reassembling of the jury in their room, the coroner inquired if any of the relatives of the deceased were present? The adjutant of the regiment said there were not: he had not written to them on the subject; it was only known from the deceased's attestation where they were to be found. Mr. Wakley advised an adjournment, in order that the relations of the man might be present, that two military surgeons who had examined the body might be summoned to give evidence, and that a surgeon nominated by the jury might examine the corpse. The inquiry was accordingly adjourned, and resumed on the Monday following.

A brother of the deceased was present at the adjourned inquiry. A number of soldiers were examined, who described the flogging inflicted on White. It was done under the sentence of a court-martial, who had found him guilty of striking his sergeant across the breast with a poker. The punishment was one hundred and fifty lashes: the surgeon did not interfere during their infliction, nor did the culprit complain; the whole number of strokes was administered. Two farriers wielded the cats; which, said one witness, made the punishment more severe than in other regiments; trumpeters, mere youths, being ge-

nerally employed. Several of the soldiers, but none of the officers fainted during the punishment. When it was over, White walked to the hospital. There he was treated for the cure of his lacerated back; when that was getting well, he experienced an attack of sickness, which he considered was the result of the flogging. A soldier, who was in the hospital, declared that Dr. Warren, the regimental surgeon, had assented to White's notion that the punishment had brought on the sickness. That sickness terminated in death. As described by the soldiers, White's ailments were a pain in the left side, a violent beating of the heart, boils on the back, and pains in the legs. These appear to have arisen after the mangled back had pretty well healed. One witness remarked, that punishment by the cat was of frequent recurrence in the regiment; in America it had been more frequent than since the troops had come home. After the punishment had been inflicted, Colonel Whyte addressed the men, declaring that White's conduct had been brutal; he was determined to repress it; and he told the men to say to the culprit when he recovered, that if he misbehaved again he should be punished in the same way.

Mr. Wakley, the coroner, thought it necessary that the body of the deceased should undergo another surgical examination; and the inquest was adjourned for a week for that purpose. The body, which had been interred at Heston, was exhumed, and two eminent surgeons appointed for the examination, the interference of the regimental surgeons being forbidden.

The inquest was resumed on the 27th inst., when, after additional

evidence had been given by soldiers of the punishment inflicted on the deceased, the surgical witnesses were examined.

Dr. James Warren, surgeon of the regiment, stated, that he had certified previously to White's trial, that he was in a fit state of health to undergo punishment. At the execution of the punishment he had not interfered: he had given no orders; it was not necessary that he should do so. The deceased suffered no convulsions while being flogged; he did not faint, and he never appealed to him. He stood close to deceased. He asked him no questions, and he never felt his pulse; it was not necessary. After the punishment, which took place on the 15th June, the back healed rapidly for the first two weeks; at the end of two weeks it was nearly quite well. On the 4th of July the entry in the hospital memorandum-book was "His back is now quite well, and he is fit for duty." On the 6th, deceased made complaints of pains at the heart. There had been no previous complaint of internal pains. He was not examined by the stethoscope. He had never admitted that White's illness arose from the flogging. The statement of Matthewson to that effect was a falsehood. A *post mortem* examination was made by the witness, Dr. John Hale, and Dr. F. Reid. Dr. Hale drew up a long statement of the morbid appearances; and the three gentlemen signed this certificate—"Having made a careful *post mortem* examination of private Frederick White, of the Seventh Hussars, we are of opinion that he died from inflammation of the pleura and of the lining membrane of the heart: and we are further of opinion that the cause of death was in

nowise connected with the corporal punishment he received on the 15th of June last."

Dr. Hale stated in his examination, that the skin of the back had been removed to see the condition of the parts beneath: in his account of the *post mortem* examination he said, that under this skin the condition of the flesh was sound and natural. He did not think the death of White had any connection with the punishment he received. Dr. Reid thought the punishment had nothing to do with the cause of death. Mr. Day, surgeon, of Isleworth, agreed with the preceding witnesses: he supposed death was produced by change of temperature and exposure to the cold.

Mr. Erasmus Wilson, an eminent anatomical lecturer, took a different view of the matter. This gentleman had examined the corpse in Heston churchyard; and he directed his attention especially to the back and spine. He says in his observations on the case—"On raising the muscles or flesh from off the ribs and spine, I find a part of the deepest line of muscles, viz. that which lay in contact with the bones, in a state of disorganization, and converted into a soft pulp: in medical language, I should call this a pulpy softening of the muscles. The seat of this pulpy softening was the sixth and seventh ribs, near their attachment to the spine, together with their intervening space and the hollow between the sixth and seventh piece of the spine. The extent of the disorganization was about three inches in length, by about one inch and a half in greatest breadth, and between a quarter and a half an inch in thickness. In the space between the ribs, the muscles had undergone this pulpy alteration, even so deep

as the lining membrane of the chest, the softened muscles being in absolute contact with the lining membrane: that portion of the flesh which occupied the groove of the spine, and had undergone a similar disorganization, was one of the little muscles known to medical men under the name of the *multifidæ spinæ*. In addition to softening this little muscle, it was partly surrounded with blood. It was in a state medically called *ecchymosed*. The cause of the pulpy softening I believe to have been the excessive contraction of the muscles taking place during the agony of punishment. This excessive contraction would produce laceration; subsequent inflammation of the muscles; and the inflammation, instead of being reparative, would, in consequence of the depressed state of the powers of the nervous system of the sufferer, be of the disorganized kind which results in pulpy softening. Had the man lived, the disorganization of the muscles would in time have been repaired. The presence of a portion of muscle in a state of disorganization and inflammation, in close contact with the lining membrane of the chest, might be adequate to the production of the same effect. Certainly no surgeon would feel comfortable with regard to the state of his patient if he were aware of such dangerous proximity."

In his evidence Mr. Wilson said, "It was such an appearance as I was far from expecting; and I am not surprised that military medical officers should not be aware of its existence, because I don't think it is stated in any work extant. There can be no doubt that the disease of the heart and lung, and its lining membrane, were the proximate cause of death. I think there can

be no doubt the man would have been alive now, had it not been for the corporal punishment he was subjected to."

Mr. Day was re-examined. He agreed with Mr. Wilson as to the change of muscle; but could not say that that accounted for death.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whyte explained what he said to the men after the punishment. "I said, that I deeply regretted the necessity under which I had laboured, of inflicting a punishment so disgraceful to the man and so disgraceful to the regiment; a punishment, too, which was of such rare occurrence in it. I further stated, that this man had brought it upon himself by a long course of the same particular crime for which he had now been punished; that within the last three years he had been brought before me, or before the commanding officer, four times for assaults; that he had now ended his catalogue of crime by a cowardly assault with a poker upon an unarmed man; and that it was in consequence of such conduct that he found himself in the disgraceful position in which he had just been witnessed." This witness explained how desirous officers are not to occasion unnecessary suffering: "At the end of every twenty-five lashes there is always a pause. If the man wishes for water or to have the cords, which may be hurting him, moved, he is accommodated; and that being over, the next farrier takes the whip, and the adjutant again says, 'Go on.'" The punishment was by no means severe: Farrier Evans "hardly struck at all;" he is "a nervous, mild dispositioned man, and always flogs lightly;" Farrier Critton did not make up for this leniency, that the Colonel knew of.

The inquest was again adjourned for a week.

The inquest was again resumed on the 3rd of August. The evidence then given consisted for the most part of repetition. The only point of interest was a statement by the family of the deceased, that he was not of perfectly sound mind. The depositions were read over to the jury, and the coroner went over the evidence, and the Jury, after a short absence, returned this verdict :—" That the deceased soldier, Frederick John White, died on the 11th of July 1846, from the mortal effects of a severe and cruel flogging of one hundred and fifty lashes, which he received on the 15th of June, 1846, at the cavalry barracks on Hounslow Heath, at Heston ; that the said flogging was inflicted upon his back and neck under the sentence of a district courtmartial, composed of officers of the Seventh Regiment of Hussars, held on the 10th of June previous, duly constituted for his trial ; that the said courtmartial was authorized by law to pass the said severe and cruel sentence ; that the flogging was inflicted upon him by two farriers in the presence of John James Whyte, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Low Warren, the Surgeon of the said regiment ; and that so and by means of the said flogging the death of the said Frederick John White was caused. In returning this verdict, the jury cannot refrain from expressing their horror and disgust at the existence of any law amongst the statutes or regulations of this realm, which permits the revolting punishment of flogging to be inflicted upon British soldiers ; and at the same time the jury implore every man in this kingdom to join hand and heart in forwarding petitions to the

Legislature, praying in the most urgent terms for the abolition of every law, order, and regulation which permits the disgraceful practice of flogging to remain one moment longer a slur upon the humanity and fair name of the people of this country."

It is impossible to describe the interest taken by the public in this investigation. The public journals exerted their utmost powers to set forth the real horrors, and the disgusting details which were successively elicited, and addressed their readers in excited and powerful language against the brutal and degrading nature of the punishment used only in the British army. They at the same time advocated an extensive amelioration in our military system and in the condition of the soldier. These impassioned appeals produced due effect upon public opinion, already highly excited, and the general sense of the necessity for some alteration broke down ministerial and military reserve ; and the noble Commander-in-Chief announced in the House of Lords some considerable amelioration, framed with his cordial concurrence : and it is to be hoped that in a few years both the punishment and the necessity for it will have disappeared from the British army.

16. THE GOSPORT DUEL.—Lieutenant Hawkey, the principal in the fatal duel of Gosport, (the particulars of which will be found in our Chronicle for May, 1845,) who had absented himself on the Continent, having surrendered to take his trial, was this day arraigned for the wilful murder of James Alexander Seton, at Gosport, in May, 1845, by shooting him in a duel. The evidence was very voluminous ; but is sufficiently indicated by the cir-

cumstances which have long since transpired. It described the anger of Mr. Hawkey at the presumed attempt of Mr. Seton to seduce Mrs. Hawkey; the quarrel of the two gentlemen; the duel in which Mr. Seton was wounded; and the death of the latter gentleman, after a surgical operation performed on a tumour originating in the wound. Mr. Seton addressed the lady at a public ball, which exasperated Lieutenant Hawkey; he resented it with a marked insult; and a challenge from Mr. Seton was the consequence.

In the cross-examination of the medical witnesses, the prisoner's counsel renewed the attempt to elicit an admission that the death of Seton proceeded or might have proceeded, from the surgical operation, not from the wound itself. But Mr. Baron Platt would not allow of this: he ruled, as Mr. Justice Erle had done on the trial of Mr. Pym, Lieutenant Hawkey's second, that such evidence was inadmissible. When the examination of the witnesses had closed, Mr. Cockburn took two objections to the indictment; the deceased having died after a surgical operation, the inflicter of the original wound could not be deemed guilty of the man's death; and the indictment was incorrect—it should have stated that Mr. Seton died of an operation rendered necessary by a wound, not of the wound itself. The Judge overruled both objections.

Mr. Cockburn then addressed the jury for the prisoner. He enlarged upon the insult which Seton had offered to Hawkey by his overtures to his wife: something had passed which he was not at liberty to mention. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkey had endeavoured to avoid Seton, but he would thrust himself into

the lady's society. Moreover, Mrs. Hawkey had induced her husband to promise not to challenge Seton. Mr. Cockburn then adverted to the proceedings at the ball. Seton solicited Mrs. Hawkey to dance in the very presence of her husband; the prisoner was excited, and naturally used strong language—he called Seton a blackguard and a scoundrel—who would not have done the same? Mr. Seton made no apology; and when Mr. Hawkey appealed to the evidence of his wife, Mr. Seton declared that it was false! True to his pledge, Mr. Hawkey did not challenge the man who had injured him. Mr. Cockburn enlarged upon the antagonism which exists between the language of the law and the demands of society with regard to duelling; and at the conclusion of an eloquent address he called a number of military officers, of all ranks, who gave the highest character to the prisoner, as a humane and good tempered young man.

Mr. Baron Platt summed up adversely to the accused on the law of the case, but favourably with regard to the evidence. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of “Not-guilty;” upon hearing which, a shout burst from the crowd of spectators in the court.

Lieutenant Hawkey has since been restored to his commission.

17. FIRES AT LIVERPOOL.—The town of Liverpool has been exposed to more of those destructive visitations, of which several have been before recorded in our Chronicle. About nine o'clock in the evening of Thursday the 16th, a fire broke out in Ogden's iron foundry, in Sefton Street, near the Brunswick dock, and was not subdued until property valued at 4000*l.* was destroyed. At about

a quarter before two o'clock the following morning another more destructive fire was discovered in the massive pile of buildings known as Apothecaries' Hall, which had been destroyed a few months before. This fire burnt with great fury, aided by the combustible nature of much of the contents, and some explosive compounds having ignited, the burning materials were scattered in every direction. Several adjoining houses caught fire, but by great exertion the conflagration was subdued. The damage is estimated at many thousand pounds, but as the premises were insured to the amount of 23,500*l.* it is hoped that the loss will be recovered. Happily no loss of life was incurred.

18. DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. —A very disastrous collision took place at the Stratford station, of the Eastern Counties Railway, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. This railway has become unfortunately notorious for its want of punctuality and the numerous accidents that have occurred upon it.

The Stratford station of the Colchester branch is very dangerously situated, there being a curve through a shallow cutting immediately after passing the station from London; and at each end of the cutting is a bridge; between the bridges there is a signal-post by which engine-drivers are informed whether there is any obstruction at the station, for they cannot observe the latter till very near it. The up-train from Ipswich, due at Stratford at 3-56 P.M. did not arrive at that station until twenty minutes after its proper time.—Several passengers had alighted, others were entering carriages, and the engine-driver was taking in a

supply of water, when a train was observed coming rapidly towards the station. The station-master was on the platform, and the noise of the approaching train attracted his attention; he at once saw the imminent danger in which the passengers in the stationary train were placed, and ran towards the engine, intending to induce the driver to go on with the train then at the station; but before he had time to explain his object, the collision took place. The train, which but a moment previously had consisted of seven or eight first and second-class carriages and two horse-boxes, now presented but little more than a mass of broken fragments and rubbish. A second-class carriage, which had been attached to the train at Romford, and placed in the rear of the two horse-boxes, was completely smashed; the engine having mounted on the ruins, and the passengers which it had contained were seen, bleeding and wounded, lying about the railway in various directions. Two other second-class carriages were so crushed as to be rendered entirely useless. Although the horse-boxes were in the same condition, the horses were uninjured. The passengers in the rear-carriages were all more or less hurt and contused.

Surgical assistance was immediately obtained from Stratford; and in a short time a number of those who were most hurt were sent in omnibuses to the London Hospital, while some who resided in the neighbourhood were removed to their residences. A great many persons were more or less bruised; the most serious injuries were these:—big toe cut off, and foot otherwise mutilated; fracture of the right leg; several ribs broken, fractured sternum; bad fracture of

the leg; foot partly cut off, jaw injured; fractured collar-bone; fracture of the bones of the left leg; concussion of the brain; fracture of the thigh, and dislocation of the small bones of the leg.

An investigation was instantly made into the cause of the disaster, which appeared to have arisen from mismanagement on the part of the Company's officers, who had removed the experienced signal-man from a station which was very badly placed, leaving it in charge of a boy, and from their having permitted an engine-fitter to take charge of the train as engine driver, in which responsible station they sometimes employ their mechanical engineers, and without taking proper care that they have received the regulations laid down for their guidance. It appeared that some of the servants on the line had never seen the regulations at all.

One of the passengers, Mr. Hind, a merchant in London, died of the effects of the injuries he had sustained. An inquest was held on the body, and a lengthened investigation took place: in conclusion the jury returned a verdict "that the accident had arisen from the reckless driving of William Clare" against whom they returned a verdict of manslaughter; and they added some strong observations upon the irregular management of the Company. Clare the engine driver, and Quinlan, the stoker, were committed for trial.

24. A TROOP SHIP IN A HURRICANE.—Accounts have been received at the War Office, respecting the ship *Maria Somes*, of London, chartered by Government for the conveyance of troops. The account is dated Port Louis, May 8, and states that the *Maria Somes*, transport, Captain King, command-

er, and Lieutenant Boys, agent, having on board a portion of the 90th Regiment, under the command of Captain Mann, on their return from Ceylon to England, was towed into the above harbour a complete wreck. It appears that shortly after leaving Ceylon she encountered a most terrific hurricane in lat. 15 S., long. 78 E., on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of March. During the whole of this period the sea made most fearful havoc with the vessel, and continually swept the decks. Her topmasts, yards, spars, sails, and boats, were either blown or carried away, and eventually she was thrown on her beam-ends. In this perilous position she continued for a considerable time, and the crew, failing in righting her by the usual means, resolved on cutting away the mainmast. On that being accomplished, the rudder was found to have been torn away. The ship still suffering severely, and the surf making a complete breach over her decks, it was deemed indispensable, for the safety of the troops and their families, to order them below and to batten down the hatches.

For days the storm raged with apparently unabated fury, and the awful sufferings of those below may be easily conceived. The vessel rolled awfully, and their cries were heart-rending in the extreme, while the fallen spars every now and then maimed some of those on deck, including the master, agent, and chief officer. When the hurricane had somewhat moderated, no time was lost in removing the hatches, when a sergeant, seven men, one woman, and five children, were found dead on the lower decks, whether from suffocation or fright cannot be

stated. The heat is described to have been most overpowering, and it is a matter of considerable surprise that there was not even a greater sacrifice of life. The weather continued to moderate, and in a few days the vessel was towed into Port Louis. The behaviour of the men under these trying circumstances was most exemplary, and the ultimate safety of the vessel was owing to their incessant labour at the pumps, night and day, from the commencement of the hurricane to their safe arrival in harbour.

25. CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.—The baptism of the infant Princess, the third daughter of Her Majesty, took place at Buckingham Palace. The holy ceremony was attended by most of the Royal Family, the representatives of the Foreign Powers connected by marriage with the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, the Officers of the Royal Household, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay and the Rev. Mr. Howarth, and a brilliant train of ceremonial officers.

The baptism was performed by the Primate; the names given to the royal infant were "Heléna Augusta Victoria." The sponsors were Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, proxy for the Duchess of Orleans, His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

A State Banquet followed, at which an illustrious train of Princes, Ambassadors, Noblemen, and Gentlemen were present; and the festivities of the day were concluded by a brilliant evening party.

28. GOODWOOD RACES.—This Vol. LXXXVIII.

aristocratic meeting went off with great spirit. The racing list was numerous and excellent. The attendance was less numerous than on previous occasions; a circumstance attributed to the overpowering heat of the weather.

On Tuesday there were eight races. The Ham Stakes were won by Mr. Bowes's Epirote; the Sweepstakes of 300 sovereigns each by Mr. Gully's Weatherbit.

On Wednesday there were eight races. The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, were won by Mr. O'Brien's Jonathan Wild.

On Thursday, the Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovereigns, was won by Mr. O'Brien's Grimston.

29. ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The public were again shocked by another attempt to assassinate the King of the French. According to custom, the anniversary of the third day of the Revolution of 1830 was celebrated this day, in the public gardens behind the Palace of the Tuilleries. At half-past seven in the afternoon, during the performance of a concert, the King and the Royal Family appeared in a capacious balcony, situated near the centre of the long range of the Palace buildings, and immediately overlooking the gardens: suddenly two pistol shots were fired at the King, from the mixed crowd promenading beneath; the concert was instantly interrupted; but the King, with his usual calmness and presence of mind, directed it to proceed, and continued to walk in the balcony, as if to satisfy the agitated and indignant people that he had sustained no injury.

Meanwhile the assassin—for both shots had been fired by one individual—was promptly seized by those about him. His arms (a pistol)

were found upon him ; and being interrogated by his captors, he made it no secret that his purpose had been to murder the King, before his people and in the midst of his family. He said that he had long meditated the assassination, and had intended to execute it on the 1st of July, when on duty as a National Guard at the Tuilleries ; but had not found an opportunity. Questioned as to his motives, he disclaimed all personal or political hostility to the King ; but described himself as overwhelmed by a debt of 15,000 francs, which must consign him to prison at the end of the month. He proved to be one Joseph Henri ; he is a small slight man, fifty-one years of age ; by trade an ironmonger. He was decently dressed, and had on his person upwards of five pounds in gold. A Cabinet Council was held at ten the same night ; after which the King returned to Neuilly.

30. PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert performed his long promised visit to Liverpool, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the Sailor's Home. His Royal Highness arrived at the "Judges' lodgings" on Thursday, and was received in state by the Mayor and Corporation, and the members for the borough. The Prince then embarked on board the *Fairy*, which had been sent round from Portsmouth, and viewed the splendid harbour and estuary of the Mersey ; after which he opened the New Dock (to be called the "Albert Dock") with great ceremony. On the following day His Royal Highness, escorted by a prodigious assemblage of the trades, proceeded to the great object of his visit the laying the first stone of the new institu-

tion, the Sailor's Home ; and in the evening left Liverpool for London by a special train.

AUGUST.

1. GREAT HAIL STORM.—A storm of hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, of almost unprecedented violence, broke over the metropolis about two o'clock in the afternoon. The weather had been extremely sultry, and symptoms of an approaching discharge had been manifested throughout the morning. At two o'clock peals of thunder were heard, and about twenty minutes after three the great storm burst over London with violence. The thunder was now loud and sudden, and the flashes of lightning were very vivid. The rain came down with such violence that it seemed in every part like a little mountain torrent falling from a vast height—more broken than a larger waterfall, but not in drops like rain—pouring with a continuous and heavy weight. The wind rose, veering rapidly from south to north, and changing often, and the gusts drove along the rain like a fog. The streets were suddenly converted into brawling streams. A little after four o'clock there fell a vast quantity of hail of great size. Then there was a lull, followed by a renewal of the storm, with more lightning, rain, and hail, but less violent. The thunder and lightning, however, were incessant ; the thunder kept up a perpetual rumble, and the lightning, for the most part faint and vague, seemed to possess the whole atmosphere. The storm was at its greatest height after four o'clock : it lasted three hours and ten minutes, terminating at half-past six o'clock.

The effects of the storm were most disastrous. The hail—large lumps of ice falling in a complete torrent—shattered to pieces an immense quantity of glass; and the amount of water was so great that all low-lying parts were flooded. Even where the drainage was good, the sewers were not capable in every case of carrying off the water which accumulated so rapidly. The roads in many places, where there was any depression, were converted for a time into large lakes; cellars, underground kitchens, and in many cases the basements of buildings, were placed under water; while, wherever skylights were broken by the hail, a stream of water flowed into the tops of the houses.

At Buckingham Palace the mischief was considerable. The glass in the roof of the picture gallery having been totally destroyed by the hail, the apartment was flooded, but the pictures were not injured. Many other rooms were similarly injured; and so much glass was broken, that the damage is estimated as high as 2,000*l*. Though the floors of many of the apartments resembled rivers, it does not appear that much injury has been done to the furniture and decorations.

Glass was shattered in every direction. At the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall 7,000 panes; Police office, Scotland Yard 300; Cubitts' factory, Millbank, and Broadwoods' pianoforte manufactory, Horseferry Road, many thousands; St. James's Theatre 800 squares; Burford's Panorama 10,000; at the Italian Opera house a great number. The skylights in the Quadrant, Burlington Arcade, and other such places, were more or less shattered, while the win-

dows of private houses at the West End shared the same fate.

Much injury was done in the western suburbs; the market gardens, of course, suffering severely.

On the river the *Citizen* steamer B was struck by the lightning, off the Red House at Battersea, but no one was hurt.

At Clerkenwell the flood was very great, the drains being quite inadequate to carry off the rain; some houses were even washed down.

On the Surrey side of the river the storm was very violent, more so, apparently, than elsewhere. The Surrey Theatre was so flooded, by the streams of water which flowed through the broken skylights, that the performances for the evening could not take place. Astley's was in almost as bad a predicament. Churches, chapels, manufactories, and private dwellings, were all severely damaged, where the windows were in an exposed state; thus, in Walworth Road, on the west side, there are rows of houses, hardly one of which has escaped without windows broken; while, at Kennington, Brixton, Clapham, and Vauxhall, the destruction was still greater. For upwards of a mile and a half down the Wandsworth Road nearly every square of glass, in the south fronts of the houses, was demolished. The nurserymen in this district were great sufferers.

The lightning does not appear to have done much harm. Several persons were stunned for a time, but no one was killed.

At Bromley, Greenwich, and that vicinity, the houses and the market gardeners suffered greatly.

At Windsor and the neighbourhood the hail storm did much damage. At Ditton Park, the re-

sidence of the Duke of Buccleuch, 2,000 panes were broken.

There was another storm on Sunday morning, but it was of a comparatively mild character. Again, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, another tempest of lightning and rain burst over London, and it lasted for many hours.

This great storm was felt, generally, all over the kingdom, but it was not coincident in point of time in the different districts. At Leicester the lightning struck the beautiful spire of St. George's Church, and severed it within twenty feet of the battlements, going through the roof into the gallery, and materially injuring both the clock and organ. Close to the church a small public-house was struck by the same flash.

Near Nottingham a straw stack was burnt, and three horses were killed. All the country people appear to have been much terrified, and many of them state that they passed the greater part of the night on their knees, being apprehensive that the day of judgment, with all its promised horrors, was really commencing.

In Liverpool there were three distinct storms; on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. A great many persons, several of them policemen, were struck down by the lightning.

In Cardiganshire the river Tivy burst its banks, and swept away twenty-five houses at Talsarn; four bridges were swept away; and Dr. Rogers, a county magistrate, and his servant, both on horseback, were carried away, and both men and horses drowned.

The hail-stones were of enormous size. A gentleman at Camberwell gathered 947 hail-stones; the smallest weighed more than nine

grains, and the largest 84 grains. Of the 947 there were sixty-one of the largest size. Five of them hastily selected, as far as the eye could judge nearly the same size, weighed 405 grains, which gives 81 grains as the average weight of each. Five others, apparently the smallest of the number, weighed 394 grains, which averages 78 grains each. One of the first five measured 9-10ths of an inch in length, 6-10ths of an inch in breadth, and was about 5-10ths of an inch in thickness. It had, like most of the others, the shape of a flattened pigeon's egg. A dozen had a shape approaching a flattened sphere. Hail-stones of still greater size were picked up in other places.

8. LIFE ASSURANCE.—A case of some interest to life assurers, and remarkable for having been twice before tried, was tried for the third time at the Warwick Assizes—the assignees of Scott being plaintiffs, the Imperial Life Assurance Company defendants—the amount of the policy sought to be recovered 2,000*l*.

At the two former trials—the one presided over by Lord Denman, and the other by Lord Chief Justice Tindal—verdicts went for the plaintiffs, but were set aside on the ground of misdirection. It appears that, in 1840, Scott applied to the Norwich Union Life Office, at Birmingham, with a view to insure his life; and he underwent a rigid examination by Dr. Ingleby, the medical referee of the office, who passed him. It so happened, however, that one of the clerks in the office where Scott banked was agent for the Imperial Life Office, and he persuaded Scott to insure in that instead of the Norwich Office. This Scott did; having undergone another ex-

amination by another medical man for that purpose. The policy was granted by the Imperial Life Office for 2,000*l.*; Scott paying to the agent of the Union a sum of 5*l.* or 6*l.* as a compensation for the trouble he had been at. The date of the policy was May, 1840. The premiums were regularly paid by Mr. Scott up to 1842, when he became bankrupt; and the policy was then sold for 138*l.* at a public auction for the benefit of the estate. Mr. Scott died in the December of 1843; and the payment was refused, on the allegation that Scott had answered untruly when, in reply to the question whether "he had or had had spitting of blood, asthma, cough, or other affection of the lungs," he answered, "No."

At the present trial a number of gentlemen, who had associated with the deceased much in business matters, and the man-servant who had slept with him for weeks, swore that they had never seen the deceased spit blood. It was further contended, that the fact of the company's own medical agent having passed Scott was in itself additional proof that no disease existed at the time the insurance was effected. All the witnesses for the plaintiff admitted that Scott was a very strong man—one of them described him to be "a strong, wiry man." The witnesses for the defence were members of Scott's own family. His widow swore that he spat blood long before his death; and some others asserted that he was afflicted with the disease so long back as 1838. The Jury, for the third time, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for 2,000*l.*

Another action, of much importance to Life Assurance Companies, has lately been decided by the Judges in the Exchequer

Chamber, on a bill of exceptions in an action brought by the representatives of Schwabe against the Argus Life Assurance Company. The Judges have determined that a party assured, holding his policy in his own hands, who may commit suicide, forfeits his policy, and that the office is not bound to pay the amount. This decision settles the law on a point upon which doubts had heretofore existed. The Argus Company, who, before trial, had offered to return all premiums paid with interest, on the opinion of the Judges in their favour being declared, immediately renewed their offer; and have now repaid to Schwabe's representatives the whole of the premiums received, with interest at four per cent., amounting to 969*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* The company have, at the same time, resolved in future to return to the representatives of any party assured in their office who may commit suicide the gross amount of premiums paid on the assurance.

8. DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.—BRISTOL.—For several months past, works of the most extensive character, the estimated cost of which is 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*, have been in progress at the Bristol Docks, for the purpose of making new locks capable of admitting shipping of the largest size, such as the *Great Britain*, &c. The construction of these works rendered it necessary that the river Avon should be piled, a very large coffer-dam constructed and sunk, and the ground before about sixteen houses so far cut away as to render it necessary to prop them up until the works were finished. About nine o'clock in the evening the tide, which was one of the highest springs, in consequence of the prevailing westerly wind, rose to a very

great height, overflowing the walls of Cumberland basin, and being met by the fresh down the Frome, which, in consequence of a tremendous thunder-storm of the previous day, had swollen the rivers Frome and Avon very considerably, suddenly broke into the new works, carrying destruction everywhere before it. Fortunately only one man was in the works at the time, who perceiving a crack in the wall went to stop it with some cement, when he saw the timbers in the works which were used as shores suddenly cracking; he at once fled, but before he could get out of the works, the mingled tide and fresh from the rivers rushed in with the utmost fury, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he escaped. The huge timbers of which the works themselves were composed were snapped in pieces and swept away, as if they had consisted of a mere collection of reeds. The greatest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants of the houses on the banks, which were inundated by the sudden rush of waters, but no life was lost. The houses above referred to were seriously injured. The damage will exceed 5,000*l*.

— WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The alarming condition of this structure (which has been a constant source of expense ever since it was built), owing to two at least of the piers having very considerably subsided, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the evil and its remedy. The Commissioners have presented the subjoined Report.

1. That the majority of the witnesses who have been examined on the point concur in the statement, that the foundations of Westminster Bridge having been originally vicious, the bridge can never be permanently sound.

2. That the expense of completing the alterations and repairs now in progress or in contemplation, according to contracts and designs under the superintendence of the Bridge Commissioners, will be very considerable, amounting at the least to 70,000*l*.

3. That this expenditure will still leave the bridge in a state requiring constant attention in respect to repairs, and without any certainty of permanent security; while it will likewise leave the water-way far less adequate to the requirement of the navigation, particularly when the contraction of the stream by the embankment in front of the new palace is considered, than would be the case under a new bridge.

4. That, irrespective of the approaches, the expense of a new stone bridge near the site of the present bridge, and retaining the present bridge for temporary use, would not exceed 360,000*l*., according to the highest of the estimates for that object which have been furnished to the Committee either in 1844 or in the present year.

5. That the bridge estates would probably furnish a clear surplus of at least 100,000*l*. in aid of the funds for the erection of a new bridge.

6. That Parliament having by direct grants from the Exchequer (the remaining expenditure having been provided by money raised in lotteries under Acts of Parliament) furnished a large part of the expense of erecting originally the present bridge, and having constituted the commission under which the said bridge was erected and has since been administered, and having by sec. 20 of the 9th of George II., c. 29, declared that

the said bridge shall be extra-parochial, and by sec. 21, that it shall not be a county bridge, maintainable as such bridges are by county rates, has recognised and sanctioned the principle that this bridge, which is thus by law excluded from other support, shall be maintained, and when needful repaired, restored, and rebuilt, at the expense of the State.

7. That, in these circumstances, a sufficient case has been made out to justify this Committee in recommending to the House that the present bridge be pulled down, and that a new bridge be constructed; and that a Bill be brought into Parliament next Session to transfer to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the estates and property of the Bridge Commissioners, due consideration being had to the claims of the officers of the bridge estates, if their services should be discontinued.

13. STATE OF IRELAND.—The miserable condition of the Irish population in consequence of the partial failure of the potato crop of 1845, and the disturbances consequent thereon, had called forth the most active sympathy; and the prospects of the approaching harvests were looked to with the greatest anxiety. Unhappily, the appearance of paragraphs in the daily journals foreshadowed but too truly the approaching suffering. A well-informed journal says—

“The reports of the potato crop that reach Dublin from all parts of the country are of the very worst kind. The disease seems to have attacked the growing plant in all quarters, and it makes rapid progress in the work of decay, placing the final destruction of the crop beyond question. Such is the general prospect. The alarm is uni-

versal. Meetings have been held in many places to devise means of relieving or employing the people, and to petition for a continuance of Government aid. In some parts the cottiers have held meetings, and talked of offering to give up their rotting potato grounds in lieu of paying rent. All Ireland may be said to be again in a state of panic at the approach of absolute destitution.” It appears that the sums spent in endeavouring to palliate the evil since November, 1845, amount to 852,481*l.*, of which the amount advanced under the 9th Vict. c. 2, is 586,000*l.*

14. EARTHQUAKES AT LEGHORN.—A severe earthquake was experienced at Leghorn and the circumadjacent districts about mid-day. A vast number of buildings were damaged, several villages totally destroyed, the ground rent in many places, torrents of mud thrown up, and many other phenomena occurred. Thirty-eight persons were reported to be killed, and 140 wounded. On the 27th another shock was felt, which also did considerable damage. The former shock was felt very severely at Pisa; the vibrations of the celebrated leaning tower are described as being awful, but the structure remained uninjured.

15. INAUGURATION OF THE SCOTT MONUMENT.—The inauguration of the monument to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh took place this day, the anniversary of the great writer's birth. The unpropitious weather prevented much of the intended ceremony.

The statue, the uncovering of which constituted the distinctive act of inauguration, is the work of Mr. Steele, a native artist, and represents Sir Walter in a sitting posture, with his dog Maida at his

feet. The block of (Italian) marble, in the rough state, weighed from thirty to thirty-three tons. Four niches immediately over the principal arch are filled by figures of Prince Charles Edward, Meg Merri-
lies, the Last Minstrel, and the Lady of the Lake, all by Edinburgh artists. The cost of the monument has been from 15,000*l.* to 16,000*l.*

The day concluded with a dinner, at the Music Hall, to a very large party.

16. MURDER AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEE HOUSE. — John Smith, about 30 years of age, who seemed in excessive mental agony, was placed at the bar of the Mansion House, charged with the murder of Susan Tolliday. The prisoner was cook and the deceased kitchen-maid at the well-known Guildhall Coffee House. William Car:—I am “boots” at the Guildhall Coffee House. The prisoner was cook in the same service, and the deceased, whom we called Susan, was acting as kitchen-maid. About half-past twelve o’clock this day, I was cleaning one of the windows of the folding doors of the front entrance of the Coffee House in Gresham Street, when I saw the kitchen-maid come screaming from the kitchen up to the corner of the stairs, with the blood running from her throat. I ran towards her, and she fell before I got to her. She had a knife in her hand. She said nothing, and died almost instantly. I had not been in the kitchen for an hour before. At that time the prisoner was in the kitchen dressed in a brown jacket and apron (his cook’s dress), and the deceased, and two other persons, namely, the scullery-maid, and a little girl who assisted in the kitchen. Immediately upon the deceased falling, I went into the

kitchen, leaving her upon the ground, and there I saw the prisoner alone. He walked from the table (upon which I observed the cook’s dress, and also a knife covered with blood) to meet me, and I said, “Dear me what is the matter?” He said to me, “I have done it, and I wish you to give me in charge.” He looked very pale and ghastly. I heard that there was quarrelling between them last night. I have heard them quarrelling together. Sometimes they were on good terms together, and sometimes the reverse. The prisoner is a married man, and I am not aware of any intimacy between the prisoner and the deceased. When I saw her coming along, I called out as loud as I could for Mr. Walters, our master, and some of the servants came down. Before the prisoner came up to where the deceased was lying, he said, “I was drove to do it.” A policeman came in immediately afterwards, and the prisoner gave himself into custody in the passage, near the spot on which the deceased was lying. The prisoner said to the policeman, “I have done it—I have done it!” and he was then taken into custody. The deceased was not touched till the doctor came.

The Lord Mayor.—Prisoner, do you wish to ask the witness any questions?

The prisoner heaved a deep sigh, and said, “No.”

Inspector Woodruffe, and other officers of the city police, deposed to taking the prisoner into custody, and to his acknowledging the commission of the act.

Mr. Coulson, the surgeon, deposed to the nature of the wounds received by the deceased; viz. a large and deep gash across the throat, beginning from the extreme

right and extending across the neck ; the carotid artery and jugular vein were divided, which would have caused almost instantaneous death. It was too deep a gash to have been inflicted by the deceased herself. The other wound was immediately under this, and was slight, and had not divided any important vessel.

Other servants of the establishment deposed to trifling circumstances which occurred a few minutes before the murder. The only person present in the kitchen at the time was a little girl named Fanny Wettenhal, twelve years of age, who deposed ;—I came to the Coffee House to-day to help deceased. I was in the kitchen about five minutes before, and saw deceased with her throat cut. She was cutting beans. The prisoner was trussing ducks. They were quarrelling at the time. There was no one else in the kitchen but myself. They were quarrelling about half an hour before this happened about a Mrs. Riley, who had been here some time before. The prisoner said to Mrs. Riley that she had not paid him the amount of some things she had bought from him, and that he would take them away. She said she had paid for the things. Deceased told the cook he was not acting like a man in talking to the poor woman in that manner, and he would find it out, perhaps, before many months were over his head. He said, “ She would, perhaps, before many days were over her head.” Witness went for some lard by prisoner’s directions, and the person at the bar told witness to tell him to come for it himself. Prisoner then told witness to go out for some milk and eggs. Had been gone a few minutes, and on her return saw

deceased running from the kitchen, bleeding very much from the throat, and she fell at the foot of the stairs. Deceased was sitting down when cutting the beans, and prisoner was standing at the table, about a yard and a half from her.

The prisoner was committed, and tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the 22nd inst. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, the learned Judge holding out no hope of pardon. Much interest, however, was made, and the jury having recommended him to mercy on account of his good character and the provocation he had received, he was ultimately respited during Her Majesty’s pleasure.

18. HER MAJESTY’S VISIT TO THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Her Majesty, the Prince and their family have made a marine excursion this summer to some interesting parts of her own dominions. Embarking in the Royal Yacht, and accompanied by the *Fairy* and *Black Eagle*, the royal party first turned their course westward, and encountered very severe weather, which drove the squadron into Portland Roads, where it was deemed prudent to weather out the gale of the following day. On Thursday, they proceeded towards Devonport, the royal party transferring themselves to the tender, and thus examining the beautiful estuaries that everywhere indent that coast. During their stay at Devonport, they steamed up the beautiful Tamar and visited Cotele, the ancient mansion of the Mount Edgembes, and up the Plym to the Earl of Morley’s seat at Saltram.

On Sunday morning the squadron put to sea, and steered for the Channel Islands, making

Guernsey about six o'clock in the afternoon. The appearance of the royal standard put the whole island into flutter; addresses were prepared, garlands and festoons woven, and a hundred young ladies prepared to strew flowers in her path. The Queen landed on the following morning, and took a cursory survey of the island, and embarking in the afternoon steered for Jersey. The royal party arrived in St. Helier's Roads on Wednesday afternoon, but did not land until the following morning. The enthusiasm of this ancient possession of the Dukes of Normandy at thus receiving the representative of that ancient line (the first who has set foot upon the island since King John) may be conceived; the cheering of the people, waving of flags, strewing of flowers, and the salute of the guns gave ample testimony of the loyalty of the inhabitants. The Queen and the Prince having landed, were conducted to the Government House in grand procession; from thence they visited the castle of Mont Orgueil, which ancient fortress underwent a thorough inspection. After a rapid view of the beauties of the little island, the royal party re-embarked, and on Friday afternoon the squadron reached Falmouth; and on Saturday morning sailed to the Land's End, and returned to Mount's Bay, where the Queen landed, and went over the ancient castle of St. Michael's Mount; the Prince having in the interim landed at Penzance to inspect the smelting works and the Geological Museum. It is needless to say that His Royal Highness, being the President of the Council of the Duchy, was received with every honour. Having returned to Fal-

mouth, the Prince visited the principal mines in the neighbourhood, and the Queen went up the Fal in the *Fairy*. Monday night was spent in the little harbour of Fowey. In the morning the royal party visited the historical castle of Restormel, the property of the young Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall; and proper precautions having been taken the Queen and Prince descended into a mine, and were drawn 200 fathoms into the interior by eight miners. Having returned to Lostwithiel, the royal squadron put to sea, and the party landed at Osborne House on Wednesday morning. The young Prince accompanied his parents throughout their excursions in this interesting appanage of the heir apparent.

25. TRIAL OF HENRI.—The trial of Joseph Henri, for firing at Louis Philippe, on the 29th July, took place before the Chamber of Peers. The proceedings excited little interest out of doors.

The prisoner was respectably dressed, in a black coat, black satin waistcoat, and black stock. He is described as a downcast, mean-looking man. His manner was altogether pusillanimous. During the trial he indulged largely in snuff. The proceedings began with an examination of the prisoner himself. In the course of it, he made the following statements.—When asked why he had fired at the King, he said that he had been urged to it by great misfortunes which had fallen on him: for six years he had struggled against ideas of suicide, and not being able to make up his mind to kill himself, he sought to do something which would cause him to be put to death. He once thought of firing at a Marshal; but preferred the King, as in that case there could be no

"extenuating circumstances." He had chosen the day of public rejoicing, in order to appear more criminal. He had no ill-will against the King. He had for years thought of suicide without ever being able to resolve on it, and so he determined to get himself put to death: he was the more inclined to this course thinking that he should make his death useful to humanity, by giving a severe blow to the law which punished with death. He did not fire at the King when on guard at the Tuileries, from unwillingness to disgrace his company in the National Guard. On being asked the meaning of the words found in his handwriting amongst his papers, "I must therefore seek out some high personage and kill him," the prisoner appeared troubled, and entered into a long explanation, declaring that he wrote this without paying any attention to his expressions, as he never intended to kill any one. On being asked how he explained the inconsistency in the declaration found amongst his writings, that "he should be put to death, but should still regret life," with his present allegation that he desired to die, he replied, that when he wrote that he had not become altogether disgusted with life. His assertion that he did not intend to kill any one had not been made to save his life, but because it was the truth—because he never had any intention to be criminal. He threw doubts even on the point of the pistols having been loaded with any thing but powder; for though he affirmed that they were loaded with bits of metal, he added, that if he wished he could easily make a statement which would save his life, but that he feared death less than any secondary punishment.

Several witnesses were examined. Jean Joseph Legros stated, that on arresting the prisoner he said, "It is not I." Louis Lecomte was standing by when the arrest took place, and heard him utter the same words. The prisoner seemed piqued at this reflection on his courage, and declared to the Court that he had made a denial of the kind. Other witnesses, however, spoke to the same fact, and described his demeanour as the reverse of heroic. The pistols were pronounced by Captain Minie to be of the very worst description; one always bore to the left, and the other to all sides. The morose, fanciful, and desponding disposition of the prisoner, were deposed to by other witnesses.

In the course of the examination of witnesses, the prisoner made a statement. The person who had caused all his misfortunes was Caroline Bacquet; a woman of some substance, who lodged in the same house that Henri lodged in. She promised to lend him 25,000 francs; he signed a bill for a similar sum; but payment was demanded when he could not meet it. It was Caroline Bacquet who was his real accomplice; she drove him to despair.

On Wednesday, after an address by the Procureur du Roi, M. Baroch, who was requested by the Court to conduct the defence, contended that the prisoner's attempt could not be regarded as a serious one; it was an act of folly, prompted by desperation, combined with a desire to be spoken of, and to get rid of the burden of existence. M. Baroch endeavoured to show that the pistols were not even loaded; otherwise the bullets must have been found. The crime of regicide

had of late descended very low, and would descend still lower after the senseless attempt of the man they were called upon to judge. He demanded for that miserable man, that he should be treated with contempt.

The prisoner was then asked if he had anything further to say in his defence? In reply, he made an incoherent statement about the heroic nature of the act that he had committed, as it would bring about an alteration in death punishments; and he now said that the slugs had been "imagined" by him to save the consciences of his judges in condemning him. No explanation of this expression could be obtained; but it would appear, by subsequent disclosures, to mean that he had not loaded the pistol with slugs.

The Court adjourned and reassembled on Thursday to discuss the verdict. The discussion is said to have been most animated; some of the Peers pronouncing Henri insane, and consequently guiltless; while others maintained that he had acted with premeditation and a perfect knowledge of what he was doing, and insisted on his being condemned to death. At four o'clock he was declared guilty by a large majority; and the Court then proceeded to pass sentence as follows:—

"Whereas Joseph Henri is proved to have attempted to kill the King, on the evening of the 29th of July last, a crime provided for by Articles 86 and 88 of the Penal Code; and whereas the punishment is to be graduated in proportion to the circumstances and nature of the crime, according to Articles 7, 18, and 30, of the Penal Code, which declares the *peines afflictives et infamantes* to

be—1st, death; 2nd, hard labour at the hulks for life; 3rd, banishment; and 4th, solitary confinement—the Court condemns Joseph Henri to hard labour for life."

The prisoner appeared confounded and dejected at this unheroic sentence, and exclaimed, "That was not what I expected! I wished for a capital conviction; and I implored to be put to death, as a favour and as an act of grace."

— POISONING IN IRELAND.—A diabolical case of poisoning, illustrating the outrageous prejudice of the Irish against every effort to assist them, has occurred in the family of Dr. Grattan, of Drummond House, in the county of Kildare. In consequence of the potato failure, the Doctor wished to introduce Indian corn as a food for the people in the neighbourhood; and he had a supply from Dublin. Some prejudice against it having been manifested, Dr. Grattan, in order to remove it, if possible, determined to use it in his own family; and upon finding that his domestic servants refused even to prepare it, insisted on their doing so, and stood by until his directions were obeyed. Of the meal thus prepared he and all his children partook: in the kitchen, the servants refused to eat it; and their share was given to four calves, all of which died shortly after. The following morning, Dr. Grattan was actually engaged in investigating the extraordinary occurrence, which had immediately been spread abroad among the ignorant peasantry as the effect of Indian corn, when his eldest son called him to breakfast, mentioned at the same time that they had just breakfasted on flummery, and, what was very curious, that they were every

one of them sick and vomiting. When he reached the house, he found Mrs. Grattan, the four children and a servant-maid, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. The Doctor, having by accidental absence escaped partaking of the poisoned food, was able to give instant assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and had used the ordinary antidotes and remedies hours before medical assistance could possibly have reached them from any other quarter; but in spite of every care, his eldest son died within twenty-one hours, and the others of the family were dangerously affected. An inquest has been held on the son, a youth of fifteen, and a verdict returned implicating the cook, who was committed to gaol.

21. BANK ROBBERY AT BERWICK.
—An extraordinary robbery took place at the Berwick branch of the North of England Joint Stock Bank. The bank was closed on Thursday at the usual hour; the doors were locked, and the customary precautions for security taken. The safe-door is secured by a bolt, which communicates with the sitting-room above, and extends up into the bed-room on the third story; and when that bolt is properly shot, the safe cannot be opened without causing an alarm. On Friday morning it was discovered that thieves had opened the safe. How they managed to enter the house and to open the safe, without causing an alarm, was a mystery. No locks were broken. It was supposed that the bolt of the safe had not been properly secured. The cash-box was found lying open in the back yard; it had not been emptied of all its contents, upwards of 200*l.* in gold and all the bills and let-

ters of credit were in it: it was surmised that the robbers had been disturbed while rummaging it. The money taken consisted of 1,000*l.* in Bank of England notes, 1,443*l.* in Scotch notes, 361*l.* 10*s.* in gold, and 15*l.* in silver. Mr. Thompson, the agent of the bank, was from home; Mr. Short, the senior clerk, slept in the house on Thursday night, as the agent was absent.

Upon search extraordinary discoveries were made. In searching about, a constable observed that the water in a butt in the yard had been disturbed; he put a stick in, and found something soft and bulky at the bottom; he drained the water off, and discovered two packages, in strong brown paper, with a coarse towel round them; these turned out to be parcels of silver, which had been made up in the bank on the afternoon of Thursday. Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the bank agent, who slept in the house on the night of the robbery, came into the yard with others; and when it was known that these parcels had been found, she remarked that "she hoped the whole of the money would be found."

The matter having been put into the hands of the superintendent of police, he examined all the inmates of the bank. A clerk and a book-keeper declared that the safe was properly secured on the Thursday. The clerk slept in the house; he heard no noise. Isabella Lamb, the nurse-maid, gave a very unsatisfactory account of the matter, as far as she was concerned. She slept in the same room with Mrs. Thompson, on the same floor as the dining-room, into which the safe-bolt passed: she said she was awakened by her mistress about half

past one o'clock, when her mistress said she heard a terrible noise: her mistress got up, and said she saw two men in the next yard to the bank with a lantern; she went to sleep again, and slept till morning. Mrs. Thompson said she went to bed about ten o'clock, and heard Mr. Short come in at eleven: between twelve and one she heard a noise, and got up and looked out of the window into the yard, when she saw two men in the next yard; she awoke the house-maid, and asked her if she was to ring the bell, but the girl said, "No, no; if there is any one in the place we shall be murdered." She accordingly did not ring, but lay still till the perspiration poured off her. This part of Mrs. Thompson's testimony was contradicted by the girl.

After hearing these statements, Mr. Stephens made a thorough search of the house, which ended in the discovery of the missing property. A quantity of gold and silver was found hid under the cellar-stairs. The bank notes were found in Mrs. Thompson's bed and pillows, and in the pillow of a small cot-bed, which had been opened to conceal the property, and sewn up again. In short, one discovery succeeded another, till the entire missing property was found, with the exception of two shillings.

Mrs. Thompson, on learning the discovery of the property, fell into hysterical fits; and as it was not thought proper, from her state of health, to take her into custody at the moment, she was placed under the surveillance of the matron of the gaol. She was subsequently committed, but admitted to bail.

Mr. Thompson, the bank agent, was immediately suspended by the directors.—See "LAW CASES."

— SELLING POISONOUS BERRIES.

—*Thames Police Office.*—John Hillard, a herb gatherer, was brought before Mr. Ballantine on remand, charged with causing the deaths of Thomas Parker, late proprietor of the Veteran beer-shop, in the Whitechapel Road, and Samuel Jones, a child, aged three years, who expired in the London Hospital after partaking of a pie in which berries of the *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, sold by the prisoner for nettleberries, were introduced.

The inquiry created very great interest; several other persons, besides those who died in the hospital, having been affected by eating berries of a similar description, which they purchased of the prisoner.

Maria Parker, who was attired in deep mourning, and appeared to be in a very weak condition, was the first witness called. She stated that her late husband was the landlord of the Veteran beer-shop, in the Whitechapel Road. On Saturday afternoon last the prisoner came into her house with two baskets on his arms, one contained herbs, the other berries. He called for a half pint of beer, and then asked her to purchase some of the berries. She observed that they looked very nice, and asked what they were. The prisoner said they were nettleberries, and surpassed black currants, and were very nice for tarts, or for making wines, puddings, and other things. She told him she was a countrywoman, and had never heard of nettleberries before. He said he had travelled a long way to obtain the berries, and that he had sometimes obtained similar berries on the Surrey hills. She obtained the consent of her

husband to purchase a pint of the berries, which were about the size of a small sloe. She gave the prisoner 3*d.* for them. On the following day (Sunday), which was the anniversary of her wedding, she made a tart with the berries, after cutting the stalks off, and also cut up two apples, which she mixed with them. She and her husband partook of the tart at dinner time; her husband ate very heartily of it. Before the remains of the dinner were removed, a customer came in to pay some money, and was accompanied by a child, named Samuel Jones. The little boy looked very anxiously at the tart, and she gave him some, little thinking at that time that the berries were poisonous. A few minutes after her husband had finished his dinner, he said he was very drowsy, and went into the bar parlour. His lethargy soon increased, his countenance changed colour, and the pupils of his eyes became dilated. He said he had a very strange coppery taste in his mouth, and that he would go up-stairs and lie down upon the bed. As he went up-stairs he staggered, and upon entering his bed-room fell upon the floor, and became insensible. She became alarmed, and immediately proceeded to the shop of Mr. Coleman, a chemist, in the Whitechapel Road, and obtained an emetic for him, and a seidlitz powder for herself. She attempted to administer the emetic to her husband, but could get very little down his throat, as his teeth were firmly set. He subsequently became delirious, and was very rough. His contortions were dreadful. He attempted to strike her in his delirium, and when he recovered a little, said he was sorry, and asked

her to kiss him. Those were the last words she heard him speak. He was conveyed to the London Hospital at seven o'clock the same evening, and died at ten o'clock on the following morning. The child, to whom she had given some of the tart, died on the same day. The widow, who was deeply affected, then began to detail her own sufferings. She did not eat so heartily of the tart as her husband, but she was very seriously affected. She experienced a nauseous taste, like copperas, in her mouth, a tingling in the fingers, and stupor. Soon afterwards she lost the use of her limbs, and was taken to the hospital, where she remained till Wednesday, and was still very ill.

In answer to questions by Mr. Ballantine, the witness said the prisoner certainly called the berries nettleberries. He did not say that he had eaten any of them. The berries were about the size of black currants. After she had vomited, she selected one of the berries which came from her stomach, and observed it contained small seeds of a greenish cast.

Thomas Bilby, a post-boy, stated that he saw his fellow-servant buy some berries similar to those produced by Sugg, on Blackfriars Bridge, on Saturday last. He also bought some himself; and after eating a few of them, was violently affected and taken to the hospital. He was still very weak. The prisoner is the man of whom he bought them.

Peter Martin, another post-boy, deposed that he also purchased similar berries of the prisoner on Blackfriars Bridge, and was suffering from their deadly effects. He was also taken to the hospital, and nearly lost his life. After

he ate the berries his throat was parched, his limbs were paralyzed, and he went raving mad, but was recovered.

Sugg here stated that other cases had been admitted into two other hospitals.

The prisoner was committed, and tried at the Central Criminal Court, and it being proved that he had been warned of the deadly nature of the berries he was selling, was found "Guilty," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

24. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Brighton and Hastings Railway, about two miles beyond Pevensey. An engine and a train of ballast-waggons were drawn up upon a "siding," but the engineer had neglected to see that the points were turned off; when the half-past twelve o'clock train from Brighton came up, the engine-driver, seeing the points improperly placed, endeavoured to stop the train, but was unable to do so, as it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour; and it came into violent collision with the standing train in the siding. The engine and tender were thrown off the rails, iron plates torn and wrenched off, and the massive iron sides of the tender bent and dashed to pieces.

Of forty passengers who were in the train hardly one escaped uninjured. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Tonbridge, had his leg broken, the fireman of the passenger train was dreadfully burnt and scalded, and the stoker was obliged to have his hand amputated.

— THE RHINE AND THE DANUBE.

—The German papers announce the completion of a gigantic undertaking, which baffled the despotic

energy of Charlemagne and the skill of the best engineers of the middle ages, and which has ever since been considered a good of impossible attainment. The Rhine and the Danube, and consequently the Black Sea and German Ocean, are now united by a canal just completed, called the "Ludwigs Kanal," after its creator the King of Bavaria, who has thus realized, in one day, one of the vast conceptions nurtured 800 years ago in the brain of Charlemagne. A vessel of small burden, now sailing from Rotterdam or from London, may carry its cargo through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, and Wallachia, even to Trebizond and Constantinople; or if she be of large burden, may discharge her cargo at the mouth of the Rhine, and have it transhipped into smaller vessels at little expense.

29. EXTRAORDINARY FORGERY.—Captain William Richardson, chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, was brought up at the Mansion House charged with forgery, under the following extraordinary circumstances. On the 20th of July last, a check for 5,000*l.* was paid by Coutts and Co., the bankers to the railway company; that check was correctly signed by the chairman, and by Mr. Thomas Stevenson and Mr. William Lechmere Whitmore, two directors; but it had been originally drawn for ten pounds only, such, at least, was the supposition, but during the subsequent examination it did not appear that any erasure or discharge of original writing had taken place; and the probability seemed to be that it was a blank check fraudulently filled up. The matter was put into the hands of Messrs. Bush and Mullens, the solicitors to the com-

mittee of bankers for protection against forgeries and frauds; the inquiries of Mr. Bush led him to suspect Captain Richardson, and he gave him into custody. The check, when drawn, was given to the chairman to pay to a certain party: this he declared he had done; but that person told Mr. Bush he had never received it.

Mr. Bush stated that he attended as agent to Messrs. Fry and Co., the agents to the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company; and he charged Captain Richardson with having altered the amount of a check originally drawn for 10*l.* to 5,000*l.*, and with having received and applied to his own use part of the proceeds of the check so altered. The check was drawn on the 7th July. Mr. Hare, a clerk at Coutts's, deposed that he paid the check on the 20th July; he gave five notes of 1,000*l.* He did not know the person to whom he paid the money. Of course, he had no idea that the check had been altered. Mr. Gimingham, clerk at the Bank of England, gave gold for three 1,000*l.* notes on the 20th July; the notes were three of those given by Mr. Hare in payment of the check. The person who changed the notes said his name and address were "J. Jones, Linen Hall, Dublin." Mr. William Higman, of the Issue Department, corroborated this. As the sum was a large sum for gold, I went to consult Mr. Marshall, the chief cashier. I think I asked the person from whom he had received the notes; indeed, I am certain I asked him; and he said, 'From Coutts and Company.' I stated this to Mr. Marshall when I took the notes in; and Mr. Marshall requested me to trace to whom the notes had been first issued. I did so, and

found that they had been issued to Coutts and Company. On coming from Mr. Marshall's room, I found the prisoner had left the Bank; and I told Mr. Ager, who reckoned the gold, to fetch him back.

Mr. Ager had not the slightest doubt that the prisoner was the person who changed the notes.

The prisoner did not put any questions to the witnesses.

When the evidence was closed, Alderman Musgrove asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything.

Captain Richardson.—"Mr. Bush can himself bear evidence that I took considerable trouble to ascertain who really did forge this check. I did so as chairman of the company."

Mr. Bush.—"I am open to cross-examination upon my statement; but I now say, that the prisoner and others consulted me on the subject of this forgery; and what took place has led to this result."

A re-examination took place on Tuesday before the Lord Mayor and two Aldermen.

Mr. Pulsford, the secretary of the company, produced the minute-book containing the proceedings of the Board of Directors. Under the date of the 7th July was this entry—"And also that a check for 10*l.* be given to Mr. Howell's messenger for his services," with the initial letters W. R. attached. He found an entry in the check-book in Captain Richardson's writing—"No. 11, messenger from Mr. Howell, his services, July 10." He received a check for 10*l.*, which agreed with two exceptions with the counterfeit, from Captain Richardson, to obtain the signatures of two directors; this he did, and returned the check to Captain Richardson. The forged check had two alterations; the amount

had been changed, and the figure "1" inserted, making the date 17th July. Mr. Pulsford was at Mr. Bush's offices on Wednesday week, when Captain Richardson said he had delivered the draft to a person with thin mustachios, rather sallow complexion, and thin stature.

Mr. Fry, the solicitor to the company, stated that Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Stevenson were travelling.

Mr. Pulsford was recalled, and examined by the solicitor for the prisoner. As a cautious man, (he replied to one question,) he should say he had never seen the identical check for 5,000*l.* before.

Mr. Coulthurst, a partner in Coutts's bank, deposed to the fact that the accused and the solicitors of the company came to him respecting the forgery. Mr. Coulthurst said to the prisoner, "This is a frightful fraud;" to which he answered, it was. He then said he had drawn the check for 10*l.*, and that it had been altered to 5,000*l.*; that his signature was genuine, and that he believed the other two were also. He said that the number of the check was in his handwriting, and that all was except the figure 1 and the 5,000*l.* He said that he had given the check to some person in the employ of an individual on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Payne, an inspector of notes in the Bank of England, stated that the prisoner, on the 20th of July, applied to him for gold for the notes; stating that the commission for transferring money to Dublin was so heavy that he thought it better to take it over himself. Witness had no doubt of the prisoner's identity.

Two Bank of England porters spoke to the identity of the prisoner

with the person who took away 3,000*l.* in gold on the 18th July.

Mr. Howell, who had been extensively employed by railway companies, stated that he never did apply, by himself or messenger, for 10*l.*, and never received that sum.

A City policeman stated that the accused had remarked in the Justice-room, "Supposing that all the Bank clerks say is true, it is my own money; I have the power, as chairman, to sign checks."

Clerks and policemen stated the result of searches which had been made at the prisoner's residence, in Charlotte Street, Russell Square: in gold, bank notes, and bank post-bills, 3,225*l.* had been discovered in various receptacles.

The prisoner was again remanded.

The accused was again brought up on Wednesday, September 9.

Mr. Skinner, a clerk in the Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow Railway Company, of which the accused is a director, stated, that one day in August last he received a note for 1000*l.* from Captain Richardson, with a request to take it to the Bank of England and get five hundred sovereigns and 500*l.* in notes in exchange for it. Witness went to the Bank of England and got it so exchanged; and afterwards delivered the gold and notes to Captain Richardson, at the board-room.

A Bank of England clerk corroborated this.

A number of witnesses deposed to the manner in which the prisoner had changed portions of the gold that he received from the Bank for notes. He obtained notes from the London and County Bank for 800*l.* From the Bank of England he got notes for a similar amount; the porter who went for

them giving Captain Richardson's name and address. Two other sums of 200*l.* each were also thus changed.

Mr. Thomas Stevenson, one of the directors of the railway company, who had come from Scotland to attend the examination, spoke to the days when he attended meetings of the directors. He was present on the 7th July. He had no recollection of signing any checks at that meeting, or at any of the subsequent meetings. He remembered receiving a letter from Mr. Pulsford, about June or July, enclosing three checks for his signature—one for 100*l.*, one for 20*l.*, and one for 10*l.* He signed those three checks, and returned them to Mr. Pulsford. The witness was shown the check for 5,000*l.*, upon which the charge of forgery is raised, and was asked if the name, "Thomas Stevenson," was in his handwriting. He believed it was. He gave the same answer respecting the checks for 100*l.* and 20*l.* He never recollected signing any checks upon the house of Coutts and Co. which were not filled up. There were signatures to all the three checks sent him by Mr. Pulsford before he signed them—at least one or more. He never signed a check upon Coutts and Co. for 5,000*l.*

Mr. Clarkson, after stating that he had seen blank checks signed by Mr. Stevenson, repeatedly asked the witness if he had ever signed any blank checks.

Mr. Stevenson steadily denied having done so on any occasion.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the magistrates for the prisoner. He contended that there was not the slightest evidence, except some admissions of the accused, that any alteration had been made in the

check: there might have been a fraud, the signatures of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Whitmore having been obtained to a blank check with a dishonest intention; but that did not constitute forgery. They should hold the prisoner to bail for fraud.

The prisoner was again remanded to Friday the 18th inst., when he was committed for trial on the charge of forgery.

At the ensuing sessions at the Central Criminal Court, September 24th, the Grand Jury ignored the bill against Captain Richardson; but upon application he was detained until the Grand Jury was discharged, when he also was discharged from custody, no fresh bill being contemplated.

29. SUICIDE.—A person of gentlemanly appearance was taken into custody for attempting to pass a forged 5*l.* note to a jeweller in Oxford Street. In consequence of the police having sent a notification to neighbouring tradesmen to be ware of forged notes, a number of jewellers and other shopkeepers came to the station-house, and identified the prisoner as having passed forged notes on them. At midnight, the prisoner committed suicide, by suspending himself with a handkerchief to the grating of his cell, and placing himself in a kneeling posture. Nearly 20*l.* was found on his person in money, a forged 5*l.* note, and several articles of jewellery.

At an inquest, it was shown that the deceased, Charles Walter Thornton, had been Colonel in the East India Company's service, and had recently been in the service of the Indian Overland Transit Company in Egypt. At his lodgings were found more money and a variety of jewellery, some of which was identified by tradesmen who

had been paid by forged notes. These notes were very badly executed, apparently lithographed. The widow of the deceased said she had been married six years; she always thought her husband was a man of independent property.

The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased hung himself, but in what state of mind he was at the time there was no evidence to show."

31. FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP.—The apprehensions which had been for some time entertained, as to the state of the potato crop, were by this time turned into an appalling certainty. The potato root was ascertained to be fearfully affected throughout England and Scotland, while in Ireland the destruction of the vegetable was reported to be universal and almost total. The apprehensions of distress in England, and famine in Ireland, gave a tone to the writings in the public journals, and the speeches at public meetings; in short, the most gloomy misgivings as to the condition of the working classes during the coming winter universally prevailed.

SEPTEMBER.

COMMERCIAL REFORM.—The astonishing success of the English Government in its measures of financial and commercial reform have excited the liveliest interest throughout all the nations of the globe, and the good example has affected at least two of the governments where reform seemed almost hopeless, though from different causes. Thus the Emperor of Russia has conceded some very important reductions in the tariff, amounting in the principal articles of export, tallow, hemp, flax, to

one-half; on those of import, as coffee, woollen cloths, &c., from 25 to 75 per cent.

"We have reason to know," says a mercantile journal, "that the merchants of St. Petersburg have thought for some time that the example of England would be followed soon; but they did not expect the movement to occur at so early a date. We have only to repeat the language which we used in March in substance; namely, although the intelligence we afford from St. Petersburg proves the correctness of Sir Robert Peel's declaration, that he had no doubt the liberal example set by England would be gradually followed by Foreign Powers, yet we question whether the Premier himself, at the time he developed his commercial policy, anticipated that there would be at so early a period as the present season an announcement pronouncing a reciprocal sentiment on the part of Russia."

In Italy, the new Pope has commenced his reign by several important reforms. On the 2nd of July a new tariff was published, reducing the import duties on several articles of general consumption. Thus, on woollen cloths the duty is reduced $58\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; on manufactures of mixed materials, 50 per cent.; on cotton manufactures, $23\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

But the most important and least expected result of the impulse given by Sir Robert Peel's plans to the removal of customs' restrictions has occurred in the United States, where the wealth and intelligence of the manufacturing interests in the old States seemed to render any attempt at a more liberal policy hopeless. The Tariff Bill, however, passed the Senate by a majority of one (Ayes 28, Noes

27); and was adopted by the House of Representatives by a division of—Ayes 115, Notes 93.

By this new tariff bill, which comes into operation on the 1st of December, very important alterations are made in the import duties. In articles included under the head of luxuries—such as some description of wines, of gloves, brocades, gems, and jewellery—the decrease in the duties ranges from 5 to 20 per cent., and in some cases more. In all other articles there is a great reduction.

	Per Cent.
Bar or bolt iron	from 73 to 30
Nail or spike rods	„ 99 to 30
Cut or wrought-iron spikes	„ 168 to 30
Hoop iron	„ 116 to 30
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	„ 52 to 30
Iron chains other than chain-cables	„ 101 to 30
Wrought for ships, locomotive and steam engines	„ 81 to 30
Salt	„ 76 to 20
Velvets, cotton	„ 36 to 30
Carpeting, treble ingrain	„ 73 to 30
———— ingrain	„ 36 to 30
Cloths of wool—broad cloths, kerseymeres, coatings and padding	„ 40 to 30
———— low flannels, stockings and baizes	„ 38 to 30
Shirtings — costing 6½ cents per yard	„ 95 to 30
Cotton prints or calicoes, costing 12 cents the running yard	„ 50 to 25
Mousseline de laine—cotton, worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cents	„ 50 to 25
Glass—plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers	„ 137 to 30
Cables and cordage, tarred	„ 120 to 25
Unmanufactured hemp ...	„ 39 to 30
Coal	„ 69 to 30

A very pleasing instance of the new feeling of amity and interest which has sprung up in consequence of the statesmanlike and catholic views of the late Prime Minister has been given by the citizens of Elbing to Sir Robert

Peel, by voting him an address of respect and congratulation. To this address Sir Robert has made the following reply:—

“London, Aug. 6, 1846.

“Your address, in which you express your approbation of the great measures of financial and commercial reform which I have considered it my duty to lay before Parliament, I have received with very great pleasure. The object of the income tax was not only to make good a deficit, but also to lay the foundation of a more just system of taxation, by putting an end to duties before levied on raw materials, as well as those vexatious regulations of the Excise, and the duties on many kinds of produce necessary to the comfort of the working classes. The bill, having for its object the limitation of the paper currency, has in no way affected public or individual interest, nor has the country been thereby deprived of the advantages of a paper circulation; but, in placing the issue of this medium of exchange under certain reasonable restraints, the bill has been the means of checking abuse in times of great critical importance to the commercial interests of the country, as well as of unusual speculation. This bill has given to paper money a settled value in making it always exchangeable with specie. I learn with pleasure that the intent and effect of these measures have been properly appreciated by distinguished politicians of other countries.

“That part of your address wherein you admit the principle of commercial legislation which, by order of Parliament, is now in force, has afforded me, above all things, the most lively satisfaction. The measures proposed for the di-

minution of custom-house duties have been brought forward without any similar concessions having been offered by foreign countries ; they have been proposed because the general interest of the country demanded it. Their effects are sufficiently advantageous to fully justify the steps we have taken ; for it is contrary to the principles of political economy to purchase at a dear rate articles of inferior value ; and the authors of this measure have thought, without entering into negotiations and minute details, that the principles of their commercial legislation would be adopted by other nations. Difficulties and obstacles may arise ; and financial embarrassment, which appears to be the strongest argument in support of the protective system, will in certain countries be advanced as a reason for continuing it. Individuals who profit by high duties are favourably listened to by the government ; in other cases they form the most numerous part of the population, or at least a powerful party in the legislative assemblies.

“ Interests are thus represented *en masse*, but this isolated interest cannot long offer resistance to the arguments and manifest interest of the great social body. The public finances labour under a double disadvantage ; first, by the prejudice with which they are regarded, and the consequent support offered to smuggling ; and secondly, by the great expenses incurred in its suppression ; so that, eventually, it will be seen by those who are responsible for the financial condition of their respective countries, that it is prudent and politic to replace, by such moderate duties as will permit the commerce and revenue of the country to increase, those high duties which either diminish or alto-

gether prohibit the importation of foreign produce, and sustain certain branches of trade at the expense of the public finances.

“ The social condition of that country which maintains with the greatest rigour the protective system will be opposed to the state of another which has adopted liberal principles, and the conviction of the value of such principles will not obtain unless by the encouragement of the freedom of exchange among all the nations of the world ; the well-being of each individual will be increased, and the will of Providence will be fulfilled—that Providence which has given to every country a sun, a climate, and a soil, each differing one from the other, not for the purpose of rendering them severally independent of each other, but, on the contrary, in order that they may feel their reciprocal dependence by the exchange of their respective produce, thus causing them to enjoy in common the blessings of Providence. It is thus that we find in commerce the means of advancing civilization, of appeasing jealousy and national prejudice, and of bringing about a universal peace, either from national interest or from Christian duty.—I have the honour, &c.,

“ ROBERT PEELE.”

7. ACCIDENT ON THE NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.—At twelve o'clock a train left the station at Nottingham for Lincoln, and proceeded as usual till it reached the portion of the line near Gonalstone, about eight miles from Nottingham : here a spring underneath the fore part of the engine snapped, and caused the engine to oscillate and jump up and down in a fearful manner. The engine-driver instantly shut off the steam ; but the next moment he was precipitated

head-foremost off the engine upon the ground. The stoker, unable to keep his feet, fell, and was caught between the tender and the engine, upon the upper part of both his thighs, from which fearful position he could not extricate himself; the engine and tender at the same time being whirled off the rails and, as it were, actually doubled up; but the chain attaching them to the engine suddenly broke, and as there were two or three trucks and a luggage-van between the engine and the passenger-carriages, the mischief did not extend to the passengers. The unfortunate stoker died in a few hours.

— FATAL POACHING AFFRAY.—

An examination was made before the magistrates of Newton Abbot, relative to an affray which took place on Saturday night between a party of poachers and the game-keepers of Sir Walter P. Carew, Bart., of Hacombe-house, in which a young farmer, William Setter, who was assisting the keepers, was shot by one of the poachers. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses, that the principal keeper, Festus Harris, accompanied by the gardener, when passing by one of the preserves, on Saturday, heard the report of fire-arms in such rapid succession as led him to conclude that a formidable gang of poachers were out. Fearing to encounter them alone, the keeper called to their assistance Mr. Robert Rendell, a neighbouring farmer, William Setter (the deceased), and four other persons. Guided by the reports, the keeper and his party proceeded to a spot called Blendfield, where they came up with the poachers, whose number, owing to the darkness of the night, they could not ascertain. The keeper's party having so disposed themselves

as to prevent escape, it was arranged that two should enter the field, and that the word "gate" should be the signal to those outside. Mr. Rendell and the deceased had no sooner got into the field than they saw one of the gang making towards them with a gun in his hand. The signal was given, and whilst the keeper and the others were approaching, the poacher (who was now recognised as a man named Henry Warren) was commanded by Mr. Rendell to surrender. To this he paid no attention, but raising the gun (a double barrel) to his shoulder, he moved forward a few paces, when Mr. Rendell said, "We know you now; you had better not fire." Warren, perceiving he had no chance of escape, his party being some distance off, discharged one barrel at Setter, and the other at Mr. Rendell. The unfortunate man fell, and Mr. Rendell, who had felt the charge pass close to his head, rushed in upon Warren, who made a violent resistance, but was eventually secured, his companions having escaped. The wounded man, who had received the whole of the charge in his abdomen, was carried to the house of Mr. Elias Rendell, when it was found that the bowels and liver had been extensively lacerated by small shot, and a piece of the deceased's watch-chain was found in the wound. On the following morning the best surgical aid was obtained, there appearing no chance of his recovery, Mr. Cartwright, who was informed of the circumstances, attended and took his depositions, which were reduced to writing. Setter, after he had signed the depositions, never rallied, and expired on Sunday afternoon.

The prisoner Warren was com-

mitted for trial on a charge of "wilful murder."

10. MURDER AT CHESTERFIELD.—

In emptying a kind of open cesspool attached to some houses at Chesterfield, about a fortnight ago, the labourers lighted on a mass of putrid matter, which they took to be the body of a sheep; closer inspection proved it to be the trunk of a man. The soil that had been taken out was searched, and the cesspool carefully emptied; and the result was the shocking discovery that the various portions of a human being had been thrown into the receptacle: the trunk, the limbs, the head, were separate; some articles of clothing were on the remains, and others were found in the filth. On the legs were stockings, and these were fastened by garters; an inspection of which, and of the other articles of clothing enabled the discoverers to identify the remains: they were those of a George Collis, who had been missed since December the 7th.

The fact that the body had been dismembered, and that the skull exhibited a large fracture, at once excited suspicion that Collis had been murdered. When the young man disappeared, it was thought that he had fled the town from fear that a liaison which he had formed with a young woman would lead to unpleasant results: but it now appears that such a notion was unfounded.

Suspicion attached to John Platts, a butcher, with whom the deceased was in partnership; and he was arrested: this man's mother was also taken into custody, and Henry Knight, his brother-in-law; Collis's watch having been traced to the possession of the latter.

At an adjourned inquest held this day, a vast mass of circum-

stantial evidence was adduced, implicating Platts. Amongst others

Thomas Harvey said,—I am a shoemaker, and reside in the shambles at Chesterfield. On the night of the 7th of December, about twenty minutes or half-past seven o'clock P.M., on a Sunday, my wife and I went to see our friends in the shambles, and, after we had been a few minutes, I said I would go on to Terry's, and have a pint of ale, as I was accustomed to do. I had to go into a narrow passage, between Briddon's shop and Platts' and deceased. At the corner of Briddon's shop I heard the first blow in Platts's shop. I was about a yard or a yard and a half off. It was a heavy stroke, on something deadly—I mean not on a block or board. It was a soft substance. I have heard them strike calves with a cleaver in killing them, and this seemed to me to be something like that. The blows were repeated three or four times, but I will not be confident which. After the first or second blow was given there was a deep groan, often repeated; it was a moaning noise. I went up into the house I was going to, and, being so agitated, the first thing I said was, "Oh, my God, there's murder in Platts's shop." My brother-in-law was in the corner smoking, and laughed it off, but my wife came out, and my sister followed her; then my brother-in-law, Thomas Bellamy, came out. There was no light in the shop. We went to the side of the shop, and asked Platts what he was doing? We knew him by his voice. He answered, and said he was sick. I said, "Whom have you got in the shop?" and he replied, "Nobody; I am sick; I have had some rum." My wife or sister asked him if they should fetch him some

water? and he said no; he should be better directly. He would not have a light or water. My wife or sister charged him with having a girl in the shop, and he said he had not anybody in it. I believe we all went up into the house again. After the moaning, and on my going down a second time, I heard a snuffling or wheezing noise, as from shortness of breath, and ceasing in a weakly manner. I did not hear any fall. Heard a noise as of a substance being drawn along the floor; at the time this noise was going on, Platts often hemmed or coughed, and that was while the wheezing noise was going on. From the house, I went on to Terry's. When I got to Terry's I said I had heard something that very much disturbed my mind, and the company partly laughed at me. I went again, and listened very soon afterwards at Platts's shop. Terry was not with me then. I heard nothing, and when I got into my brother-in-law's house, Platts (the prisoner) was sitting in the corner of Thomas Bellamy's house. I said, "Jack, I could almost swear you had somebody in the shop." He said he had nothing of the kind. I then returned to Terry's, feeling satisfied that nothing was the matter when I saw him. He seemed in no way alarmed or affected, and that made me feel more satisfied. My wife and sister said that he had been in and washed his hands. I remember the day, from a wedding in the neighbourhood taking place on the same day, and when my wife mentioned it, we recollected the circumstance. Robinson and Robert Lakin went with me the second time, and stood and listened. Saw no marks of blood upon Platts when he was in the corner. My wife thought he

had got a girl in the shop at the time. If there had been a light we must have seen it. The gas from the outside would light the inside of the shop, so that anybody there could see what they were doing in it, though they could not be seen from the outside of the shop. A few months after this, a girl, Ellen Beresford, who was pregnant by deceased, wanted to know where he was, and I asked Platts if he knew, and he said he had heard of his being in Manchester, and one place or other. Platts said he wanted some 4*l.* or 5*l.* of Collis, and that he had been up to Brampton, where Collis's parents live, and got a part of it. I think he said the mother had given him the money.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Platts, and he was committed for trial.

— DESTRUCTIVE FIRES. — The sugar-refining works and warehouses belonging to Messrs. M'Fie and Sons, in Bachelor Street, Liverpool, were burnt down. Fortunately, no other buildings were destroyed; but the poor people who inhabited the neighbouring houses lost a great quantity of furniture. The premises are stated to be fully insured; but although a considerable quantity of property was saved, the loss is estimated at nearly 60,000*l.*

The sugar-house of Provost Farie, at Greenock, was also entirely consumed by fire, the same morning, together with the stock and machinery. The damage is estimated at 50,000*l.*

14. RAILWAY ACCIDENT. — A serious accident happened on the Sunderland and Newcastle Railway; a line which possessed so bad a notoriety as the "Brandling Junction."

The disaster occurred about two miles from Sunderland. When the half-past five down-train had passed the Cleadon station, a connecting-rod of the engine snapped asunder, and one of the pieces penetrating the ground, the engine and tender, with two of the carriages, were thrown off the line; the former fell over on one side, and the latter on the other. The carriages fell on some stone sleepers which were laid on the edge of an embankment, and were smashed to pieces. In the train there were eight carriages, six of which did not receive any damage. The guard was seated on the top of one of these, and retained his seat until the train was brought to rest. When he got off, he saw the fireman, a young man named Joseph Henderson, lying on a stone block: he had been thrown off the tender, and so dreadfully injured that there could be no hope of his recovery. The engine-driver, Richard Hall, was next found at the end of the engine, in a state of insensibility, with his head seriously cut, and his body scalded. The passengers, about eight in number, in the overturned carriages, were found not to have been hurt, though greatly terrified.

16. DONCASTER RACES.—Doncaster Races went off with much éclat. The attendance was full. The St. Leger Stakes 50*l.* each, 149 subscribers, were won by Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes, by a good halflength. Twelve horses started.

On Thursday, the great Yorkshire Handicap Stakes were won by Mr. Cranston's Cranebrook.

The Cup is a very elegant specimen of the art of modelling in silver, and is the workmanship of Mr. A. Brown, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A. The group (an equestrian one) represents

a passage in the battle of Wakefield, Lord Clifford, of Cumberland, overthrowing Richard, Duke of York, of which an account is given by Sharon Turner, in his *History of the Reign of Henry VI.* The lance of Lord Clifford has pierced the armour of the Duke, who is wounded in the throat, and falls from his horse grasping his battle-axe, with which he has in vain attempted to ward off the fatal thrust. The horses are full of fire, the riders in complete mail, the aventarles or beavers of their helmets being moveable, the features, which are characteristic, can be seen at pleasure.

— DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A dreadful accident occurred to the five o'clock down-train of the Great Western Railway, by which much property was destroyed, and two persons, a mason, named James Bonner, and a respectable farmer named Paul Broome Sargent, lost their lives. The train left Paddington at the proper time, and on reaching Reading, in consequence of its being the fair-day, received a great accession of passengers, with whom it proceeded safely on its way until approaching the Farringdon-road Station, when, on passing the arch of the bridge about 100 yards from the station, a sudden and most severe shock was felt, by which the engine and tender became detached, and the train proceeding, the luggage van, which is placed next to the tender, was forced into the first second-class carriage, crushing through three of its compartments, and forcing the body of one of the unfortunate men who lost their lives, through from the first compartment to the second, and completely severing the head from the body of the other, Mr. Sargent. On reaching the station

it was found that the springs of the van, &c., were broken, and that in addition to the two persons who were killed three others were injured, but not seriously.

An inquest was held on the bodies, when Mr. W. Turner identified the body of Paul Broome Sargent, and said, I was riding on the same wheels with him, but not in the same compartment. I believe he was in the first compartment when he was alive, but when dead, he was found in the second compartment, having been beaten through. We got into the carriage at Reading. When we got in we heard an unusual noise in the carriage under our feet, as if the wheel was grating, and we spoke of it to ourselves, but as several people got out, it gradually got less ; we did not speak to the guard about it.

Nothing further occurred until we came near Farringdon-road Station. We were coming in at a very moderate and proper pace—I should consider a very proper pace—perfectly so. The accident occurred between the bridge and the platform. I heard a loud crash and cracking, as if something was coming over, which continued till the engine stopped at the platform. There was also a sudden shock. I think the death was caused by something giving way under the luggage van. The cracking continued all the way along ; but I cannot tell whether the death took place from the first crash or afterwards. I afterwards saw the bodies of the deceased persons. The mason's body was the first I saw ; it was then on the platform, having been taken out. The other body, Mr. Sargent's, was not taken out for an hour and a half, I should think. He was jammed in,

and there was some difficulty in extricating him. It was dreadfully mutilated ; the head was completely severed from the body ; it appeared to have been cut off.

Mr. Barker, a surgeon, described the condition in which he found the bodies of the sufferers. The corpse of Mr. Sargent was standing erect in the broken carriage, and was retained by a hand which clenched the shattered timber of the roof. The fore part of the body was to the back of the carriage. The head was severed from the body, and was lying on the outside of the roof a few feet off. It had been divided by a force acting backwards and forwards. The blow had taken effect immediately under the chin, and, passing through the neck, perfectly separated it. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

22. STRANDING OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.—This magnificent vessel, which seems to have been attended with an evil fatality, run aground in Dundrum Bay, on the coast of Ireland, opposite the Isle of Man, on the night of Tuesday. The ship left Liverpool about eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning ; and after clearing the Bell buoy, bore away under considerable canvas direct in a course for the Calf of Man and the scene of the disaster ; and at from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, the island was distinctly visible on the starboard bow. Shortly after, it set in to rain, and the wind increased ; the ship making excellent progress, and the passengers uncommonly delighted with the vessel and her admirable qualities as a sea-boat. Night then closed in, dark and wet, and the wind gradually freshened into a half-gale. The log was repeatedly taken. About half-past nine o'clock,

the passengers were startled by a cry and active movements upon deck, and a general fear prevailed that the ship was in collision with some other vessel. The ship, however, had stranded. The night was dark and stormy, the ship beat incessantly upon the sand; and the breakers repeatedly breaking heavily over her, one of the lifeboats was carried from its fastenings on the quarter. Alarms and cries instantly pervaded the ship; and apprehensions were general amongst the passengers that the ship would break up during the night beneath the force of the breakers which constantly burst over her decks. Throughout the emergency, Captain Hosken behaved with admirable self-possession and energy; and immediately after the ship struck, went down below, and, by his assurances, quieted the excited apprehensions of the passengers. His efforts were successful. A portion of the passengers returned to their berths and slept until morning. The anxious hours of darkness being passed, towards daylight preparations were made to land the passengers and their luggage; and then it was discovered that the ship had struck upon the soft sandy beach of Dundrum Bay, near the watchhouse of Tyrella, a little to the West of the Cow and Calf Rocks. Providentially, the vessel cleared these dangerous spots; for had it been otherwise, it is more than probable that few, if any, would have escaped. The landing of the passengers was accomplished between the hours of five and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and from the protected position of the ship and the nature of the beach, with perfect safety: and a number of them

afterwards, with their luggage, which was protected by the arrival of a magistrate with a body of police, departed and dispersed to the neighbouring towns of Downpatrick, Dundalk, Newry, and Belfast.

Captain Hosken accounts for the catastrophe in the following manner:—There is a double light on the Calf of Man, revolving every two minutes; a single light on St. John's Point, off Dundrum Bay, revolving every minute. As the vessel approached the Isle of Man, a glimpse of the island was caught by those on board; but the lights were not seen, probably on account of the thick atmosphere. In the chart used by Captain Hosken, the St. John's light was not marked at all though it has been in use for three years. When it was descried, he mistook it for the Calf of Man light. Although he was puzzled at the apparent retardation in the course of the ship, the fact of seeing the light appeared to be conclusive. That only one light was seen was imputed to the dense haze; which had, in fact, sufficed to hide both lights on the island. The vessel, therefore, was steered to give the rocks called the Hen and Chickens, off the Man light, a sufficiently wide berth to starboard, and the consequence was the ship grounded within Dundrum Bay. Great efforts were immediately made to get her off, without effect; a succession of tempestuous weather set in, which drove her further on shore, and some damage occurring to her bottom, she filled with water. It seems very improbable that she can be got off.

23. FORGERY OF RAILWAY SCRIP.
—*Central Criminal Court*—John Bannister Faulkener was tried for a forgery of scrip of the Bucking-

hamshire Railway. Bentham Fabian was also indicted, but he did not surrender to his bail. The two, who were in partnership as share-brokers, in May last, obtained money through Mr. Richards, a dealer in shares, on what purported to be scrip of the railway company; a Mr. Solomons advanced the money. The scrip turned out to be forged. This was the statement of the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Ballantine, for the prisoner, took an objection to the indictment. He contended that the scrip was not a receipt, and could not be considered as belonging to any class of documents specified in the act of Parliament. Until the subscribers' agreement and Parliamentary contract were signed, the document was worth nothing; and it bore on the face of it that the holder could only be entitled to the shares on his executing those deeds. After a long discussion, Mr. Justice Maule (having consulted with Mr. Baron Platt) said he would take a note of the objection; but he was of opinion that it should be overruled; and the case proceeded. Mr. Edward Richards was then examined. His evidence by no means implicated the prisoner at the bar; it was adverse only to Fabian. He deposed that he raised money on shares of the Buckinghamshire Railway on account of Mr. Fabian; but he had had no conversation with the prisoner on the subject. He had always paid the money to Fabian, in his own counting-house at the Hall of Commerce, or in the office of Mr. Fabian. Faulkener never appeared to know anything about what they were doing, although he might have been present. He applied to Mr. Solomons to advance money on the Bucking-

hamshire Railway scrip. Mr. Solomons agreed to advance the money if Mr. Fabian went for the scrip. Fabian did so, and returned with the scrip, and got the money. At this point of the case, Mr. Clarkson said that they had no means of showing that the prisoner had any knowledge of the uttering of the forged scrip, except what they expected to extract from the evidence of the witness. The evidence he gave in the box was quite contrary to the statement which he had made to his own solicitor; and as they had no other means of proving Faulkener's accessorial knowledge, they must abandon that part of the indictment. There was another charge—that of fraud. Mr. Justice Maule said that the evidence had failed, independently of any distinction as to fraud or forgery; since no knowledge of the fraud or forgery was brought home to the prisoner by the evidence of the witness Richards.

Faulkener was then arraigned on the charge of fraud. Mr. Clarkson, however, said, that after the equivocal evidence of Mr. Richards, who was a person of peculiar character, and who, although he did not mean to say he had been a participator in the fraud, was very closely mixed up with it, he would not occupy the time of the Court by proceeding further with the case. The Jury then returned a verdict of acquittal; and the prisoner was discharged.

23. FIRE AT THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—A destructive fire occurred at the Croydon terminus of the Croydon Railway at an early hour in the morning. Flames were perceived by a policeman issuing from the lamp room, but before any per-

son had time to come to his assistance, the flames broke through the roof of the carriage-depôt, a spacious building, upwards of a hundred feet long, which was filled with carriages of the first and second class. Contiguous to this building stood another, in which several more carriages were deposited: these were taken out in time. Intelligence was sent to the engine-stations of the town; and forthwith the barrack and parish engines reached the scene of the fire. A large body of the military assisted. The whole of the old locomotive dépôt was soon enveloped in flames, and upwards of a dozen first and second class carriages were blazing. For some time great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water; meanwhile the flames progressed with such rapidity, that before four o'clock both the stations of the present atmospheric and the old locomotives presented an immense body of flame, which roared as it issued from the several windows like a number of furnaces in full operation. By leading the hose of the engines through the windows, the military and firemen were enabled to pour a stream of water upon the fire; but it had obtained too firm a hold to be easily extinguished: carriage after carriage fell a prey, and it was not until the whole of the combustible articles in the two buildings were burnt that the flames were at all got under. The conflagration was only cut off just as it was attacking the ticket-station and booking-offices. Thirteen carriages were consumed.

An inquiry as to the origin of the disaster took place, but it remained uncertain whether it arose from

spontaneous combustion of tow and oil in the lamp room, or from sparks having accidentally fallen on those combustible materials.

24. CHINA.—By the Overland Mail, accounts have been received of serious disturbances with the Chinese at Canton, of such a nature as to bode a renewal of hostilities at no distant date.

“Between five and six o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th of July, an English merchant, an old resident in China, was passing along the street leading from the American factories to Chungwo, or Mingqua's Hong, when he was impeded by a crowd of idle Chinese, such as are generally to be found loitering about in that neighbourhood. One of them he pushed out of his way; upon which the Chinaman first struck him, then threw a stone at him, and afterwards ran away. He was pursued, and caught near Mingqua's Hong; and having been dragged inside, was bound to a post until information of what had occurred was sent to the British Consul. In the mean time, however, the man contrived to escape; but was a second time caught by another foreign resident, and brought back to the Hong. A crowd now began to gather outside; and believing themselves sufficiently powerful to wreak their vengeance on the foreigners, they forced open the gates of the Hong, rescued the man, and stoned the foreigners who had taken refuge in the house. The mob, which had by this time greatly increased, now began to batter the doors and windows with stones, brickbats, &c., and attempted to fire the building by throwing in crackers and other lighted materials. This state of matters continued until about half-

past seven P.M. when it was decided to throw open the gates of the American Gardens, where the greatest portion of the foreign residents had collected with fire-arms. They divided themselves into companies, with each a commander. One division faced towards Old China Street, while another marched round to the front of Mingqua's Hong. The mob, having previously overmastered and driven off the Chinese police, stood their ground in China Street and beyond Mingqua's Hong, and sent a perfect storm of stones and brick-bats at their opponents, who returned the compliment with a volley of balls. This had the effect of clearing the place; and the mob moved off, leaving, according to the most probable account, four dead and ten or twelve wounded; though the numbers are variously given, the highest being thirteen killed and twenty wounded. In the proclamation of the Chinese magistrate, Sz, the casualties are stated to have been three killed and six wounded. On the other side three persons were hurt, one, a Parsee, rather severely. When the fray became serious, information was given to the Chinese authorities, by whom a body of soldiers and armed police were sent, and they were very useful in clearing the streets; but their influence only began to be felt when the foreigners had proved themselves more than a match for the rabble. To guard against another attack, the foreign community patrolled the streets during the night."

Meanwhile, assistance was summoned from Whampoa, and furnished by the Captain of a Danish frigate and seven merchant-ships; so that the next morning the foreigners mustered in great force. The

mob continued to be loud and insolent, but abstained from further violence.

The higher Chinese authorities issued proclamations, promising inquiry, and cautioning "the good" from mixing with "the bad," lest they should be injured in the necessary process of keeping the peace. The district magistrate, Sz, imputed the blame to the English, for prematurely using their fire-arms.

28. ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident happened on the railway works near Aberdeen, opposite the Devanha Brewery. Several arches of the inclined plane had been completed, and the necessary wooden erections to support it while building were taken away last week; and arrangements were in progress to proceed with others. A little before eight o'clock in the morning, three of the arches gave way, burying among the stones, bricks, and rubbish a number of the workmen. Measures were immediately taken to relieve the unfortunate individuals; but, after a tedious and arduous task of upwards of an hour, seven were taken out dead, having evidently been killed instantaneously; two others died subsequently.

—COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.—An explosion occurred at a pit connected with the Clyde Iron Works, the property of Messrs. Dunlop, situated near Toll Cross, a few miles up the Clyde from Glasgow. The pit in which the accident occurred is called Bogle's Hole Pit, and is situated within a stone's throw of the river-side. The pit was apparently well ventilated; but about four o'clock in the morning, five men and a boy went down in the course of their ordinary occupations; immediately on the lights

which they carried coming in contact with the foul air, the explosion took place, by which the whole have been deprived of life.

— ELECTION OF THE LORD MAYOR.—Some objection being alleged against Mr. Thomas Wood, the alderman next in rotation for the mayoralty, his opponents started Sir George Carroll, who stands next in the list, against him, and two others *pro formâ*, and at the conclusion of the poll Sir George had a considerable majority. These two being thus returned to the Court of Aldermen, that body chose Sir George Carroll, thus passing by Alderman Thomas Wood.

29. THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

—The arduous task of removing Mr. Wyatt's colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington from the artist's studio in the Harrow Road, to the triumphal arch at Hyde-Park Corner, which has been decided upon as its pedestal, was this day accomplished without accident. The streets were thronged with a great multitude of people anxious to witness the transit of the enormous bulk; and the windows in the streets through which it was to pass were filled with a vast assemblage of beauty and rank.

Upon a stand erected in Mr. Wyatt's grounds were assembled a large number of most distinguished personages, including her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Countess of Westmoreland, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Lord H. Bentinck, Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General, Sir F. Trench.

To give an idea of the gigantic proportions of this statue, it will be sufficient to state that its height

from the ground to the crown of the hat is twenty-seven feet, and its weight about forty tons: it is composed of the brass metal of guns taken by the noble Duke in his various campaigns, and which has been contributed by the Board of Ordnance for this purpose. The dray or carriage upon which it was removed weighed about twenty tons, and consisted of a strong square frame upon four large iron wheels, ten feet in diameter, the two front being constructed with radiating cast-iron spokes, and the hind-wheels of sheet-iron, of rather a convex shape, and very wide rims. The statue was slung within this frame, the feet of the horse resting upon narrow ledges about two feet and a half from the ground, thus sinking the weight so low as to preclude all danger of overturning. The task of withdrawing the statue from the studio was a work of time and labour, and was accomplished by means of haulage, the ropes being manned by 100 of the Fusilier Guards in fatigue dress. A few minutes after eleven the statue was fairly dragged into the open street, where it was received with the most tremendous cheering by the assembled crowds. Nearly an hour more was consumed in turning the carriage into its proper track, and in yoking the horses who were to drag it to its destination. These horses, twenty-nine in number, were supplied by Mr. Goding, brewer, and were driven by ten sturdy draymen in full professional costume, one wearing upon his breast a Waterloo medal. The horses were crowned with laurel, and were yoked, with the exception of the two wheelers, three abreast. All having been prepared, the police with some difficulty cleared a passage, and at five minutes past twelve

o'clock the cortége set out amid loud and continued cheering.

The following is the order of procession :—

Videttes.

Band of the Second Life Guards.

One hundred of the Life Guards.

Trumpeter.

The Members of the Committee in their carriages.

Pioneers of the Foot Guards.

THE STATUE,

escorted on each side by twenty Life Guards.

Body of Riggers.

One hundred Fusilier Guards in fatigue dress.

One hundred Fusilier Guards in full dress.

Band of the Grenadier Guards.

Two hundred Grenadier Guards. Life Guards.

The procession wound its way at a comparatively rapid rate through the Harrow Road, down the Edgware Road, to Tyburn Gate, thence down Park Lane, round the Duchess of Gloucester's house, into Piccadilly, and thence to the triumphal arch, Hyde-Park Corner. The whole line of procession was one continuous throng of people, and the reception of the statue was most enthusiastic. At the turning into Piccadilly, where some apprehended a difficulty from the narrowness of the street and the sharpness of the angle, a short delay occurred, but at half-past one o'clock the statue arrived opposite Apsley House, and then the cheers were redoubled. At Apsley House a distinguished party was assembled to witness the installation of this tribute to the prowess of the noble proprietor; amongst them were Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Princess of Prussia, Princess Mary, Prince George,

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The statue having been brought opposite the scaffolding intended for its elevation to the summit of the arch, the horses were detached. The labour of raising it to its position on the top of the arch was deferred to the following day. It was then found that the statue had not been placed in the proper position for hoisting; to remedy this ropes were attached to the carriage, and the whole mass, weighing upwards of sixty tons, was raised into the air!—a satisfactory proof that the scaffolding (a beautiful piece of construction) was quite strong enough for its purpose. On the second day the statue was raised about fifty feet, and was left during the night suspended in mid-air: on the third day it was placed in its position. Doubts have, however, arisen whether the site selected is in accordance with correct taste, or if it is, whether the statue is not too large for the structure; and it is understood that it is to be removed.

OCTOBER.

1. FORM OF PRAYER IN THIS TIME OF SCARCITY.—Pursuant to the Order in Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued the following Form of Prayer to Almighty God for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year: to be read in all Churches and Chapels of England and Wales, on Sunday the 11th of October and two following Sundays, immediately before the Litany; or when the Li-

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tany shall not be read, before the Prayer for all Conditions of Men.

A FORM OF PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

“ O God, at whose bidding the earth, which sustaineth the life of man, hath withholden in parts of these islands the wonted provision of food, and turned abundance into scarcity, withdraw, we beseech Thee, the judgment of which we are justly afraid, that the poor perish not by famine,

“ We acknowledge, O Lord, that by our strifes and divisions, misuse of Thy gifts, and forgetfulness of Thy manifold mercies, we have justly deserved punishment. We have sinned; we have grievously sinned against Thee. Yet knowing that Thou art full of compassion, we beseech Thee to pardon the offences of Thy people, to relieve the poor and the needy in their present necessities, and to give and preserve to our use the fruits of the earth in all its seasons.

“ But whatsoever may be Thy pleasure concerning us, give us grace to receive Thy dispensations, whether of judgment or mercy, with entire submission to Thy will; endeavouring to abate Thy displeasure by repentance, and showing forth our sense of Thy goodness by faithfully keeping Thy commandments.

“ Of ourselves we are unable either to will or to do that which is acceptable in Thy sight. We therefore pray Thee so to open our hearts to the influences of Thy good Spirit, that, showing compassion and mercy each man to his neighbour, and bearing the burdens one of another, we may obtain of Thy favour the supply of our wants, and with hearts knit together in brotherly love, may partake of Thy

bounties in peace and contentment, to the honour and praise of Thyname, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.”

— BORNEO.—Despatches have been published containing the accounts of the operations of the squadron, under Sir Thomas Cochrane, against the Sultan of Borneo, in the month of July.

The Admiral was accompanied by Mr. Brooke, the English gentleman who has received investiture of the government or sovereignty of Sarawak from the native princes. The squadron sailed up a fine river to Bruné, the capital of the country. On approaching Pulo Bungore five forts opened to view, admirably placed for denying a passage beyond them; two were erected on the right hand, one on the left shore over the narrow, formed by Pulo Bungore and the main, and the largest of the whole on the side of a hill, elevated about 100 feet, (immediately in front of the narrows,) and which sand-banks compel you to stand directly for and to pass within from seventy to eighty yards; the fifth battery was further up the river, on the same side. Besides these forts there was a heavy battery *à fleur d'eau*, which was found to consist of eight brass and two iron guns, from sixty-eight to nine-pounders; another upon the heights, immediately above it, of four guns, nine and six-pounders; and four more upon another height, commanding the latter, and 100 yards in the rear of it. All these forts and batteries were carried in the course of the day; and the guns, thirty-eight in number, were spiked or carried off. A quantity of ammunition of all kinds was destroyed, and the forts were burnt.

The loss on our side amounted to two men killed and seven wounded. The Sultan fled into the interior, attended, it was said, by a large body of men and several guns. An expedition, consisting of eight boats, carrying 472 men, under command of Captain Mundy, of the *Iris*, was sent into the interior to capture the Sultan. After six days of intense exertion it returned without having effected its purpose, but not without having destroyed a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and valuable property, belonging to the Sultan and to his illegitimate son, Hadji Hassim, the man who had instigated him to the murder of Muda Hassim, Budruddeen, and their families. This man had married the daughter of Pangeran Usop, a notorious pirate, whom Admiral Cochrane attacked last year at the Sultan's special desire, and drove from the city, and who was subsequently put to death by Budruddeen, in consequence of an attack he made on the city after the Admiral's departure. Hadji Hassim, partaking of his father-in-law's hostility to the English and disposition to piracy, as well as deeply resenting his fall, had exercised the very great influence he had over the mind of the Sultan, and in conjunction with a very clever and artful man, named Hadgi Samoad, had at last brought his Highness to consent to this deed of revenge. Mr. Brooke accompanied Captain Mundy on his expedition. Great care was taken to spare the houses and property not connected with the Sultan.

The Admiral now managed to open a communication with the nobles of Bruné, who were friendly to the English. The Sultan having fled, and there being, in fact,

no government, they were invited to come to some determination for the future; but they appeared to be entirely paralysed. The massacre had been of that sweeping character as to cut off every man of weight or intelligence, and to leave the survivors in an irrevocable state of helplessness and dismay.

After a stay of some days, as the native government did not choose to reappear, the squadron departed.

— DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

—The total failure of the potato crop and the utter deficiency of any other means of support have produced, besides starvation, misery, and disease, the usual concomitants, violence and insubordination. The newspapers teem with reports of outrages in all parts of the south of Ireland. At Clashmore, near Youghal, a dangerous outbreak occurred. Lord Stuart de Decies and other magistrates had assembled at an extraordinary Assessment Sessions for the purpose of voting many thousand pounds to be expended in works for the relief of the distress, when the Sessions House was surrounded by a mad mob, who demanded food, and attempted to dictate the rate of wages which should be paid. Lord Stuart and others of their proposed benefactors barely escaped without injury by the timely arrival of a troop of Hussars, who were attacked by the mob, and some of their horses injured; a few of the mob received sabre cuts. At Youghal the populace proceeded to such violence that a large detachment of marines, artillery, and seamen were despatched to the protection of the town; but several mills, corn stores, farmers' houses, &c., were plundered. At Dungarvan a mob of from 10,000

to 12,000 people attacked and plundered the bakers' shops; mills, and stores; a troop of dragoons, which had been despatched for the protection of the town, were so severely attacked that they were compelled to fire, and many of the mob were wounded. At Kilworth, Castle Martyr, Fermoy, Croom, and many other places similar outrages occurred; and the accounts of the distressed condition of the people throughout the country were dreadful. Large stores of Indian meal and other foods have been poured into the country, and sent by Government steam-vessels to those points where destitution is most prevalent; large sums have been voted for employment on works at wages from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day (the ordinary rate being 8d. or 10d.), and every effort is making to remedy the distress as far as lies in human power. As an example of the liberal or rather reckless manner in which money is voted for public works, a statement showing the sums presented, and the Ordnance valuation of lands in each barony of the county of Mayo has been published:—

	Ordnance valuation.	Sums presented.
Carra	£39,156	... £75,350
Burrischoole .	22,597	... 80,000
Murrisk	16,087	... 82,000
Clanmorris...	32,656	... 24,558
Erris	11,741	... 6,464
Tyrawly	59,386	... 23,210
Gallen	34,158	... 16,980
Costello	27,967	... 40,007
Kilmain	49,534	... 54,897
	£293,282	£403,466

Thus it appears that more than a year's value of the whole county has been voted for "unproductive works," whilst *four years'* value of one barony and *five* of another are ordered to be sunk.

— FOOD RIOTS IN FRANCE.—Continued riots of a serious character, if not of themselves serious, have occurred in France, caused by the prevailing scarcity of food. At Paris there had been some disturbances, and a barrier was erected in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, which was destroyed without resistance from the Municipal Guard. On the evening of the 1st instant the rioting in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine was renewed. But troops of Infantry and Cavalry, which had been assembled at an early hour on the Place de la Bastille, advanced into the Fauxbourg, and in a moment the streets were cleared, no resistance having been opposed to the troops. The multitude again assembled in the Rue de Charenton, where they cut the ropes by which the lamps which light the streets are suspended, and next proceeded to break the windows of the bakers' shops. They tried to stop some carriages and to form barricades, but the troops arrived in time to prevent them, and dispersed the crowd without much trouble. The disturbances recommenced on the Friday; but the Municipal Guard drove away the rioters, after capturing several of them. On Saturday evening another effort was made to barricade some of the streets by upsetting omnibuses and carts, but the gens-d'armes succeeded in preventing it.

Similar outbreaks have taken place in other parts of France, accompanied by frightful acts of incendiaryism, agricultural outrages, and robberies by armed bands. In other parts of the Continent also like outrages, caused by like scarcity and deprivation, have occurred.

2. INQUEST ON THE BARON DE BODE.—A coroner's inquest was held at No. 18, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, (the residence of the deceased,) on the body of Clement Joseph Philip Pen de Bode, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly on Friday, the 2nd instant.

Esther Rigby, a servant of the deceased, deposed to having attended on her master in his bedroom, he having been unwell for some days, when he seemed in the same state of health as he had been; but that on the bell being rung furiously, she found him insensible in his chair, and that he died in a few minutes.

Mr. Augustus Wilkins, son of the deceased, was then examined. He deposed,—I reside at Wheatstone, but live here as frequently as at my own house. I have been staying here for the last month. My father has, within that time, been more unwell than he was previously. He has frequently complained of violent pains in the chest within the last fortnight. He was visited by Dr. Epps, who has attended him constantly for nearly six years. My father was under the homœopathic treatment, which worked wonderfully upon him. Dr. Epps saw my father when he made his usual visit in the middle of the day on Friday. I believe Dr. Epps had not seen him for three days before. My father had been so much better that Dr. Epps's attendance was not considered necessary. Dr. Epps prescribed for my father on Friday, but my father had not taken the medicine before he died. I generally prepared the medicine myself. My father was not visited by any other medical gentleman besides Dr. Epps. I did not recommend

my father to take any other medical advice, because his health was improving. My brother and I were out in the carriage on Friday, and when we returned I went to my father, who was in his bedroom eating his supper, which consisted of stewed prunes. He then seemed in high glee. I had not seen him in better spirits for years. When he had eaten about half the prunes he put his hand to his eyes, and complained of a tremendous stabbing about his forehead. He then finished his supper, and said, "These prunes have been very rich; give me a glass of water." I handed him a glass of water, and he just put it to his lips, and immediately expired. I had scarcely time to get round to his chair to prevent him from falling upon the floor. He suffered only one convulsion, during which he said, "I'm gone." I told my brother, who was sitting opposite my father, to run for Dr. Shute. It was not possible that my father could have taken anything improper without my seeing it. He had never threatened to destroy himself.

The Coroner.—Had he ever said he was tired of his life?

Witness.—I don't wish to allude to those matters; but he has said sometimes, when the Government have baffled him in some way, "Well, I am tired of life."

The Coroner.—I only ask such a question to ascertain whether he had contemplated suicide.

Witness.—Certainly not. He was the last person in the world to entertain such a thought. I am convinced he had not an idea of such a thing. He was highly sensitive to impressions upon his feelings. There had been of late a change in his manner for the

better. The papers have taken up his case so kindly that it had given him better hopes.

The Coroner.—There was an article in *The Times*, of Tuesday, which spoke of the Baron as a very ill-used man. That was gratifying to him?

Witness.—Very gratifying. In fact, he said to Dr. Epps and Mr. Langslow, on that day,—“I am perfectly easy and perfectly happy about my case. I believe now it is in good train for being settled.” I had never heard him say such a thing before.

The Coroner.—Was he aware, some days before his death, that his affairs bore such a favourable aspect?

The Witness.—The article appeared in *The Times* on Tuesday.

Dr. Shute, of No. 2, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, said,—I never visited the deceased gentleman during his life. I was called in to attend him on Friday evening, but when I arrived he was quite dead. I have every reason to believe the statements made by the witnesses previously examined are perfectly true. There were no marks of injury on the body of the deceased. There was nothing to lead me to suppose that he had taken poison. Dr. Shute then described the appearances which were presented on a *post mortem* examination; and attributed the death to extensive ossification of the heart and the adjoining arteries.

The Coroner.—You have heard that the deceased had been much gratified, not to say excited, by events which had lately occurred. Can you trace the mortal change to the effect of those events upon his feelings, or do you think if he

had lived for some time that his death might have occurred under ordinary circumstances?

Witness.—Yes. Whenever a spasm seized him he might have died in a moment.

Dr. Epps said,—the deceased had so much improved under his treatment, that he had told him he might venture out for a ride. On Tuesday week the deceased Baron was decidedly in a dangerous state, from affection of the heart and chest. I did not at all anticipate his death at this time, except from any sudden excitement. The nature of his malady for the last five years has been disease of the heart and tendency to apoplexy, resulting from the terrible excitement he had undergone. I have been expecting for some time to be called upon to attend him for apoplectic symptoms. I knew that if any sudden excitement came upon him it would be dangerous, and I dreaded his success more than his failure.

The Deputy-Coroner then proceeded briefly to address the Jury. He said this appeared to be a very simple case. Sudden deaths from disease of the heart were not at all rare in this country, and appeared of late to have been on the increase. In this case there could be no doubt that the Baron de Bode had died from natural disease. It was doubtful, however, whether the exhilarating effect of what had been named had ought to do with increasing his disease, and bringing it to a fatal termination. He thought the only verdict they could return was that the deceased had died from natural causes.

A Juror.—Or from the cruelty of Government.

The Deputy-Coroner.—But we can't send the Government to the

Old Bailey, Sir! The Government is at present at the bar of public opinion. You may append to the verdict any expressions of opinion that you please, but I can't embody it in the inquisition, because you are not prepared to say that any particular person, whether the Attorney-General or any other individual, had anything to do with the Baron's death.

The Jury then, after consulting a few moments, returned a unanimous verdict of "Natural Death; and that the deceased's death was hastened by excitement of mind, consequent upon the state of his affairs."

The Baron was in his sixty-ninth year.

5. MURDER AT LITTLE BENTON. — A fatal affray, showing the brutal character of the class of labourers called "navvies," *i. e.* "navigators," took place on the line now in construction from Newcastle to Berwick. It appears that two carters were engaged in conveying empty waggons from the railway along the coach-road to Long Benton, when they met two "navvies," who had been at work on the railway near Camperdown, but had been discharged that morning, and were on their way to Newcastle. On meeting the "navvies" the horses in the leading cart shied a little, and brought the cart near to the side of the road, when one of the "navvies," being irritated at having the road taken from him, as he supposed, intentionally, commenced beating the carter over the head with a thick stick which he had in his hand, blood soon following the blows. The carter offered no resistance, but threatened to have the men taken up, and when they went away he left his cart, and followed them down the lane.

It being not far from the residence of Captain Potts, of Benton Park, a county magistrate, the other carter went there to get assistance, and the man who had been struck kept following the "navvies." The latter had proceeded nearly a mile along the road when he met Captain Potts, to whom he stated the case, and as the "navvies" were but a short distance ahead, the captain and the carter went on and soon overtook them. The "navvies" had gone by a footpath leading through the fields to Byker, and they were overtaken before they had got through the first field. Captain Potts remonstrated with the men on the brutality of their conduct in striking the carter in the way they had done, and while he was doing so, George Mathews, one of the "navvies," suddenly pushed Captain Potts aside, and struck the carter a heavy blow in the abdomen, on the left side, saying, "There, ye b——, take that and die." The "navvies" then ran off, leaving the captain and the carter, the latter of whom stood motionless on the footpath; on the captain going up to him the poor fellow said, "Look at my boots," and on the captain looking downwards he saw the blood flowing in a copious stream from the left leg of the trousers on to the ground. He immediately shouted to some labourers who were at work in another part of the same field, and on their coming up they laid the carter down on the grass by the road-side, and he expired almost instantly, having bled to death in less than three minutes. Captain Potts having procured other assistance, gave chase to the "navvies," who separated after they had gone about half a mile from the place. They were both taken.

At a coroner's inquest the above facts were deposed to, and the surgeon stated, that on examining the body of the deceased he found a wound on the inside of the left thigh, nearly in the groin. It was two inches and a half long, one inch and a half in depth, and three-quarters of an inch wide. It appeared to have been made by a plunge and a rush upwards. The femoral artery was transfixed and lacerated upwards nearly an inch, and the vein had also been opened. Death was caused by the loss of blood consequent on that wound. The animal life would be extinct in a few seconds. A penknife is an instrument that would make such a wound.

The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder; George Mathews as principal, and John Hughes as accessory." They were tried at the Spring Assizes, when Mathews was found guilty, sentenced to death, and executed. Hughes was acquitted.

9. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out, about nine o'clock at night, upon the premises of Mr. John Sharp, a printer and bookseller, 30, Kent Street, St. George's, Southwark. It appears that Mr. Sharp has lately been employed in manufacturing fireworks, and the explosion of some of the combustible matter used in that business caused the terrible disaster. Whilst some of the neighbours were passing the building, the major part of the shop-front was hurled into the street with fearful violence. It was then perceived that the shop and its contents were wrapped in one broad sheet of flame. Several persons immediately rushed forth with buckets of water which they discharged upon the burning mass. Whilst the

neighbours were directed towards saving the premises, Mr. Sharp returned, when his attention was instantly attracted by hearing violent screams proceeding from some portions of the house. He forced his way through the dense mass of smoke that was issuing forth, and in the back parlour he found two of his children almost suffocated. With considerable exertion he succeeded in getting them out, but not before one was terribly injured. The fire-engines speedily arrived, and the flames being subdued, Mr. Henderson, the foreman, went in, and whilst he was examining the shelves at the rear of the counter, he discovered what he at first thought was a "dummy," used in setting out the shop, but, upon taking a light in, it was ascertained to be the body of a human being. It proved to be the body of the eldest daughter of the proprietor, Ellen Sharp, aged 19. It appears that when her father went out she was sitting behind the counter, attending to the shop, and must have been burnt to death by the explosion.

10. CIVIL WAR IN GENEVA.—The city of Geneva has been the theatre of a civil contest, which seems to have originated from the same principles as those which led to the civil war in Lucerne. It seems that Lucerne and the other six Roman Catholic Cantons had joined in a league to secure the right of the majority in those cantons to carry out their own views of policy. The Protestant Cantons took steps to oppose the league, as an illegal encroachment on the general confederation; and the question came in due course before the Grand Council of Geneva. The Council voted against the league, but accompanied its vote with

certain stipulations for the maintenance of "public order." The Radical party had expected an unqualified vote of hostility to the league, and as soon as the result was known they began to organize an insurrection against the temporising Government, and threw up barricades in the Fauxbourg of St. Gervais.

On the morning of the 7th, the militia proceeded to storm these barricades, which it effected after having fired about 200 cannon-shots. After the first success, it was necessary to occupy the suburb; this was attempted at two places, but when the militia reached the entrance of the suburb it was received with a most destructive fire from the windows of all the houses. The militia behaved in the most gallant manner; the commanding-officers faced the fire at the head of their troops, and only retreated and crossed the bridges again when they had almost all been wounded and disabled. They remained, nevertheless, in possession of the lower town and of the Rhone; and the insurrection was still confined to St. Gervais. During the night the insurgents set fire to the bridges. The population of the lower town being then in danger, rose in its turn, and declared for the insurrection. At the same time the Radicals from the Canton of Vaud were arriving to assist the insurgents. The militia being thus threatened on every side, gave way and yielded; and the State Council resigned in a body. In the evening the magazines and the principal public establishments were in the power of the insurgents, who immediately established a temporary government. The leading officers of the militia were killed in their attempt to preserve order; and some of the

first families in Geneva had losses to deplore.

The insurgents having thus got the upper hand, proceeded to organize a Provisional Government. No predatory outrages occurred during this movement.

— FORGED NOTES.—At the Police Court, Guildhall, Mr. Job, a stationer in Bread Street, charged Mr. Freeman, one of the inspectors of forged notes at the Bank of England, with detaining a sheet of paper, his property. It appeared in the course of the investigation, that Mr. Job had manufactured a quantity of paper for Colonel Thornton, who a few weeks since destroyed himself while in the custody of the police, charged with uttering forged Bank notes. (See p. 131.) The paper had a waved water-mark similar to that in real bank notes, and was used by Thornton in producing the spurious notes. It having been found that Mr. Job made this paper, the Bank authorities applied to him: he had detained one sheet for his specimen-book; this the officials borrowed of him, and then refused to return it, and hence this charge. Mr. Freshfield, the Bank solicitor, stated, that Mr. Job had made himself liable to fourteen years' transportation by manufacturing the paper; a clause in an Act of Parliament attaching that penalty to the making of paper with a waved water-mark similar to that used by the Bank. It having been apparent that Mr. Job had acted inadvertently, no proceedings were taken against him; but the sheet was detained. Paper had been manufactured sufficient for ten thousand notes; this quantity of paper had been stopped at Alexandria, on its way to Cairo, in which city Thornton had an establishment. Had the

attempt succeeded, a vast number of forged notes might have been put into circulation in India and Europe. Mr. Job withdrew his complaint.

11. HURRICANE AT HAVANNAH.
—The royal mail steamer *Thames* brings accounts of a frightful hurricane which visited the city of Havannah on the 11th of October, committing dreadful damage. It appears that about the same period many of the islands in the West Indies were visited by shocks of earthquakes. The following is the letter by the Commander of the *Thames* to his owners.

"Royal Mail Steam-Packet *Thames*,
Southampton, Nov. 4, 7 h. 30 m.
P. M.

"SIR—I have the happiness of reporting to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, the safe arrival of this ship, after experiencing on the 11th ult., in the harbour of Havannah, the most tremendous hurricane ever known there, attended with a loss of shipping almost incredible in that beautifully land-locked basin. It had blown fresh all the previous day, and at sunset, not liking the appearance of the weather, I had struck the main and mizen topmasts and foreyard. At midnight the second anchor was let go, and otherwise all was ready to proceed to sea at daylight, it being arranged that the mail-boat was to leave the ship at four o'clock for the mails; but at that time the storm came on from N. E., and continued with a force beyond conception until 10 h. 30 m. A. M. It then lulled, veered round to N., then W. and W. S. W., and blew most violently until 4 p. m., afterwards gradually moderating, leaving such a scene of devastation as,

thank God! seldom falls to the lot of any one to behold:—the French frigate *Andromede*, of sixty guns, Rear-Admiral La Place, ashore, and topmasts gone by the cap; the corvette *Blonde* on shore, on her beam-ends, totally dismasted; the steamer *Tonnère* at her anchors, but dismasted, and funnel gone; several of the Spanish men-of-war not to be seen, the harbour covered with all sorts of merchandise and upset vessels; and along the wharfs, instead of ships' hulls, not more than their lower masts to be seen above water.

"At 7 A. M. the *Thames* drifted about half a cable's length, when Her Majesty's late ship *Romney*, in sheering to a tremendous squall, stove our pinnace, but shortly afterwards, fortunately for us, that ship drove a good cable's length, leaving us the weathermost ship in the harbour; and to this may be attributed our safety, for we were then enabled to veer, and by keeping an equal strain on both cables held our own. The barometer at the height of the gale went down to 27.70; it was then absolutely impossible to stand upon the deck. With the exception of the pinnace, the only loss sustained is that of the mail-boat, which, although moored close under the stern with a stout hawser, in addition to her painter, broke adrift; had she been at the quarter, the *Romney* would have smashed her.

"The *Tay* left for Vera Cruz at four o'clock P. M. the previous day, and must have been, at least, 120 miles to the westward before the heaviest strength of the gale; and from the circumstance of a Bremen brig having arrived on the 12th from the westward without experiencing the gale so violently,

I do not think the slightest fear may be entertained for her safety. The *Lee* sailed for Honduras on the 8th.

"I delayed sailing from Havannah until the morning of the 13th, at the urgent request of Her Majesty's Consul-General, and with the perfect concurrence (in writing) of the Admiralty agent, to enable the merchants to add to their European correspondence. In this I feel satisfied that the Court of Directors will bear me out, the more so as we left Bermuda at the proper time.

"I herewith inclose a list of casualties to the shipping, and also the Havannah newspaper of the 12th.

"I trust I shall be excused in stating how much I had reason to be pleased with the exertions of every officer and man on board during the most anxious day of my life; there was much heavy and wet work in ranging every fathom of cable, and getting the third anchor ready for letting go; in all this every one most cheerfully lent a willing hand.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"PHIL. HAST, Captain."

"Captain Chappell, R.N."

The following is a list of the men-of-war and merchantmen, then lying in the harbour, that were wrecked or damaged:—

FRENCH.

Andromede frigate, 60 guns, Admiral La Place—on shore, topmasts gone.

Blonde corvette, 24 guns—masts gone, ashore on her beam ends.

Tonnère steamer, 10 guns—masts and funnel gone.

SPANISH.

Brig Habanero, Admiral Ribera's flag on board—slightly damaged.

Brig Constitution, 12 guns—sunk.

Brig Laborde—wrecked.

Brig Nervion—damaged.

Brig Patriota—damaged.

Polka schooner—sunk.

Criolli schooner—sunk.

Infanta schooner—ashore.

Montezuma steamer—ashore.

Guadaloupe steamer—ashore.

Bazan steamer—ashore.

Satchie steamer—ashore.

Two passage steamers—wrecked.

Brig Trueno (quarantine)—lost.

TOTAL.

Sixty-three foreign merchantmen.

Nine English ditto.

Fourteen Spanish men-of-war.

Three French ditto.

The town, and particularly the suburbs, suffered great damage. Upwards of a hundred persons perished by the falling of houses and other accidents. The hurricane did not extend any great distance around the city. In the height of the gale, the barometer was down to 27.70; in the hurricane of 1844 it was 28.42.

12. EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A Mr. Parker, of Sydenham, was travelling by the mail-train from Derby to London, on Monday last; and his only companion in the carriage was a gentlemanly man, about thirty. This person began to ramble in his language, and eventually was seized with a fit of raving madness. He prayed fervently—declared a railway engine that passed to be *hell*—stripped himself naked

—thrust his head through the window, cutting his head and neck with the glass, and then commenced a most outrageous assault upon Mr. Parker, who was very severely injured—and then returned to prayers. Mr. Parker called in vain for aid; and ultimately escaped by the dangerous means of scrambling into the next carriage; where he found another passenger, who helped him in. The madman tried to follow; but the two sane gentlemen succeeded in keeping him out; and the unfortunate man threw himself off the train; and he was last seen near the Watford station, running naked by the side of the road. Frequent and unavailing appeals were made to the guard for assistance, stating that a gentleman was dying: and the reply was, that being after their time, they could not stop, as the Manchester train was close behind them.

The sequel of this extraordinary affair was as follows:—At an early hour, as some labourers in the employ of Mr. Edward Salter, farmer of Notting Barns Farm, situated about midway between Notting Hill and the General Cemetery at Kensal Green, were going to their work in the fields, they saw a man in a state of nudity with the exception of a pair of trousers and a pair of fine cotton socks, covered with mud, dirt, and blood, come over a hedge into one of Mr. Salter's fields, from a swamp through which he had crawled, near the Great Western Railway. The labourers told him he was trespassing, and that he must go back, upon which he became much excited, and on their attempting to enforce their directions, he became so violent that it took twelve of the

labourers to secure him; and so convinced were they that he was an escaped lunatic that they bound his arms securely with strong cords to prevent him doing himself or others further mischief, and then handed him over to the police, by whom he was conveyed to the Kensington workhouse. Mr. Blackwell, the master, directed the unfortunate man to be taken out of the cart, and conveyed into the insane ward of the workhouse; the cords by which he was bound were then removed, and a straitwaistcoat put on. Mr. Guazzaroni, the medical officer of the workhouse, was then sent for to examine his state and condition, and in the interim efforts were made to cleanse him from the dirt and mud with which he was covered, which was found to be a most difficult task, as while doing so it was discovered that his arms and other parts of his body had numerous lacerated wounds, into which the mud, &c., was so grouted that they could with great difficulty be cleansed. He gave no account as to how he got into the wretched plight in which he was; but on being questioned as to his name and where he had come from, he stated that his name was Osborne Markham, and that his apartments were at No. 94, Mount Street, Berkeley Square. A messenger was immediately despatched to Mount Street to ascertain the truth of that statement, and on his going to No. 94, Mount Street, he found that Mr. Markham Osborne lived there, and that that gentleman had been expected home on the previous evening from a shooting excursion at the Marquis of Bute's; that he had come up on the previous evening in a first-class carriage of the mail

train on the North-Western Railway, his manservant being in a second-class carriage; and that on the arrival of the train at the terminus the servant on going to the carriage in which his master had sat, found it empty, and his master's clothes, with the exception of his trousers and socks, with his gold watch, &c., lying on the seat; that in consequence it was thought that the unfortunate gentleman had cast himself from the train during its progress, and his friends had been in active search after him during the night. Mr. Guazzaroni, on making a minuter examination of the wounds, found there was one at the back of the head of rather a serious character, and also two severe lacerated cuts on the left arm, just above the elbow, one of which extended to the bone. So numerous were the wounds that Mr. Guazzaroni was engaged in attendance on him, and in dressing the cuts, until four o'clock in the afternoon.

It appeared that the unfortunate gentleman was labouring under a sudden attack of brain fever, from which, after a dangerous illness, he ultimately recovered; his frenzy was entirely owing to disease, and not at all to mental alienation. Mr. Markham is very highly connected.

13. EXPLOSION AT NEWCASTLE.

—An extraordinary explosion occurred at the Walker Iron-works, on the river Tyne, near Newcastle. A quantity of foul air had by some unknown means been generated in the air-pipes employed in the furnace-blast; this air escaped into some closets into the building, and accumulated there; a man and a boy who entered the place were suffocated, and another narrowly escaped death. On this occurrence,

search was made to ascertain whence the deleterious gas proceeded. There was a vast chamber erected for the purpose of keeping up a continuous blast, a constant supply at a high pressure being forced into it by an air-pump; the air in this chamber had become foul—probably from gas generated in the furnaces; a plug in one of the air-pipes had come out, and the foul air had poured through the opening. Two men proceeded to inspect the reservoir: they opened a man-hole, and one of them, Robert Rogers, was in the act of looking in, when a tremendous explosion occurred: the reservoir was shattered in fragments, Rogers was thrown into the air and killed, being literally shattered to pieces, and the other man was hurt. Great damage was done to the premises, and hundreds of windows in the neighbourhood were broken. A workman's leg was fractured by a piece of iron which struck him. Rogers and his companion had no light; the explosion is supposed to have been caused by the fire in the furnaces.

An inquest was held on the bodies of the three deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

20. SINGULAR BURGLARY.—A robbery under singular circumstances has been committed at Ealing. Hester Elizabeth White, a woman in her twenty-third year, was acquainted with a female servant at Mr. Jones's, Woodland Cottages, Ealing. Being admitted to pay a visit to the servant, she appears to have then resolved to rob the house. During the evening, she furtively unpinning the bar of the shutter of the kitchen-window, so that it might be opened from without; she also managed to

drop a table knife on the lawn ; at nine o'clock she came up to London by the last train from Ealing ; no sooner had she arrived at Paddington, than she set out to walk back to Ealing, though the rain was falling in torrents ; arrived at Mr. Jones's she scaled a wall six feet high which separated the grounds from a field ; and, throwing the kitchen-window up, she by means of the knife lifted the bar up, opened the shutters, and entered through the window ; she made her way in the dark to the front drawing-room, where a writing-desk was usually kept ; and having secured that, she left the premises by the way she had entered. She then started with her booty on her return to town, walking all the way : and about eight o'clock the next morning reached her lodgings in Crown Court, Pall Mall, in a very exhausted state, completely drenched with rain. The desk contained 40*l.* in bank notes, 10*l.* in gold, and 20*l.* in old gold and silver coin, together with two valuable rings and other property. The woman was traced by the notes, which she paid away to various tradesmen. Being brought before a magistrate at Brentford ten days afterwards, she was still in so exhausted a condition from the exertions on the night on which she committed the robbery, that she was sent to the infirmary of the Westminster Bridewell, until she should be sufficiently recovered to undergo an examination. She was tried in November, found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

20. MANSLAUGHTER.—Ann Linner was brought up for re-examination at the Worship Street Police Office, charged with having caused

the death of an Irish labourer named Daniel Crawley, by stabbing him with a knife. The prisoner is the wife of a German eating-house keeper, in Keate Street, Spitalfields, and was serving customers in the shop, about eleven o'clock at night, when the deceased entered the shop, and requested to be served with a quarter of a pound of meat, which an attendant supplied to him, and told him it came to twopence halfpenny. The deceased offered twopence, saying that he had no more, and the attendant handed the money to the prisoner, who objected to receive it, as it was a halfpenny short of the price. The deceased, however, insisted upon having the meat for the money he had tendered, when the prisoner wrapped it up in some paper, and, placing it on a shelf behind her, called the prisoner a blackguard and told him to leave the shop, as she did not want his custom. During this altercation another man entered and likewise called for some meat, which the prisoner was in the act of cutting for him, when the deceased, who was leaning forward upon the counter with his head resting upon his arm, continued his importunity, and the prisoner, who was much excited, suddenly seized a large cutting knife, and exclaiming, "There you —, that's your halfpennyworth !" stabbed him in the breast with it. The prisoner instantly flung the knife out of her hand upon the floor beyond the counter, and the deceased, who screamed out "Oh ! I am stabbed to the heart, save me, save me !" and who tightly grasped his side with both his hands, through the fingers of which the blood was flowing in great profusion, was in the act of reeling to the ground, when the at-

tendant carried him to a chair, in which he was supported until the arrival of the police and a neighbouring surgeon. The surgeon at once pronounced the wound the deceased had received to be mortal, and directed his immediate removal to the London Hospital, where he lingered for nearly a week. The prisoner, who was known to the police as having committed several offences, was tried on the 29th October, and found guilty of manslaughter.

23. ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A robbery attended by unusual circumstances of premeditation and violence, was committed in the neighbourhood of Knutsford. Mr. M'Gill, a travelling tea-man, but residing in Manchester, having slept at Northwich, proceeded to the Windmill, at Tabley, for the purpose of meeting and dining with a person named Cannon, with whom such a meeting was a kind of standing appointment. He had proceeded as far as a place where a rivulet crosses the road, and known as the "Waterless Brook," when happening to turn his head, he perceived that he was closely followed by a man named Wright, who must have sprung from some concealment. M'Gill knew Wright, who had been clerk to his friend Cannon, but had robbed him and was of dissolute character, and they proceeded together to meet Cannon at the Windmill. M'Gill being the quickest walker stepped in advance, and in a few paces crossed in front of Wright, and at the instant of so doing he fell and became insensible. On recovering his senses, M'Gill found himself to have been shot in the back part of the head, and bleeding profusely. Wright was then upon him: he

had wrested from him his stick, and taken what silver and other money he had in his right hand trousers pocket, and was commanding him to deliver the gold and notes which he knew he had, repeating the words, "I know you have both." Wright then took from M'Gill's left-hand trousers pocket a purse, containing sovereigns and notes, which with the silver taken from the other pocket, amounted to 82*l*. M'Gill entreated the man, who was still upon him, to spare his life for the sake of his wife and small family. The man then desisted from further attack and allowed Mr. M'Gill to get up, and made off—probably under the apprehension that the report of the pistol would bring some one to the spot. Mr. M'Gill made his way onwards, and shortly met with several persons who assisted him on his way to the public-house where he was going; parties were sent in pursuit, and a messenger to Knutsford for medical and other assistance. In a short time Mr. Gleeson, surgeon, of Knutsford, arrived, who found a perforation of the skull at the back part of the head, as if made by a bullet shot; but whether the ball had rebounded, or remained lodged in the head, could not then be ascertained. There were also bruises on the forehead, which it was thought had been occasioned by the act of falling forward to the ground. M'Gill, who had perfectly recovered his senses, was removed to Manchester. Two officers of the county constabulary, proceeded in trace of Wright. They found he had been met on the turnpike-road, which lay a mile or so in a direction to the left of the spot in question, going towards Northwich, and of one party he met, whom he

knew, he had made the inquiry if they had heard of a robbery that had taken place in the neighbourhood. The officers at length traced him to Northwich, where, at the Crown Inn public-house, they met with him, in company with a farmer whom he had fallen in with on his journey. He was secured and removed to Manchester. On the prisoner's person, when apprehended, were found twenty-seven sovereigns and some silver: the notes were found in a top coat. There were likewise found upon him a purse, believed to be Mr. McGill's, a spring dagger clasp knife, some gunpowder, and percussion caps.

— THE CAUCASUS.—By letters from Trebizonde, it is reported that the Russians had met with fresh reverses in Circassia. In order to insure success against Schamly, Prince Woronzoff was some time since appointed to the command of the Russian forces. With a more numerous army than had ever been previously employed in this warfare, the Prince undertook an expedition to Darga, for the purpose of there establishing a Russian post. He reached Darga after an arduous march through a most difficult country with great loss, every pass being obstinately defended by the Circassians. Hitherto he had driven the enemy before him; but their turn now came, and the Prince was so hard pressed as to be forced to fight hand to hand in a *mêlée* with the barbarians. His retreat from Darga was a series of defeats. At Janyouchy, in Georgia, fighting like a common soldier, he barely escaped being taken prisoner; and his campaign terminated in a rout and flight. On the lowest computation, twenty thousand men of

the Russian army must have fallen in battle during the campaign, after this action had taken place. In subsequent operations, Schamyl is stated to have followed up his previous successes by taking the Russian fort Asahjeck. It is, however, to be observed that these reports are frequently pure fabrications, frequently gross exaggerations, and sometimes the reverse of the truth. On the other hand the Russian reports are not more trustworthy; and these state that Schamyl has met with some severe checks in this campaign.

— DISASTROUS STORMS.—The magnificent weather which has characterized this summer, has been succeeded by fearful storms which have visited, apparently, all quarters of the world, and have been particularly severe on our own coasts. During the 23rd and 24th instant, a very disastrous storm was experienced on the south-western coasts, and occasioned a great destruction of life and property. At Fishguard there were many wrecks: in some cases the crews escaped or were rescued, in others, they were less fortunate. The master and mate of the *Martha* of Yarmouth were drowned: all the crew of a schooner bound to Southampton, seven in number, perished: the beach for miles was strewed with wrecks. Many disasters occurred about Aberystwith. Two vessels went ashore at the mouth of the Dovey, with the loss of the crews. At Milford there were several wrecks. On the Cornwall coast the storm was very violent. To the westward of Padstow, a brigantine bound for Constantinople went ashore: eight people lost. Wrecks and damage to vessels are reported in many other places on the west coast.

Many disasters have occurred on the Irish coasts. On the coast of Clare, pieces of wreck, timber, and salted provisions, have been washed ashore between Portrush and the mouth of the Bann: it is supposed that an American vessel has gone to pieces, with the loss of all the crew. At Limerick much injury was done. At Dingle Bay a brig stranded; three bodies have been washed ashore. Five vessels were lost at Boulogne during the hurricane. The *Loch Ryan*, belonging to the Netherland Steam Navigation Company, foundered during the stormy weather which has prevailed. She left Masslandsluys, on the north side of the river Maas, on the 7th instant; the weather being boisterous, the master put into Helvoetsluys; on the 9th he put to sea, under the belief that the storm had subsided; but it was renewed, and the vessel was supposed to have gone to pieces, nothing having been heard of her. When the *Loch Ryan* left Holland, she had about twenty people on board, with a hundred head of cattle. A number of dead cattle having been seen floating in the track she must have taken from Helvoetsluys. All doubt as to the fate of the vessel was speedily set at rest by the arrival of the master and three of the crew in the *Antwerpen* steamer. The *Loch Ryan* perished at sea; but all on board, except one seaman, were taken off the wreck, while in a sinking state, by a Norwegian brig, homeward bound.

A French vessel was wrecked, on the 23rd instant, at the back of the East pier-head, Ramsgate; and three out of the crew of five were drowned. The bodies were interred in the burial-ground of the Catholic church of St. Augustine, which is

now erecting, according to the Roman Catholic ritual; the first instance of the kind at Ramsgate since the Reformation.

— GALLANT RESCUE OF THE CREW OF A FRENCH SHIP.—On the 15th instant, during one of these gales about noon, one of the celebrated Broadstairs open fishing-luggers, called the *Fame*, with a crew of eight hands, in a heavy gale from the s.s.w., perceived a brig on the Longsand, with a tremendous sea breaking right over her. The colours in her rigging gave the signal of distress, and, although from her position it was at once seen that the vessel was doomed, the hardy crew of the *Fame* resolved on the perilous attempt of rescuing the people on board. At first they let go their anchor, for the purpose of wearing down to the brig, and veered out 160 fathoms of cable; but the vessel was driving on the sand so fast that, after much skill and toil, they found they could not reach her. Twice they failed: the third time they succeeded in getting opposite the wreck. The difficulties and dangers, however, increased with their approach to the ship; for the heavy sea, which was breaking over the vessel as she was grounded on the sand, and was every moment forcing her deeper and deeper into it, broke also around the little lugger. Every attempt, however, to effect a communication failed. At length, almost in despair, the crew of the brig fastened a log line to the cabin-ladder, and committed it to the waves, when the lugger's men, by great good luck, watching their opportunity, threw their lead-line over it so as to make it secure. This done they made signals to the wreck to perfect and strengthen the feeble connection by bending a

warp to it, and thus they succeeded in establishing a communication with the brig as near as they dared to approach her. And now for one of those intrepid acts which so distinguished the late gallant and noble Lord Exmouth, when Admiral Sir Edward Pellew; which requires the unsparing exercise of all the fearlessness, coolness, and presence of mind the most skilful and experienced seaman may possess; success being barely possible, destruction very probable. In this case, however, John Castle, the master of the lugger, by means of the warp, made his way over and through the boiling sea, and reached the wreck in safety, when he found her to be the French brig *Adelaide*, of Nantes, full of water, with eight men on board. They then perfected the arrangements for getting the Frenchmen off, and, after much perseverance, during which they all ran the most imminent danger of being drowned, and having the lugger dashed to pieces against the wreck, they succeeded in getting the whole number into the lugger, and on the following morning, at two o'clock, landed the poor butgrateful crew of the *Adelaide* at North Yarmouth.

24. ROYAL VISIT TO HATFIELD. —Her Majesty and Prince Albert have paid visits to the Queen Dowager, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other nobles at their country mansions.

The Royal guests left Windsor Castle on Monday afternoon, (the 19th instant,) and proceeded to Cashibury, the residence of the Queen Dowager, where they passed three days in strict privacy. On Tuesday morning they inspected the gardens, orangery, and dairy; and in the afternoon

drove over to visit the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at the Grove, near Watford, and the Marquis of Abercorn, at Stanmore Priory.

Her Majesty and the Prince left Cashibury, on Thursday, for Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. They proceeded by the picturesque but circuitous route of the Reading and Hatfield road. The weather was bad, and few people turned out along the line; even St. Alban's failed to offer the usual greetings and evergreen arches. Four miles from Hatfield the travellers were met by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Wellington, and other noblemen and gentlemen, who formed an equestrian escort for the remainder of the journey. Hatfield House was reached at half-past four.

Among the guests invited to receive the Queen were—Lord John Russell, Lord Melbourne, and Lord and Lady Beauvale.

The Queen spent a part of the next morning in the library, examining some of the Cecil papers; and in the afternoon was driven in a pony phaeton by Prince Albert to see "the Vineyard," and the old banqueting hall (now a stable). Her Majesty paid a visit to "Queen Elizabeth's Oak." Prince Albert's morning amusements included an attack upon his host's game, of which he shot 140 head.

During the absence of the royal personages from 400 to 500 labourers were regaled on the lawn. They devoured a roasted ox, and sundry hogsheads of ale on the occasion.

The royal visitors departed for Windsor on Saturday morning.

— GREAT FLOODS IN FRANCE.

—In addition to the calamitous scarcity of food, and the consequent riots, incendiarism, and robberies, of which the foreign journals speak from time to time, France has been visited by inundations of a most fearful character.

In the south it rained incessantly for three weeks; and the rivers Rhone, Huveame, and Durance, overflowed their banks. On the 19th instant, the lower part of Avignon was under water. At Tarascon the Rhone had risen, on the 18th, nearly twenty feet above its usual level; and the inhabitants apprehended a recurrence of the disasters of 1840: the communication between Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, and all the south-eastern region of France, was completely cut off by the inundations. In the valley of the Loire the destruction is described as fearful; the magnificent bridge over the Loire at Orleans, the viaduct connecting the Orleans and Vierzon Railway with the terminus at that city, was swept away by the resistless fury of the torrent.

The accounts from Roanne are terrific. Notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of the sappers and miners to raise works against the encroachments of the Loire, it carried away, on the night of the 18th instant, forty yards of the embankment, with a noise similar to that of a cannon fired amongst mountains, and the waters rushed against the devoted town. The Rue Royale and the Place d'Armes were completely flooded, and the waters rose in the latter place to the fifth story of the houses, being three feet higher than during a great flood which occurred fifty-six years since. The gas continued

to burn until two o'clock in the morning; but at three o'clock, the water having reached the gas-works, the lights were extinguished, and the inhabitants were compelled to light torches. The number of houses destroyed at Roanne amount to 200; and of 400 boats laden with merchandise, lying in the Loire or in the canal, and made fast to the quays, 270 were sunk: 33,000 pieces of wine and 3,000 hogsheads of spirits of wine, valued at a sum of 2,000,000 francs, have been lost.

At Nevers, during the memory of man, the waters of the Loire have never risen to so considerable a height, even on the occasion of the 13th of November, 1790, the most disastrous inundation hitherto experienced. The waters of the Loire and the Nièvre formed an immense lake, under which had disappeared part of the faubourgs of Mouesse, Nièvre, and Loire, and which extended to Plagny, after inundating the royal road. Here and there were seen floating, timber, trees, and cattle; and cries of distress were heard at every point. Prompt succour was afforded; thanks to the efforts of the Prefect, General Lafontaine, and the Mayor of Nevers, in an instant the whole garrison was assembled at the scene of the disaster. Their object was to save the population of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, and the inhabitants of the isolated houses in the country. Two steamers, which perform the service between Digoin and Nevers, contributed powerfully to this work. Not fewer than 600 persons were collected by the captains of these vessels from house to house.

The Loire committed dreadful ravages between the plain of

Aurec, Andrezieux, and Roanne. The St. Etienne Railway had been partly destroyed at Andrezieux. All the boats, laden with merchandise to the amount of 1,000,000 francs, lying in the canal of Digoin, had been sunk; and 1,000 hogsheads of brandy, each worth 800 francs, and 1,500 casks of wine, were lost. At Pouilly 1,700 pieces (hogsheads) of wine of the country, and of Beaujolais, had been carried away by the floods. The swell in the Loire began to be felt at Nantes on the 21st; but the authorities had cautioned the inhabitants residing along its banks against its consequences, and no accident occurred. Fourteen hundred labourers, engaged on the railroad, would have inevitably perished, had not provisions been sent to them by a steam-boat, which took the poor men on board, and brought them to a place of safety. In the Val of Orleans ten districts were entirely laid waste. Eighty boats and 250 boatmen had arrived at Orleans from Paris, and were employed in carrying provisions and relief to the inhabitants of the inundated country. Near Amboise the Loire had burst the great bank by which its course is partially restrained, and, flowing with irresistible force through the opening thus made, had made an immense breach in the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, which is there carried along an embankment. About four kilometres of this embankment are said to be entirely washed away; and the line for some miles, although it would not have been materially injured by an ordinary inundation, is supposed to have received so much damage that some months must elapse before it can be again opened for traffic.

“On Wednesday, in the direction of Les Montes, and at certain points of St. Denis, the inundation rose to the height of seventeen feet, covering many houses so completely that boats passed above the tops of their chimneys. We know not by what means the inhabitants saved themselves. In other houses the water rose to the roofs, and whole families remained perched upon the beams, waiting every moment that death which seemed to be inevitable from the still rising of the flood. When the boats came to their deliverance, a passage for them to come through was necessarily made by making a hole through the roof. Astride on the ridge of one house were found a father, mother, and four children, the youngest scarcely five years old. They had been sitting in the water up to their knees; and, had their release been much longer delayed, their powers of endurance would have been exhausted. We cannot relate all the horrors of this night of agony. The barracks of M. Blot received within it, during Thursday night, more than 300 persons, deprived of house, and food, and raiment, by this deluge.”

“The scourge has committed frightful ravages between Beaugency and Blois. The banks of the river have been literally devastated. In the Val de Mer, so renowned for its wine, the entire crop has been swept away. We have just seen a field of potatoes left dry by the water, which appears as if it had been turned up with the spade: not a single potato is to be seen in it. Opposite Blois, St. Gervais and the village Grois have vanished. The river is here three leagues across. Blois has suffered less in proportion than other places, owing to its situation.”

When the Loire began to re-enter its banks, the river had fallen seventeen feet in three days. The falling water left a dismal scene.

"The water in the Val is above the level of the river; it is stagnant and without issue, the embankments merely serving at this moment to prolong the inundation. The Government should have sent to Orleans detachments of engineers to open drains. The town of Orleans is now cut in two; the inhabitants of the right bank are more distant from those of the left, than they are from Paris; and at the moment I write many families are ignorant of the extent of their losses. The material damages, however, are but a secondary consideration. The number of funerals which traverse the streets add to the picture of desolation offered by our town; twenty-three took place this morning: the funeral services are performed in the cathedral, all the churches and cemeteries of the Val being inundated or destroyed. The Municipal Council was obliged to limit the distribution of provisions to the inhabitants whose dwellings are still under water. The position of the others, however, is not less deplorable. The water has withdrawn from their houses, but the latter are uninhabitable and threaten ruin; the four walls, damp and tottering, alone remain; their furniture, linen, beds, money, and crops have been carried away. The unhappy creatures, rejected from the distribution hall, wander through the streets, and their sallow and livid countenances indicate their sufferings. It is greatly feared that the Val has been filled with sand, as was the case in 1789: if so, the loss will be incalculable; an entire county, the most fertile in the

world, will remain unproductive for eight or ten years. After the inundation of 1789, it was only in 1806 that, by dint of manuring and ploughing, those lands, so fertile and valuable, could be reclaimed."

The French journals are filled with details of loss of life, of agricultural stock, houses, bridges, and all other works which cover the face of a populated country. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers were immediately set on foot, to which large sums were contributed: the Government took an extraordinary credit for public works with the double purpose of restoring the communication and giving employment to the destitute. The visitation will, moreover, add another demand to the already insufficient revenue of the kingdom; for, beside the loss of trade and destruction of private property, the Ministry have been compelled to ask for an extraordinary credit of several millions of francs, to meet the exigencies of this case.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—Among the many plans for ameliorating the condition of the working classes, and elevating them in the scale of society, none appear more wise or more practicable than the construction of a superior class of dwellings. Accordingly, a model-house has been built in London as an example of what may be done; but the building of a new city at Birkenhead has given an opportunity which could not be found elsewhere; and an extensive range of buildings has been constructed of which the following description has been given by a party of inspectors; although, of course, without drawings or plans, it would be difficult to give an accurate conception of the improvements. The

buildings are four-storied, of red brick, with light sandstone window-sills and copings. Their external aspect would suggest to a Londoner the idea of a block of buildings constructed for professional persons, for an inn of Court or Chancery; and, with little addition and variation of ornament, they might match with the new hall of Lincoln's Inn. They are, in fact, flats or sets of chambers, consisting of two sets on each floor. Each set consists of one living-room and two sleeping-rooms. The floors are of arched brick. The living-room is floored with a hard Welsh fire-brick tile; the sleeping-room floors are boarded. The staircases are of stone, with iron balustrades. The flat brick arches of which the floors are constructed are tied together with iron ties, and the whole building is fire-proof.

The most important points of improvement are, however, those in which some principles of the Sanatory Report in respect to the means of cleansing and ventilation for the working classes are carried out. Each set of rooms is furnished with a constant supply of water, and also with sinks for washing, and a water-closet, and means of communication with a dust-shaft from the whole set of chambers, by which all dust and ashes may be removed at once from the apartments without the necessity of the inmates leaving them. The party entered the rooms which were inhabited, and questioned the inmates as to their experience of them. One nursing-mother, in a neat and well-kept set of rooms, attested to the superior conveniences of this arrangement, as a most important relief from the fatigue and exposure to the weather in a common town-dwelling. She

had now no occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a distance to fetch water; neither had she to keep dirty or waste water, or dirt or ashes in the room until she could find time to carry them away. "She had now scarcely ever to go down stairs and leave her child." Each set of rooms was provided with one conduit for the ingress of fresh air, and another for the egress of vitiated air. Those examined were newly inhabited; but the immediate sanatory effect of the arrangements was perceptible to those who have visited such abodes, in the entire absence of offensive effluvia, or of "close smell." This observation was extended to the whole range of buildings. The sinks in each room were trapped with bell-traps, as were all the openings to the drains and the gully-shoots in the paved courts and thoroughfares. A constant supply of water was secured, the house-drains were well flushed with water, and cesspools were entirely abolished. This range of buildings is perhaps the first practical example of the entire removal of one chief source of physical depression and pestilence common to all the existing dwellings of the working classes in towns.

The price at which these objects were attained was the next topic of inquiry. The rents charged were from 3s. 6d. to 5s. each set, according to its position. But this included a constant supply of water, and the use of one gas-burner in each set of rooms, and all rates and taxes, and moreover two iron bedsteads, and a grate with an oven, and convenient fixtures. Some of the inmates admitted that they had paid as high a rent in Liverpool and other towns for no larger apartments of the common inferior

construction, but without any of the conveniences and additions.

The improved moral tone which must be induced in the working classes by such superior comfort must be evident ; and it is probable that these blessings will be widely extended ; for it is said, that, as a speculation, these buildings are highly remunerative.

NOVEMBER.

1. THREE STEAMERS ASHORE.—During the fog which prevailed throughout the whole of this day, three first-class steamers got ashore within a short distance of each other. The *Pottinger*, a splendid vessel belonging to the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Company, homeward bound from Alexandria, having arrived near the Isle of Wight, the captain, as a matter of precaution, reduced the speed to the slowest, and was groping his way cautiously, when the vessel ran aground near Cowes, but so softly that no damage was sustained. The engines were backed, but without effect, and she was not got off until the following morning, her passengers, luggage, and a part of her cargo having been discharged into a small steamer. Soon after this mishap, Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Cyclops*, which had that morning sailed from Portsmouth for Portugal, ran aground on a bank of shingles about half a mile below the *Pottinger*. The *Cyclops*, however, got off the following tide without damage, and proceeded on her voyage. About the same time the *Prussian Eagle*, a large steamer plying between Southampton and Cork, got ashore near St. Alban's Head. Much of her cargo having been discharged, she was got off, and arrived at

Cowes the same evening. Fortunately the weather was perfectly calm.

— INSANITY AND MURDER. — Mr. O'Grady, a gentleman of Marinstown in Limerick, has committed two murders in a fit of mental derangement. On Sunday morning a female servant was alarmed by a noise in her master's bedroom ; she entered, and beheld Mrs. O'Grady covered with blood from a stab in the neck, which proved mortal ; the woman screamed and ran away, Mr. O'Grady followed her into a stable whither she had retreated, and there stabbed her to death with a pitchfork ! The murderer then left the place, and was not seen till the next day ; he was then captured. O'Grady had only been married six months, and was surrounded by circumstances of a kind to make him pass through life happily, with one exception ; his wife, prompted by her relations, resisted his desire to have his brothers reside with him as they did before his marriage. This is said to have preyed upon his mind, and excited him to madness.

4. THE GARRICK THEATRE BURNT.—The Garrick Theatre, in Goodman's Fields, was destroyed by fire. One of the performances of the previous evening had been "The Battle of Waterloo," in which, of course, a good deal of firing occurs ; and a piece of burning wadding from a cannon is supposed to have lodged somewhere in the flies. Between four and five o'clock in the morning a policeman observed sparks and smoke rising from the roof of the building ; he immediately gave an alarm ; in ten minutes half the theatre was in flames, and the fire, from the nature of the place, spread with great rapidity. Engines were soon on

the spot, and every effort was made, but all that could be done was to save the surrounding premises, which were in the utmost danger; and this was effected, the damage done to them not being very great. The theatre itself, with the whole of its contents, including the dresses of the performers was destroyed. Whilst the firemen were directing the water on the theatre, the outer wall in the Tenter Ground fell with a crash—the police and firemen having barely sufficient time to escape—and completely blocked up the roadway. One of the police-constables was severely injured, and was obliged to be removed to the London Hospital. The building was partially insured. The Garrick Theatre, constructed within a large building formerly used as a cotton-factory, was opened about 1830. It occupied a considerable space of ground, extending from the back of the houses on the west side of Lemn Street to the Tenter Ground, adjacent to St. Mark's Church. It was fitted with the usually formed pit and gallery, had one tier of boxes, and was capable of holding 2,000 persons. It is remarkable that Astley's was burnt down after a performance of the "Battle of Waterloo."

A MISSING WHALER.—The mystery which hung over the fate of the whaler the *Cape Packet*, with her captain and crew of twenty-eight seamen, has at length been cleared up, after the lapse of two years. The bark *Elizabeth*, which arrived at Sydney from the New Hebrides on the 9th of June, brought intelligence of the destruction of the vessel and the massacre of the crew by the natives of those islands. The *Elizabeth* touched at the Sandwich Islands—the master intending to procure some sandal-

wood, vegetables, &c.—and finding the natives to all appearance friendly, cast anchor close to land. Several natives were allowed to remain all night on board. Among them was a New Zealander, who was recognised by one of the *Elizabeth's* crew as belonging to the party that sailed in the whaler. The pilot taxed him with it, and after a deal of hesitation he admitted the fact. He gave this account of the *Cape Packet* and its fate. Two or three days after the vessel's arrival at the New Hebrides, three boats were sent off to the shore for water: while the crews were so employed the natives attacked them, and every one was killed. The canoes then pushed off to the ship, on board of which were the commander, Mr. Powell, ten English, and four coloured men. They were permitted to come upon deck, Mr. Powell being unconscious of the fate of those whom he had sent ashore. For a few minutes they behaved themselves in their usual friendly manner, but having surrounded their victims, the signal was given, and the slaughter commenced. The attack was so sudden that not the least resistance could be made; the master and the whole of the crew were killed: the four coloured men were not molested. The bodies of the murdered crew were taken ashore and devoured: the ship was ransacked and pillaged of every thing of value. She was then set on fire and totally consumed.

4. FIRE AT BEDFORD.—A fire, attended with loss of life, occurred at Bedford. Near twelve o'clock at night a dreadful explosion was heard in Silver Street, and the windows of the shop of Mr. Fowler Prior, chemist, were forced into the road, the glass smashed, and

the flames rushed into the street. An alarm was given, and assistance soon arrived. The police forced open the door, when William Prior, brother to the occupier of the shop, was discovered with his clothes in flames all down his back, which was severely burnt, and also his hands. The other inmates, with one lamentable exception, made their escape with trifling injuries, and the fire was speedily subdued. Soon after an entry was made into the shop, Mr. Apthorpe, grocer, perceived something like a log of wood lying in the back-room, and on endeavouring to remove it his hand slipped, but taking hold of another part he was able to drag it out of the ruins, when it proved to be a human body, quite dead. The deceased was William Smith, assistant to Mr. Prior: he had been engaged with Mr. W. Prior in making fireworks, when a spark from the fire fell among the combustible materials around them, and the explosion instantly took place.

4. CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND WHITEBOYS.—

The disturbed state of Ireland has already led to one of those conflicts familiar some twenty years ago. Between eight and nine o'clock at night, an armed party of twelve men, with their faces blackened, attacked the dwelling of John Piper, at Scart, within two miles of Rathkeale, in search of arms, when five of them entered, and succeeded in carrying off a gun. From this they proceeded to the residence of Mr. James Condon, adjoining the same townland, where they demanded admittance at the back door, but were refused, that gentleman informing them from one of the windows that he had no fire-arms, at the same time adding,

that if they did not believe his word to go to the front door, and he would allow them to satisfy themselves. They, however, declined the invitation, and retired from before the house, having first cautioned Mr. Condon against demanding rents from his tenantry, under pain of death. They had not gone far when they were observed by a small party of police then on patrol, consisting of four men, who followed them across the fields, calling on them in the usual way to stand and surrender. The gang peremptorily refused, telling the police to go back, and at the same time turning round they discharged five shots at the constabulary; the constables returned the fire, and one of the gang fell, apparently wounded, but being raised by his associates was carried over a ditch into an adjoining field. The policemen then prepared to pursue the fugitives, who, in the interval, gained some ground, and, as they retreated, turned round occasionally, firing at their pursuers, fortunately without effect. After a good run the police closed with them as they were crossing a high wall, and again fired, when a second man was observed to fall from the top, manifestly wounded, as the stones were besmeared with blood, which was also discernible along the grass. It being a moonlight night, the police did not lose sight of the party, whom they chased into a haggard, where several stacks of corn were piled, behind which the Whiteboys took refuge; but the police, nothing daunted, intercepted two of the Whiteboys, with whom they had a desperate combat, while the rest of the fellows fled in the confusion, and the police eventually overcame the two, who were made prisoners

after much difficulty, and handcuffed. Upon search, both were found armed with guns, and one of them had a very fine military sword attached to his girdle, which has since been identified by Mr. George Massey, of Creaves, as his property, and which was taken from that gentleman's residence about a month since. The Rockites were brought into Rathkeale Bridewell the same night, without being allowed to remove the disguise from their features. One of them received a bayonet wound in the breast during the struggle with the police, but the other sustained little injury.

7. CURIOUS ROBBERY.—A curious robbery has been committed by an attractive young Frenchwoman who calls herself *Mademoiselle Malvina Florentine de Saumarez*. Having arrived from Southampton on the 27th of October, the lady put up at Mr. Howe's Railway Hotel, near the terminus at Nine Elms. She became very intimate with the family at the hotel, and placed a bag of sovereigns in Mr. Howe's hands for safety; she also endeavoured to get him to cash a check for 99*l.* 13*s.* It became known that a cash-box, containing upwards of 150*l.* in gold, two double sovereigns, and a check for 99*l.* 13*s.* had been stolen from the house of a shipbuilder at Fareham, and Mr. Gow, the superintendent of the constabulary, having obtained a clue to the delinquent, came to London, traced the thief to the Railway Hotel, identified the young lady, and took her into custody. She then made the following confession. A few weeks since, a gentleman brought her from Paris to England; and, after remaining with her a few days, left her at Gosport, where she obtained apart-

ments at a boarding-house. The family with whom she lodged showed her many kindnesses, and she was introduced to their cousin, who resided at Fareham. There she remained a week on a visit, and during that time saw the mother of her friend's cousin give him fifty sovereigns from a cash-box, which was afterwards deposited between the sacking and bed of a bedstead. She purchased a cash-box resembling the one she had seen, and, under the pretext of a headache, requested permission to lie down for an hour before she departed for Gosport. She then went to the room where the cash-box was deposited, and, substituting the empty box for the full one, succeeded in leaving the house without exciting any suspicion. At the railway, choosing a carriage in which there was no other passenger, she broke open the box and abstracted the contents. She said she had felt miserable ever since, and inclined to give herself up to justice. The check was found upon her, and the bag still contained 146 sovereigns. She was committed and tried in January, was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. The De Saumarez family deny any knowledge of her.

STATE OF IRELAND.—The Irish newspapers give a frightful picture of the lawless state of the country. Scarcely a newspaper appears which does not give accounts of one or more frightful murders, sometimes connected with land, but more frequently with the desire for arms. These horrid deeds sometimes appear to be instigated by a mere thirst for blood.

8. EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—The extensive manufactory belonging to Messrs. Witham and Co.,

wholesale coach and shoe curriers, situate in Little Queen Street, and No. 30, Parker Street, were destroyed by fire. The building was three stories high, and was so constructed as to form a sort of half-square; the premises were surrounded by numerous large workshops. About half-past five o'clock a police-constable discovered smoke issuing from that portion of Messrs. Witham's premises over the stable. It was apparent that the fire must have been burning for some time before the discovery was made, for it had obtained such a strong hold that in less than five minutes subsequently the flames broke through the roof, and rose several yards above the steeple of the adjoining church. Upon the arrival of the engines a scene truly alarming presented itself; the greater portion of the three upper floors was completely encircled in flames, and the fire was to be seen running along the timber fronts almost with the swiftness of lightning, and for some time it was feared that every building in the vicinity would have been destroyed. The officers of the fire-brigade perceiving that the fire had too much hold of the premises in which it had broken out to be readily subdued, turned their attention to saving the neighbouring property. In this they were fortunately successful. The property destroyed was valued at several thousand pounds.

12. FALLING OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—A melancholy catastrophe occurred at Mortimer, near Reading, occasioned by the falling in of a railway bridge recently erected over the Berks and Hants branch line of the Great Western Railway, now in the course of construction, when the lives of three of the workmen employed on the

line were sacrificed, and many other labourers were injured. Inquests were held on the bodies of the deceased, when it appeared that for some weeks past the arch had been pronounced to be in a dangerous state, and in consequence, on the day of the accident, the deceased, in company with several others, were sent to remove as much as possible of the superincumbent weight, and while engaged in taking off the parapet wall on the top of the archway, the arch suddenly gave way, and the three deceased, with others, fell in with the ruins. A verdict in each case was returned of "Accidental Death."

15. CORONER'S INQUEST.—A Coroner's Jury assembled at the private residence of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, Esq., brother of the late Member for Surrey, a gentleman very highly respected, and who possessed much influence, being known to be the writer of the "City Articles" in *The Times*, who died on the previous day from the effects of wounds which he had inflicted on himself on the 6th instant.

After the jury had been sworn,

The Coroner said,—Gentlemen, your first duty will be to view the body of the deceased, which lies in another room. You will find three wounds or cuts in the throat, a small one on the extremity of the left side, one on the jaw, and a larger one on the chin. You will also find a very considerable one on the wrist, extending in length about two inches and a half and very deep, which must have been very painful and caused great loss of blood.

The jury then proceeded to the bedroom of the deceased, and upon their return

William Wentworth, green-grocer, of No. 31, Devonshire Street, Elizabeth Perry, cook, and Eliza Bowther, housemaid to the deceased, were sworn. From their evidence it appeared, that on the morning of last Friday week, the deceased, not appearing at the usual hour, the cook went up, and the deceased in a faint voice desired her to come in. The curtains were drawn, and seeing what had happened, she ran out and called in assistance. Wentworth came, and attended on the deceased until his death. Last Thursday the deceased made his will, which Wentworth attested. The deceased never made the slightest allusion to any cause which induced him to commit the act.

Mr. G. F. Whidbourne, of No. 60, Gower Street, surgeon, deposed that when he was called in he considered the deceased to be dead. He was to all appearance lifeless, and remained so for three hours. The usual remedies were applied, and upon the deceased rallying he appeared to be in a favourable condition. Last Thursday the deceased desired witness to get his pocket-book, and against witness's wish gave him a check for 100*l.*, saying that his family were well provided for. About three hours before the death of deceased he was delirious. Previous to that witness believed that the deceased was perfectly rational and of sound mind. He was a man of very superior strength of mind. In witness's opinion death was caused by exhaustion from loss of blood.

Miss Margaret Alsager deposed, that upon the morning of last Thursday week her father left his residence at Kingston. He had, at times, appeared much depressed; which was attributed to the death

of her mother. The deceased had always repudiated the idea of suicide, and when he left said that he should come down by the last train on Friday night.

Mr. Oxenford, solicitor, and nephew of the deceased, saw Mr. Alsager on Thursday week, when he was very low-spirited. Witness attributed the lowness to some of the occupations of the deceased having ceased.

A juror.—What were his occupations?

Mr. Mills considered that a question which they had no right to inquire into; what could the occupation have to do with this act of the deceased?

The juror was anxious to ascertain the cause of this act.

Mr. Oxenford said he was very anxious to give every information that he possibly could.

The juror.—Was he not connected with *The Times*?

Mr. Oxenford.—Yes; the deceased wrote the "City Articles;" and having tendered his resignation, it was accepted. When witness met him, there was a lowness of spirits, but it certainly did not arise from any thing that occurred with *The Times*, further than that an active mind was thrown out of its employment.

The jury, after a short consultation, found that the deceased died from exhaustion, the effect of certain wounds inflicted on himself, but that no evidence had been produced as to his state of mind at the time he so inflicted the said wounds.

16. POLICE.—*Guildhall*.—Two men habited in female attire were brought before Mr. Alderman Musgrove, charged with stealing a pin from Frederick Newhurst, of New-castle Street, Strand. One of them

appeared at the bar in walking costume, the other had thrown away the false curls, and torn up the bonnet and dress, and appeared in a shirt; but he had still the shawl to protect him from the cold, and from the waist he was still clothed like a woman. Amongst the articles they had cast off in the cell were a pair of stays and two napkins.

The one who still wore the complete dress, and who gave the name of Emma Anderson, at the station, now said his proper name was John Anderson, and Jane Wilson became Edward Sullivan. The latter was recognised as a strolling tumbler.

Templeman, a city policeman, stated that he saw the two prisoners standing on Holborn Hill with a gentleman about half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday night. After walking a few yards up the hill, Sullivan stopped for a couple of minutes, and then overtook his companion again. They immediately left the gentleman, crossed the street, and turned up Shoe-lane. From their leaving the street he suspected they had robbed the gentleman. In a few moments a constable came up with the gentleman, who said he had been robbed of a pin, and the prisoners were overtaken in Shoe-lane. The pin was not found. One of them wore silk stockings and had very long black hair; and, their true sex not being suspected, a woman was directed to search them thoroughly. The searcher very soon cried out,—"Officer! come in; they are both men!" and she was relieved from further trouble. The gentleman did not appear that morning to support his charge.

Mr. Alderman Wilson asked how Sullivan's dress was torn so much.

The officer said the prisoner had done it himself. He was now ashamed to be dressed as a woman.

Mr. Alderman Musgrove asked the prisoners why they had assumed this disguise.

Anderson, who has rather a feminine voice, said it was altogether a false charge preferred by the gentleman, because, knowing they were not women, they would not let him pull them about. They dressed as women by way of a joke, to prove that they would dare to walk to the Angel, at Islington, in that dress. They had been as far as that place, and were returning, without speaking to any one, when the gentleman accosted them.

Mr. Alderman Musgrove asked if any of the police had seen them or either of them in women's clothes before.

George Ham, a policeman, said he had seen Anderson walking up and down his beat, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, three or four times during the last three weeks. He always wore the veil, and was always alone.

Mr. Alderman Musgrove expected to hear such information. The training of Anderson's hair was not a momentary act. He should be happy to be convinced the whole thing was a joke, but he was apprehensive that they really intended to lure men to their haunts, under the pretence of being women, for some dreadful purpose. Such gross outrages upon the public decency and feeling must be checked *in limine*, and he should remand them till Friday, that the police might make a full inquiry into their past lives and habits.

They were conveyed to gaol in a cab amidst the jeers of the crowd.

It appeared upon inquiry that

these prisoners were very bad characters, and were suspected of having been concerned in many robberies. They were tried and transported.

— COLLISIONS AT SEA.—Two disastrous collisions at sea took place on the same night. The *Albion*, of 120 tons, one of the Woodbridge traders, left that place for London on Friday morning. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather on Saturday night, the master, Mr. W. Smith, brought close up to the Shears light in the Swin, off the Essex coast, near Walton, with the intention of remaining till daybreak. About twelve the man left on deck was alarmed at the approach of the *City of London*, steam ship, bearing down upon their vessel. The steamer was hailed, but it is supposed the situation of the *Albion* was not seen until it was impossible to prevent a collision. The engines of the steamer were promptly stopped, but immediately after the trader was under her bow, and she cut her down to the water's edge. The concussion was very great, the *Albion* being almost buried under the steamer. Great confusion consequently ensued, it being too clear that the *Albion* was rapidly filling. The steamer's crew, after much difficulty, succeeded in saving the whole of the crew of the *Albion*, with the exception of a young man, a son of the master, Mr. Smith, who was below in his berth, and who it is supposed sank with the vessel four or five minutes after the collision.

Another collision occurred the same night. The copper-bottomed bark, *Duke of Clarence*, 456 tons register, left the Thames, in ballast, on the 10th instant, intending to ship coal at Newport, for Kingston, Jamaica. At half-past one

on the morning of the 16th instant, when near the Isle of Wight, St. Katherine's Light bearing east by north about eight miles, she was run into by a strange ship, apparently American, of about 500 tons burden. The stranger was heavily laden, and struck the bark on the larboard quarter, after which she dropped astern, and was soon out of sight. All the larboard quarter-deck stanchions of the *Duke of Clarence* were carried away, as well as the mizen rigging, her quarter boat was lost and steering wheel broken, and the ship rendered unmanageable. During Monday the rigging was spliced, and steering tackles fixed, and by the close of the day the carpenter had replaced her wheel. It came on to blow a fresh breeze from the eastward in the night; the ship under double-reefed topsails, and occasionally obliged to haul up her courses. Falmouth harbour light was seen, and unfortunately, being a revolving light, was mistaken for that on St. Mary's at Scilly. On this the ship was tacked, and they stood to the eastward, when the Eddystone light was made, and following the previous mistake they concluded that this was the Longships' light. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning they became embayed in Whitsand Bay; it was thick weather and very dark. When the land was descried they attempted to stay the ship; but she missed stays, and in wearing went ashore at high water abreast of Downerry preventive-station. She thumped heavily, and bilged immediately, and slewed round broadside to the beach. Fortunately she had run into a narrow channel between two dangerous reefs, and the crew were able to get safely ashore.

17. EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.—A terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred early in the morning, at Rounds Green New Colliery, Oldbury, about five miles from Birmingham. On that morning, twenty-five men and boys descended the pit, and commenced their labours; soon after, a tremendous explosion happened; sixteen persons were found dead in the workings, three died when carried to the surface, and another man was dangerously hurt; the remaining five escaped unhurt. It is not known how the disaster occurred. The evidence on the coroner's inquest on some of the bodies threw no light on the subject, except that the "doggy" sometimes took a safety-lamp, and sometimes not, when he entered the mine in the morning; whether he did on the morning of the catastrophe was not apparent. That something was amiss, was evident a little before the explosion; for Mr. Holland, the "butty," smelt sulphur, and warned his son not to enter a particular working; but he went himself, to look after the men, and perished, while the son escaped.

Several inquests were held on the different bodies. At an inquiry on Monday at Dudley, some statements were made showing that the mine was inefficiently ventilated. One witness, Edward Foley, said,—“I worked in Mr. Parker's colliery: I went about six months ago, and I left work there last Friday week: I was afraid to work in consequence of sulphur. I found that sulphur existed when I first went to work in the pit, from seeing it blaze on the candles: it was always there. On Friday night week, I dreamed comical dreams, and I did not like to return. The sulphur was worse

on the Friday night. I mentioned the sulphur to some of the men; but I did not mention my fears to the bailiff, to the 'butty' my master, or to Smith the 'doggy.' No explosion took place during the six months I was there. The 'doggy' generally used the lamp in the morning, and appeared to be very careful.” Other workmen declared their opinion that the pit “wanted air;” the means taken to ventilate the workings were not extensive enough. A miner said,—“I do not think the air-headings are sufficiently driven in nine out of ten pits in this neighbourhood: it is not usual in the neighbourhood, owing to the expense. I never worked in any pit in which so much sulphur existed as in that of Mr. Parker.” Another stated,—“I left the pit on account of the existence of damp or sulphur.” Mr. Elwell, a mine-surveyor, who has examined the colliery since the disaster, also declared that the ventilation was insufficient, and the means that did exist for purifying the air were not properly employed: in some pits the “air-headings” required to be cleansed out every week, in others every month. “This accident might perhaps have been prevented, had the ‘air-headings’ been cleansed out before, instead of since the accident occurred. I think the pit might have been worked so as to prevent any great explosion of sulphur.” At the close of the evidence, Mr. Haines, the ground bailiff, made a voluntary statement. He shortly explained why the workings in the crop were carried on without more air: these workings would have been finished in a fortnight; and no complaints of a want of sufficient ventilation had ever been made to him. The Jury deliberated for a

quarter of an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Haines.

The Jury at Oldbury, on the contrary, gave a verdict of "Accidental death;" but censured Mr. Haines for imperfect ventilation of the pit.

Another dreadful explosion of fire-damp happened on the 24th instant. On the workmen entering Mr. Hargreaves's coal-mine, at Euston Burgh, near Preston, the air in one of the workings fired; seven persons were killed—four men, a woman, and two girls; six others were hurt, two dangerously.

17. DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held at the Halifax Arms, King Edward Street, Mile-end New Town, on the body of Mary Anne Ryan, a widow, about 45 years of age. On the jury being sworn they proceeded to view the body, which lay in a parish shell, at the house No. 5, Spring Gardens, King Edward Street, a narrow row of houses, between which ran a black muddy ditch, exhaling the most noxious effluvia. The room in which deceased died was on the ground floor, and about six feet square, destitute of every article of furniture, bed, or bedding.

Elizabeth Simmonds, widow, said she occupied the room in which deceased lay, for which she paid 1s. 6d. per week rent. The deceased had lodged with her for some months, and paid her 6d. a week for the accommodation. She obtained a few pence per week by the making up of men's and boys' cloth caps for a person in the same street. She could not obtain more than would get her a cup of tea and dry bread, and was frequently without that. She had no bedding, but lay on the ground beneath some

rags, her head being supported by a wooden box. She owed witness 2s. for the last four weeks' rent, having had but a few caps to make during that interval, and very little to eat. Her apparel consisted of only the remnants of an old chemise and ragged gown, without stockings or shoes. About six months since the deceased hurt one of her legs by a fall, and it had, from neglect, become ulcerated, and was very painful. Witness advised her to go into the workhouse or an hospital, which she declined, saying she had nothing to go in! On Sunday night last, witness went to her own bed, which is only composed of a heap of rags, with scarcely any covering, being in great distress herself, obtaining a scanty living by vending nuts in the streets, and having been obliged to part with every article of furniture. About two o'clock in the morning she awoke, and said, "Anne, are you asleep?" Receiving no answer for some time, she got up, and, approaching the spot where deceased lay, she felt that her head and face were death cold. On procuring a light she found deceased quite dead.

Mr. Clarke, the summoning officer, stated that in February last deceased applied to the Stepney parish for relief, which was given in bread and meat on five different occasions, since which time she had not applied. Also, that her son, aged 16, had been received into the house two years since, where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead; accelerated by long continued privation and starvation."

This was one of the melancholy cases of destitution which became public at this time, and excited great interest.

20. VIOLENT GALES.—Our coasts have been again visited by severe storms, which have caused much damage. At Liverpool, it lasted for many hours, but was terrific about noon. A great deal of damage was done: some small vessels sank, and others went ashore in Bootle Bay. A newly built house at Birkenhead was blown down.

The storm was very fierce at North Shields. Several vessels went ashore. The coal-ship *Sceptre* struck against the *Briton*, which was on shore; the crew got on board the latter vessel but the master fell into the sea and was drowned in attempting to leap from his own ship; the *Sceptre* was dashed to pieces against some rocks. At night when the tide receded, a number of robbers pillaged the stranded vessels of everything they could lay their hands on—even the clothes of the crews; the Preventive men, who interfered, were overpowered, and their lights put out. On the following morning, when the mischief had been done, soldiers were sent to protect the vessels. In the North Sea generally many disasters occurred. Many losses of colliers are reported. A sloop sank in Leith Roads; all hands perished. Off Milford, the wrecks were frequent; so also on other parts of the Welsh coast: two schooners struck near Llanelly Harbour, and all the men were lost. Many damaged vessels have put into Plymouth.

The tempest occurred during a spring-tide, and the two causes combined did much mischief in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The sea broke violently on the shore, flooding low parts, and putting the dwellers in peril. The Kingstown Railway was considerably damaged.

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There have also been destructive floods in Waterford, Newry, Cork, and other places. Three bodies have been washed ashore at Tramore, probably part of the crew of some wrecked ship. Many small vessels on the coast have foundered or gone ashore. At Clonackelty, the *Jessie Torrance*, a large Quebec ship, was lost; and out of a crew of twenty or thirty only nine are supposed to have escaped. The *Ajax* steamer, for London, was compelled to put back to Cork, after having thrown overboard 121 sheep, and 90 pigs; 73 head of cattle were killed, there not being hands enough to throw them overboard. The steamer, *Newcastle*, from Belfast to Port Carlisle, with 200 passengers, and 168 head of cattle was in such imminent peril of foundering, that upwards of 150 of the cattle, besides sheep and pigs were thrown overboard, or drowned; the vessel was driven on shore near Workington, but was got off, and reached Maryport, having been three days on her voyage, during which time the passengers and crew had been totally without food. The *Sea Lark* from Askeaton to Tralee, with flour, oatmeal and bran, was capsized and all her crew (six persons) drowned: the vessel was driven on shore at Ballybunnion, and plundered by the country people.

21. STEAM-BOAT DISASTERS IN AMERICA.—Two disastrous occurrences to steam-boats in the United States are reported about the same time. On the 21st instant, a frightful accident occurred on the Mississippi, about seven miles above Natchez. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the *Sultana*, descending the river with the current, ran into the steamer *Maria*, bound the other way. The violence of

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the shock broke the connecting-pipe of the *Maria*; by which the chief clerk, the second engineer, and between twenty-five and thirty deck passengers, were scalded, many of them so severely that there was no prospect of their recovery. The *Maria* sank to about two feet of her cabin-floor within five minutes after the collision, drowning between twenty-five and thirty persons who were on the lower deck. The cabin passengers were all saved. The *Sultana* remained by the sunken vessel all night; her bows much injured.

On the 26th instant, the steamer *Atlantic*, running between New York and Boston, was wrecked with great loss of life. She had between seventy and eighty passengers on board, of whom forty were drowned. The disaster commenced by the bursting of the steam chest; and about the same time the weather became very tempestuous. Anchors were let go; but by the force of the wind, which kept increasing, the steamer dragged her anchors for forty-eight hours; drifting in that time twenty-two miles. At last she was thrown nearly over a reef of rocks on Fisher's Island, and went to pieces almost immediately. The master of the steamer, Mr. Dustan, was one of those who perished.

— CONFLAGRATION AT GRAVES-
END.—The town of Gravesend has again been subjected to a visitation, more destructive than any it has hitherto experienced. The scene is the same as that of the fire recorded in our CHRONICLE for 1845, p. 162. About twelve o'clock at night some watermen on the pier observed flames issuing from the house-top of the premises occupied by Mr. Garrett, grocer and tea-dealer, adjacent to the Pier Hotel, at the

corner of West Street. Before they could arouse the inmates the flames burst forth from the back premises with such violence as to light up the whole town and the opposite shore, creating a general alarm. The inmates were got out in safety; but owing to the defective state of the town engines, and of the water-mains, much time was lost before they could be brought into play. The result was, that the fire, which might at first have been easily confined to the back premises, extended itself to the buildings on each side; the work of destruction then proceeded with frightful rapidity, sweeping every house in that portion of West Street, at the north-east corner to the water-side. The town authorities were quickly on the spot; and it being evident that the means at hand were totally inadequate to subdue the conflagration, expresses were despatched for the engines stationed at Dartford and Northfleet. Alarmed by the flames the military at Tilbury Fort had been previously mustered by the commanding officer of that fortress, who, with every promptitude, forwarded them to the assistance of the townspeople; and the men, throughout the trying occasion, exerted themselves in a most energetic manner for the preservation of property. Their efforts, however, were of little avail in stopping the career of the conflagration for at least four hours, the wind, which was blowing a violent gale, completely baffling their operations, and increasing the magnitude of the fire to a frightful degree. The scene by four o'clock was most awful. The flames had crossed the street, and seven or eight houses were in flames, besides the whole of the premises

from the Town Pier to considerably below the Talbot Inn, which was also amongst the number. From the south side of West Street the fire raged upwards in the direction of the centre of the town, destroying, in its course, a great number of low dwelling-houses in the various courts. These were principally tenanted by poor fishermen, hawkers, labourers, &c., and the alarm that ensued amongst them, in their endeavours to save their lives and their trifling chattels, was most distressing. In one court there was no thoroughfare, except from the approach in West Street, and that was stopped by the dense body of fire. The greatest fear was entertained for the safety of the poor creatures who tenanted it. The police and soldiers, however, bravely exposed themselves in rescuing them, and succeeded in doing so by dragging them in at the back windows of adjacent houses. In addition to the Gravesend engines, several from Chatham and Dartford were brought to play in the most available positions. The checking of the fire in the direction in which it was extending, towards the more valuable portion of the town in High Street, was the principal object of the firemen and authorities. Owing to the houses on the west side of High Street being composed principally of wood, this was a matter of much time and labour, and it was only by the most expert movements of the troops that they were rescued from destruction. The flames, however, continued to spread, and could not be entirely subdued for some hours. Forty houses were entirely destroyed.

The principal portion of the houses that were erected on the

site of the fire in West Street are consumed, together with both sides of the street from High Street to King Street. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the Bank, the Pier Hotel, Pope's Head Inn, and the Beehive Tavern, a great part of the Talbot Hotel, and all the intermediate wharfs and buildings. The damage is estimated at 100,000*l*. At one time great apprehensions existed that three or more of the poor inhabitants of the courts had perished. It is believed, however, that no lives were lost.

24. RAILWAY COMPENSATION.—Mr. Shillibeer, the omnibus proprietor, recovered damages from the Eastern Counties Railway Company for injuries sustained in a collision, on the 18th of October, 1845. Mr. Shillibeer was a hale hearty man; he received a severe concussion of the brain; the facial nerve was so much hurt that a breeze caused pain; the jaw and teeth were distorted; a morbid action was stated to be still going on in the bone above the mouth, which may make an operation necessary; and his nervous system was so shaken that his memory failed; but he was gradually recovering. The Jury awarded 500*l*., including 75*l*. that had been paid into court as sufficient compensation.

25. A RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE.—On the South Coast Railway, on Wednesday night, an engine and tender started from New Cross towards London, with no person on the machines. They dashed into the station with terrific force, and came into collision with the buffers and wall at the end of the tramway of the platform; burning fuel, steam, smoke, and dust were scattered around, the tender was

crushed and doubled up, and partly forced through the windows of the office. By great good fortune no person was injured. The driver, William Darts, was immediately given into custody. It appeared that after putting the steam up he left it, not having properly fixed the breaks, and went away to chat with a pointsman, when the engine suddenly started off. The man pleaded ignorance of the rules. He was committed for one month to the House of Correction. The damage done is estimated at 300*l*.

—TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 9th instant, contain shocking accounts of a massacre of Nestorian Christians, in Kurdistan, by Bedr Khan Bey. Anticipating no resistance, Bedr Khan marched into the country of the Nestorians, divided his army into small bands, and sacked thirty-six villages. The inhabitants were killed, after women and children of both sexes had been subjected to the utmost tortures of profligacy and cruelty. Many were impaled; among them, two bishops. The Porte promises the French and English ambassadors to punish Bedr Khan, but it is powerless; and it is not improbable that this outrage is provoked by intrigues of the Porte with the Nestorian Patriarch to undermine the contumacious chief, who is too strong to be crushed. Bedr Khan had sent 300 Christian heads to Moussoul, with the message that if he were molested he would send to Constantinople enough Turkish heads to make a pyramid.

Letters from the East also speak of the raging of the cholera; many of the principal cities having been nearly depopulated. It had almost disappeared from Bagdad, after having committed dreadful ravages

in that city. Out of a population of 35,000 the deaths in a fortnight amounted to 4,000. The scourge had been particularly destructive in Persia. Teheran had been nearly reduced to a solitude.

28. EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT NOTTINGHAM.—A coroner's jury assembled at the watchhouse, Nottingham, to hear evidence respecting an infant female child, found on the preceding Thursday in a package at the railway station.

William Raynor, superintendent of the Nottingham police, said, he received the body of the infant on Thursday afternoon, at the police office, from Mr. Richardson, book-keeper in the parcels office at the Midland Railway station. It was in a wicker basket. He thought the child was about a week old. It was dressed, and had on a shirt, two swathes (one linen and the other flannel), a flannel petticoat, white cotton bed-gown, and a night-cap. Beside it, in the basket, were two white cotton bedgowns, a flannel petticoat, two halves of a check woollen shawl, and a calico cloth; at the bottom of the basket was some straw, which he thought had been taken out of a mattress. The direction on a slip of paper on the lid was "W. J. Smith, Esq., New Sneton, Suffolk," and he received a letter which Mr. Richardson said had been taken out of the basket. The following is a literal copy of it:—

"Arnold, Nov. —.

"Sir,—I have written several times to Inform you of My Illness have not Received any answer, I have sent you the Baby. It Is not in my Power to keep it as you Promise to take It of My hands and Put it out to nurse;

It Is a Sweat Little creature for Its age. I hope this may warn you from Reducing another Poor girl. It has made me very Ill with Parting with the Baby, and By the time you get this I shall Be no more. When ever you come this way only cast your eye In the church yard and think of one you have Been the Death of and adue from

“MARY ANN W.”

Outside the letter was an address, “W. J. Smith, Esq., Suffolk.” He (the superintendent) had been to Arnold, and made inquiry, but could not find any female there, or obtain information likely to lead to a clue as to the party who belonged to the infant.

John Willoughby, parcels porter at the Nottingham railway station, said, he received the basket a fortnight ago, or more, of a little dark complexioned woman, according to the best of his recollection, and she wished to know if it could be placed inside the carriage, so as not to be thrown on its side, as it required great care; she paid 2*d.* for the booking; the basket was sent off by the mail train; he saw it again on Thursday morning last, amongst the London parcels, when he went to the office at seven o'clock; he sent it to the Maypole, not having looked at his book; it was brought at ten o'clock, and stood in the parcels office until after dinner; thinking it might be some perishable article, such as a beef or a pork pie, he opened the basket, and while attempting to unwrap the shawl a dead child fell out upon the ticket table. He informed Mr. Richardson and Mr. Parkinson, the station master, and then took it to the police office. The word “refused,” was written

on the label containing the direction.

Walter Yates, surgeon at the Nottingham Dispensary, said, I have examined the body of the infant, and found it a fine well-formed female child. I should think it was a week old. There were no marks of violence upon the body. Around the eyes, mouth, and about the abdomen there was much discolouration; the brain was quite soft, being in a state of decomposition. The stomach and the lesser bowels were quite empty; the larger bowels were full of the usual matter; the lungs, the liver, and, in short, the other organs, were in a perfectly healthy state, but some of them undergoing decomposition. I am of opinion the child died partly from want of nourishment, partly owing to cold, and partly from the effects of an overdose of opiate. There was nothing like suffocation; the lungs were not gorged with blood, as they would have been had it been suffocated. I should think the child was put in the basket alive.

There being no further evidence the coroner adjourned the inquest, *sine die*, to permit inquiries to be made.

DECEMBER.

1. THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite, left Osborne House, on Tuesday, to pay a long expected visit to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, (who, besides being the Premier of the nobility, and Hereditary Earl Marshal, now fills the political office of Master of the Horse) at his principal mansion of Arundel. Upon entering Portsmouth harbour, the royal party was received with extraordinary cere-

mony: after leaving Portsmouth, the royal cortège passed through Havant and Emsworth, to Chichester, where the Mayor and Corporation, the Bishop, the Dean and Clergy, paid their respects to Her Majesty. Arrived at Arundel, the cortège passed through Maltravers Street, to the principal entrance to the castle, under triumphal arches, festoons, and flags, and were greeted with a royal salute. At the gate the royal guests were received by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and the members of the Howard family.

Her Majesty was conducted by the Duke of Norfolk—Prince Albert escorting the Duchess—to the library, where the principal guests were assembled. In the state drawing-room, the Mayor of Arundel presented addresses from the Corporation to the Queen and Prince Albert.

In the evening, the Keep was brilliantly illuminated, and the town was one blaze of light. Three monster beacons on the adjacent eminences tried to extinguish the moonlight. A sumptuous dinner was given to every poor person in the town.

After breakfast, on Wednesday, Prince Albert accompanied by the Earl of Arundel and Lord John Russell, went to shoot in the preserve at Burycombe. The Queen visited the Keep, guided by the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Wellington.

In the evening, the Queen received guests in the state drawing-room, and then joined the general company in the library.

On Thursday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, with some of the guests, went to visit Colonel Wyndham, and see his mansion at Petworth. In the afternoon, the

royal party went into the Small Park; where the Queen and Prince Albert each planted a young oak-tree.

In the evening there was dancing, in which Her Majesty joined. The visit terminated on Friday morning, when the Royal guests departed for Osborne House.

2. CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE.—It is stated that Mr. Warner's apparatus for destroying ships or other objects at a "long range" have been tried and have been found to be a total failure. The officers selected by Government were Captain Chads, R.N., C.B., Colonel Chalmers, R.E., and Colonel Dundas, R.A. The Master-General of the Ordnance (the Marquis of Anglesey) gave them a spot to try the "long range," on his estate in the Island of Anglesey. It was a valley, eight miles in length, and at the extreme end there was a solitary tree; of course this could not be seen from the ground where Mr. Warner was placed, but the exact bearings were furnished. Mr. Warner was requested to fire in that direction, and endeavour to strike the tree, or propel a shell near it; two of the officers stationed themselves at proper distances to observe the result; after some time had elapsed in preparation, which Mr. Warner kept a profound secret, not being interfered with by any of the committee, the explosion took place, but the shell fell very far short of the object; several other trials were afterwards made, but on no occasion did the shell ever reach three miles.

— SUFFOCATION OF A FRENCH SHIPMASTER AND MATE.—An inquest was held at Newcastle, on the bodies of Jacques Meuri, aged

32, master of the brig *Marie Angelique*, of St. Malo, and his mate and brother, François Meuri, aged 29, who were found dead in bed from suffocation, after passing the night in a close cabin, in which a fire had been burning for several hours. A jury having been sworn, Mr. T. O. Aisbitt was next sworn as an interpreter, and through him the cabin-boy, Pierre Jannin, stated the circumstances of the catastrophe. On Friday, the 20th ultimo, the brig arrived in the Tyne, from Dunkirk, and on Monday, the 30th ultimo, she was lying at Pelaw Main. The night being very cold, a fire was made in a pot which had been used for boiling pitch, and placed in the cabin. The fire was made of hot cinders, with Dunkirk coals on the top. The master went to bed at eight, and the mate at a quarter before ten o'clock. They both slept in the cabin, which contained two sleeping places. It was on deck, and had two doors, but no chimney. There was no aperture through which the smoke could escape, with the exception of a small hole in a broken pane. The cabin was about fifteen feet long by twelve broad. In the morning the mate did not, as was his custom, call the crew: and at eight, when he (Pierre Jannin) went to the cabin, he found him dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

3. FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

—Several fatal accidents have occurred at the Staffordshire Collieries: the inquests were all held on the same day. At Norton, on John Mollatt, a collier, who was killed at the Riddings Colliery, Norton, on the morning of that day. The deceased was working at the bottom of a "fortrail," when the cabin by which a waggon

laden with coals was being drawn up broke, and the deceased was so severely injured by the waggon in its descent that he survived but a very short time. The chain was a new one but a few months since, and was examined by Mr. Boon, the ground-bailiff of the colliery, about a week before the accident, and found free from defects. Verdict—"Accidental death." On the same day, at Harriseahead, on the bodies of William Copeland, George Mellor, and John Bailey, who were killed by an explosion of foul air, in one of the pits at Messrs. Sutton and Co.'s, Trubshaw Colliery, on the 1st instant. James Hamlet, a collier, who was at work in the same pit at the time of the explosion, stated that the men were furnished with lamps, and every precaution was taken, and no expense spared to prevent accidents. The body of Copeland was found about three hours after the accident, and the bodies of the two others in two or three hours after that. On examining the pit on the following day, the witness and Joseph Coe, the manager, found a safety-lamp, which they had seen Bailey with on the morning of the accident. The screw on the top of the lamp was taken off, and a whole candle lay near to it. The candle had not been burnt, but the dry cotton-wick on the top of it appeared brown, as though he had been lighting the candle; and the witness believed that Bailey's having the screw off his lamp, and attempting to light the candle, was the cause of the explosion. Verdict—"Accidental Death." On the same day, at Kidsgrove, on the body of George Davis, a collier, whose death resulted from his being struck by a descending corve, whilst coming up out of the pit, in which he

had been working on the 1st instant. The deceased was knocked out of the corve, and fell to the bottom of the pit; his death was instantaneous. One of the men, who was coming out of the pit at the same time, stated, that the deceased was the only one of the party who had a candle, and that he put out the candle before they got into the corve, although he was told that they would not be able to see the descending corve if he put out the light. Witness believed that if the deceased had not put out the candle the accident would not have happened. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

4. THE PROCTORS AT CAMBRIDGE.

—An inquiry which took place at Cambridge has led to some cavil at the extra-constitutional powers which the Proctors of the Universities exercise; although the Proctors of the University of Cambridge made out a good case, that their authority had not been abused in this instance, it was made evident that Hobson's excellent foundation has fallen far behind the national gaols in the treatment afforded to offenders. On the 3rd and 4th instant, an inquest was held on the body of a girl, who had died after being confined in a most ill-contrived prison, where she had been placed by the order of a Proctor of the University. The deceased, Elizabeth Howe, was a prostitute: on the evening of the 6th November, the Reverend Mr. Kingsley, the junior Proctor, encountered her in the streets; he gave her into the custody of constables who accompanied him; and she was locked up for the night in a place called "the Spinning-house." The room in which she was lodged was without a fire, and she had a damp bed to sleep on;

this brought on rheumatic fever, of which the girl died. On being examined, Mr. Kingsley admitted that Howe was not behaving indecently or disorderly when he arrested her: he apprehended her because the constables said she was a prostitute. She had only another girl with her. The Coroner asked—"Have you instructions as to your duties otherwise than the statutes of the University?" The witness refused at first to answer; but eventually he said—"I have no other instructions. I have never read the charter of Queen Elizabeth, giving the University power to apprehend disorderly persons. Deceased was reprimanded the next morning, and discharged. I believe the University has power to cause the apprehension of prostitutes in the street, although they may not be misconducting themselves." "I am but partially acquainted with the internal arrangements of the Spinning-house. It appears to me to be a proper place to confine females. I don't know how females are accommodated in gaols. I am not certain that I have seen the interior of the cell. I believe I was in it a few days ago. I merely delivered her to the keeper. The glass [the single pane in the window] was broken the last time I saw the cell." Persons who had been imprisoned in the Spinning-house described it as a dreadful place—cold and damp; the bed-clothes were very damp. The Coroner said, he was in a state of doubt as to the legality of the practice which Mr. Kingsley had carried out; it was founded on a charter of Elizabeth, which had afterwards been embodied in an act of Parliament; still he doubted the power to arrest a peaceable person without a warrant. If the arrest

was illegal, the Proctor would be involved in a charge of manslaughter. The Jury after a lengthened consultation, returned the following verdict—

“We find that Elizabeth Howe died of rheumatic fever, caused by a violent cold caught at the Spinning-house, on the night of the 6th of November; she having been conveyed thither in the custody of William Townley Kingsley, Proctor of the University, and confined for that night in a cold and damp cell, from the effects of which she died. The Jury cannot separate without expressing their abhorrence at a system which sanctions the apprehension of females when not offending against the general law of the land, and confining them in a gaol unfit for the worst of felons. The Jury also request the Coroner to forward a report of the whole of the proceedings to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.”

In consequence of this verdict the following correspondence took place—

“Cambridge, Dec. 7, 1846.

“Sir—At an inquest held by me on the 3rd and 4th instant, on view of the body of Elizabeth Howe, the jury returned the following verdict:—[as above.]

“In accordance with the request of the jury, I herewith forward copies of the depositions taken at the inquest.

“I beg leave to state that I entirely concur in the sentiments expressed by the jury.

“I entertained considerable doubts as to the power claimed by the proctors of the University to apprehend without warrant, prostitutes who are not guilty of disorderly or indecent conduct, especially as the University of

Cambridge is not mentioned in the third section of the 6th of George IV., cap. 97; but, as the power in question has been exercised for a long period, I did not feel myself warranted in directing the jury that the imprisonment of the deceased was clearly illegal.

“I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the keeper of Hobson’s Workhouse, commonly called the Spinning-house, is allowed to sell provisions to the prisoners under his charge.

“If it should appear to you, that the state of this prison requires further investigation, I shall be glad to give any assistance in my power.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

“C. H. COOPER,

“Coroner of the Borough
of Cambridge.

“The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
Bart., Secretary of State for the Home
Department.”

“Whitehall, Dec. 10, 1846.

“Sir—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, informing him of the verdict of a jury, on an inquest held by you as coroner, in the case of Elizabeth Howe, lately deceased; transmitting also, by the request of the jury, copies of the depositions taken at the inquest. You have further communicated to Sir George Grey the sentiments of the jury expressed on that occasion, with reference both to the practice of apprehending females not offending against the general law of the land, and to the unfit state of the prison in which they are confined.

“Sir George Grey directs me to inform you, in reply, that the several particulars to which you have called his attention will be carefully considered by him, and

he will make an early communication upon the subject to the Vice-Chancellor.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“S. M. PHILLIPPS.

“To the Coroner of the Borough of Cambridge.”

4. THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 1839.—The following paragraph which appeared in the “City Article” of *The Times* this day, is supposed to have been written either by authority or by some person accurately informed upon the transaction to which it relates. It created much interest in connection with the present drain of bullion from the Bank of France, and is of itself interesting and instructive.

“From various paragraphs during the last few days, both in the London and continental papers, on the present condition of the Bank of France, an impression seems generally to prevail, that in the year 1839 the Bank of England obtained relief from danger by a loan from that institution, and opinions are consequently expressed that if similar aid should now be required in return, it could not with propriety be refused. The idea, however, of a loan having at any time been made by the Bank of France to the Bank of England, is altogether erroneous. In July, 1839, the bullion in the Bank of England had fallen below 3,000,000*l.* sterling, while its rate of discount was as high as $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was evident that the causes for the existing drain consisted more in distrust abroad, founded on a belief that the Bank of England could not long continue specie payments, than in an unfavourable balance of trade, or a run for sovereigns to hoard at home. Parties on the continent drew out all their balances here,

and as much more as their correspondents would give them credit for, discounted the acceptances in London, and, in the absence of foreign bills, took gold from the Bank of England. Under these circumstances it was impossible that exports of produce and manufactures from England could take place immediately to a sufficient extent to counteract the evil; but it was seen that the difficulty would be met if a temporary creation of bills on the continent could be effected. With this view, the Bank of England engaged to transfer English securities as a guarantee to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., or those whom they should name, and this house arranged to draw three months' bills for 40,000,000*f.* on various houses in Paris. These bills, which Baring, Brothers, and Co. negotiated upon 'Change (paying the proceeds into the Bank, so as gradually to act upon the circulation), fully supplied the trade demand for remittances hence, and equally served to meet all paper on England remitted here for returns, as they proved a better return than gold. At the end of three months, when the acceptances fell due, the same amount was redrawn, so as to cover each acceptor by bills on his neighbour, thus prolonging the operation to six months; but, before the expiration of this period, the supply of the regular remittances of commerce had been such as to enable Messrs. Baring to liquidate all the engagements in Paris, and to restore the pledged securities to the Bank of England.

“From this statement the Bank of France will appear to have had nothing to do with the operation; but a mode by which they facilitated its progress, and which

doubtless gave rise to the erroneous suppositions which have since been entertained on the subject, remains to be mentioned. The draughts drawn by Messrs. Baring on the various French houses were, of course, liable to be presented for discount to the Bank of France, and, as these firms, respectively, had credits only to a certain limit with that institution, there was a possibility that their rejection might become necessary, owing to such limits being exceeded. This difficulty was calculated to produce an injurious effect, and application was therefore made to the Bank of France, in order that it might be overcome. An understanding was accordingly entered into by the Bank of France, that the draughts, in case they should make their appearance, should be discounted without regard to the limits in question. This precautionary arrangement, however, proved to have been scarcely essential; for the draughts being of the first character, and the rate of discount at the Bank of France being somewhat higher than the market rate, they were readily discounted out of doors, and hence it is believed that but a very small proportion found their way into that establishment.

“The only claim, therefore, that can be urged upon the Bank of England in the way of reciprocity is, that supposing the Bank of France should now, for the purpose of purchasing silver from us, adopt a method analogous to that just described, the same facilities of discount should be afforded with regard to the parties upon whom they might procure bills. These would, doubtless, consist of leading houses, whose acceptances would at all times be received with avidity

by the ordinary money-lenders, and such an engagement on the part of the Bank of England would therefore involve no great stretch of generosity.

“From the present aspect of affairs it seems by no means improbable that some measure of this description will be resorted to by the Bank of France, and it is important to recognise that if such should be the case it must cause an immediate rise in the discount market. A demand from a new source for two millions, or even for only one million, could not come suddenly upon us without producing a decided increase in the prevailing rates, and thus another is added to the numerous reasons which already exist to call for the exercise of caution.”

5. HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—*Hertford*.—A most atrocious and desperate case of highway robbery and attempted murder was heard at the Shire Hall. The prisoners were Charles Pearse and Benjamin Smith, two ferocious-looking young men, who have been in the habit of travelling about the country under the pretence of selling brushes, but whose chief occupation is believed to have been robbery. The prosecutor is a dealer in earthenware; for some years past well known in Hertford, as an honest industrious man. The occurrence took place about a fortnight since, but the prosecutor had not previously sufficiently recovered from the effects of the wounds he received to appear before the bench. He appeared very weak, and was obliged to be accommodated with a chair during the inquiry. His head and face presented a frightful appearance, being cut in all directions, and in some places large pieces of flesh

had been entirely beaten away, leaving his skull exposed to view. He said—

My name is James Jarvis. I am a hawker, and travel to the different towns in the country with earthenware. On Saturday the 21st ultimo, I was at Welling, in the Horse Shoes, public-house, where I saw the prisoners. After staying at the Horse Shoes about ten minutes I left for Ware. I went into the Chequers at Ware, and had not been there long before the prisoners came in. I was in the Chequers about half an hour, and then left for Datchworth. I told the prisoners where I was going.

By the Bench.—What induced you to tell the prisoners where you were going?

Prosecutor.—Some person in the Chequers said, “It is a fine night, where are you off to, Jarvis?” I replied, “I have sold all my goods, and I am now going to Datchworth.” It was between four and five o’clock. I then left the house. When I arrived at Fishwood I felt what I thought two stones thrown at me. One struck my hat; it was dark, and I could not see any person. I cried out, “Halloo, what are you at?” I did not hear any person speak, and almost immediately after I received a dreadful blow on the left side of my head, and before I had time to speak I received another on the top of my head, which caused the blood to run out of my ears, eyes, nose, and mouth, to such an extent that I was nearly choked. I then felt that two persons had by some means got into my cart from behind. As they still continued beating me, I said, “For God’s sake don’t murder me. What do you want?” One of the prisoners said, “D—— you, your money or your life.” I replied that

I had not got any money. They then threw me down in the bottom of the cart, and one still continued striking me about the head, whilst the other was searching my pockets; but, not succeeding in finding my money, one said, “Let’s murder the b——, and then we can search him better;” and the other replied, “So we will; he’s got money, because he said he had sold all his goods;” and they immediately commenced beating me about the head in a most unmerciful manner. By this time I was nearly choked, as I felt my throat was filling with blood, and feeling assured that I should be murdered if assistance did not arrive, I by some means managed to jerk myself out of my cart. The persons followed me, and redoubled their efforts to murder me, and finding myself quite overpowered, and completely saturated with blood, I gave myself up for lost, when the persons who were assaulting me, hearing some persons coming, ran off.

By the Bench.—Did you know the voice of the person who said, “Your money or your life?”

Prosecutor.—Yes; I immediately recognised the voice to be Smith’s, and the party who said, “Let us murder him first,” was the prisoner Pearse.

By the Bench.—What did they rob you of?

Prosecutor.—2*l.*, a comb, and a knife.

By the Bench.—Was that all the money you had?

Prosecutor.—No, I had between 4*l.* and 5*l.* in one of my pockets, but the prisoners did not search that pocket.

William Hyde said, on Sunday, the 22nd, he found the stick which he now produced, lying near the spot where the robbery took

place. There was a great quantity of blood near the spot. Witness also found the lining of a man's hat.

The stick (which bore evident proof of having been used on the occasion, being covered with blood) was produced.

Other witnesses, who saw the prisoners at the public-house, and on the road, corroborated the evidence of Jarvis; and the police inspector stated that at the house of Pearse's mother he found a pair of bloody trousers and a pair of boots covered with blood, which belonged to Pearse.

Both prisoners were committed for trial.

— A STEAMER ON FIRE.—The *Shannon* steam packet, Captain Moppett, belonging to the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, arrived at her moorings in Catwater, Plymouth, at half-past two in the morning. Being a very thick, foggy night, the passengers remained in their berths; but at half-past five were alarmed by the sudden orders of Captain Moppett, who, observing smoke issuing through the cabin floor, rushed on deck and ordered all hands to lie out and clear the main hold. There were upwards of 120 passengers on board, and many of them rushed to the sides of the vessel with such eagerness that two women fell into the water, and were with some difficulty rescued by a seaman passenger. As soon as possible her moorings were cast off, and she was run ashore to the east of Mr. Hill's shipbuilding yard, Catte-down. She was then scuttled, but the flames were then ascending from the hold; and it was not until the lapse of several hours, that by the strenuous exertions of five engines, the fire was subdued.

Very little of the effects, carried into the after-cabins by the passengers, was saved; but the fore cabin and deck passengers did not lose any of their luggage.

The vessel had a valuable lading on board. The Plymouth goods from London, were in the upper part of the fore hold, and were all saved. Those in the lower part were for Dublin, and were much damaged by water. The goods from Plymouth (sugar, &c.), were not shipped. The Falmouth and Dublin goods were in the main hold, and were seriously injured. The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of some material in the cargo in the main hold.

9. ACCIDENT TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—An accident, which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences, has occurred to the Emperor of Russia. On the 9th instant, the Emperor was on his route from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and had arrived at the border of the large river at Kiow, where there is no bridge: a temporary platform had been constructed to run the Emperor's travelling carriage into the ferry-boat: it gave way, and the carriage was precipitated into the water. The Emperor, with Count Orloff, who was also in the carriage, was obliged to escape by the windows, and wade up to his middle in the water; and as the current was running very strongly and the river was full of ice, no little danger was incurred. The Emperor abandoned his intended visit, and turned back for St. Petersburg; probably thinking the immersion a bad omen.

12. HURRICANE AT GENOA.—Accounts from Genoa describe a

violent storm that suddenly rose in that neighbourhood, and caused considerably damage—

“About four in the afternoon, on the 12th instant, the commandant of the port perceiving the mercury to fall suddenly, and the wind to change from north to south-west, sent word to the various vessels to make all snug for a storm. Scarcely had the intimation been given, before the tempest began; and it raged for some time with dreadful fury. The waves broke over the two moles and the quays, and even sent their spray across the vast harbour into the neighbouring streets. The vessels lying in the port were driven violently against each other, and in several cases injured. Three were driven from their moorings and lost. One was a Greek merchant-brig, which was dashed against the coast, and in five minutes was in pieces. The other two were Sardinian craft, one a three-master and the other a brig. The crews of the three vessels were saved, with the exception of the three men belonging to the Greek brig. The Prince of Carignano, who exercises at Genoa the functions of Admiral, was busied for some hours on the quays, organizing means of conveying help. Thirteen men perished at Genoa, and the accounts from the coast are terrible.”

13. DESTRUCTION OF FLIXTON HALL.—Flixton Hall, the seat of Sir Shafto Adair, near Bungay, was utterly destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered soon after midnight, by a lad who was walking in a neighbouring village: he hastened to the Hall and alarmed the inmates, consisting only of two female servants and a groom. From some cause, two hours elapsed before the alarm was given at Bungay;

and when engines arrived, all that could be done was to save a range of kitchen-offices. By five o'clock, the main building was completely gutted. Little could be done to save any of the valuable contents of the Hall—a choice collection of paintings, a large library, articles of vertu, and a rare selection of china, which Sir Shafto had been years gathering, are said to have all perished. For extent, grandeur, and picturesque site, the mansion was the most imposing in the county. It stood within a few miles of the town of Bungay, bounded on one side by the Waveney river, and the other by the Diss road. The building was erected by Inigo Jones; and has been for the last two or three years undergoing extensive repairs, which would have occupied several more years. It is believed that the accident originated in a fire kindled by the workmen on the hearth in one of the drawing-rooms, which ignited the bond timbers, and thence communicated to the rest of the building. The loss is estimated at 30,000*l.*, but the building was insured for a considerable amount.

— DREADFUL CASE OF SHIP-WRECK. — The following dreadful narrative is probably without a parallel, when it is considered that it took place within a few miles of our own coasts. About noon, the coast-guard officers at Mawgan Porth, observing a boat drifting towards the shore, a few miles eastward of Newquay, Mr. Hodge, officer in charge at Mawgan Porth station, sent a messenger to Newquay, requesting the assistance of a boat; but owing to the state of the weather, and it being nearly low water, no boat could get out. Mr. Roberts, overseer of Mawgan, therefore swam to the boat, when

he was horrified to find that it contained six men in the very last stage of starvation and nearly dead from exposure, and ten dead corpses of men who had perished. With the assistance of the coast guard the boat was brought to land. The poor fellows who were alive were instantly conveyed to the coast-guard station at Mawgan Porth, where every humane assistance was rendered them; and though in a very exhausted state they all recovered. The dead bodies were all landed and placed in a barn. At the inquest on the bodies of the ten men who had perished, the following evidence was given by George Mickley, one of the survivors:—"I am a seaman belonging to the bark *Hope*, of Liverpool. We were coming from Rio, with a cargo of guano; we sailed about twelve weeks since. The captain's name was William Jones. We had twenty-six men on board, and had been short of provisions for some time. On reaching the coast of Ireland we experienced very bad weather, and the ship got on shore. We got her off again, and came to an anchor. The next day we got under weigh, and sailed for Liverpool or some other port. The weather was then fair, but soon became squally, with snow showers. This was on the 10th instant. We then tried to get to Fishguard Bay, but the weather became worse, and the pumps became choked and useless. All hands were called, and it was determined to leave the ship. The captain with his officers and some seamen, ten altogether, went into the gig; the remaining sixteen of us got into the long boat, with a sail and two oars, but no provisions, hoping to see some vessel to take us up. We saw the captain and

his party get into a schooner, and we tried to pull up to her, but could not. It then came on to blow hard, with snow showers, and we lost sight of her. We broke one of the oars, and the boat became unmanageable, and drifted with the tide. The next day Jacob Williams, a Swede, died from the effects of the cold, some of the others on the 12th, and three on the 13th instant. We knew not on what coast we were when taken up by the coast guard, who have taken us into their houses and shown us every attention."

15. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, attended with the loss of two lives, and injuries to many persons. The express train which leaves Bolton, at eleven A.M., being a little behind its time, was driven at great speed: a little before arriving at the Clifton station, the engine run off the line up an embankment and was overturned; the tender, which had run past the engine during its summer-set, was overturned on the rails, the passengers' carriages scattered in different directions, and one upset. Many of the passengers were injured and bruised; the engine driver was killed on the spot; the stoker had his right foot cut off, and his left leg fractured in two places, and died a few days after.

— THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH AT PORTSMOUTH.—An invaluable extension of the application of this wonderful invention has been effected at Portsmouth. It is now about three years since the electric telegraph from the Nine Elms terminus to the terminus at Gosport was first established. Subsequently, from the inconvenience experienced at the Admiralty Office at Portsmouth, because of the dis-

tance to the telegraph station, the wires were continued from that place to the Royal Clarence-yard. By this addition, however, although the inconvenience was lessened, it was far from being removed, for the harbour yet intervened, leaving a distance of upwards of a mile to the Admiral's house unconnected. Notwithstanding the desire of the authorities, both at Portsmouth and London, that the telegraph should be extended to the dockyard, no attempt had hitherto been made to do so, because it had been considered impossible to convey it under water. An offer, indeed, was made to the Admiralty to lay down a telegraph enclosed in metallic pipes, which were to be fixed under the water by the aid of diving bells. This scheme, however, was thought to be impracticable. Whatever difficulties may have hitherto interfered to prevent the establishment of submarine telegraphs, they appear now to have been easily overcome, for the time occupied in conveying the extension wires of the telegraph from shore to shore, to the transmitting signals, did not occupy a quarter of an hour. The telegraph, which has the appearance of an ordinary rope, was coiled into one of the dockyard boats, one end of it being made fast on shore, and as the boat was pulled across the telegraphic rope was gradually paid out over the stern, its superior gravity causing it to sink to the bottom immediately. The telegraph consisted of but this line, and, unlike those along the various railways, requires no return wires to perfect the circuit. The electric fluid was transmitted from the batteries in the dockyard, through the submersed insulated wire, to the opposite

shore, the fluid returning to the negative pole through the water without the aid of any metallic conductor, except a short piece of wire thrown over the dockyard parapet into the water, connecting it with the batteries. The fact of the water acting as a ready return conductor has been established beyond question; for to test this most thoroughly, repeated experiments were made in the presence of some of the principal dockyard authorities, including the heads of the engineering departments. There can no longer be any doubt that, without reference to distance, the water will act as a return conductor in completing the circuit. In 1842 Mr. Snow Harris, when proving the efficiency of his lighting conductors in his experiments from this dockyard to the *Orestes*, exemplified that water would serve to complete the electric circuit; on that occasion, however, the distance traversed by the return current through the water was but trifling compared with the space accomplished in the present instance. Independent of the simplicity of this submarine telegraph, it has an advantage which even the telegraphs on land do not possess—in the event of accident it can be replaced in ten minutes. The success of the trial here has, it is said, determined the inventors to lay down a line across the Channel from England to France, under the sanction of the respective Governments.

— POLICE. — *Marlborough Street*.—R. Hawkins, a lad, was charged with having thrown W. Hingley, another lad, from the gallery of the Tottenham Street Theatre into the pit.

It appeared from the evidence that a dispute arose between the

defendant and the complainant at the theatre on Monday night, principally through the misbehaviour of the complainant towards a couple of young women, who were seated near the defendant. The constable on duty was appealed to, and he threatened to remove the complainant from the theatre if he persisted in his improper conduct. At the close of the performance the dispute was renewed between the parties. The complainant aimed a blow at the defendant, which was returned by a blow on the head that knocked him over the low railing of the gallery, causing him to fall into the pit. The complainant was taken up in an insensible state, and removed to Middlesex Hospital, where he was examined by a surgeon, but no bones were found to be broken. It appeared that notwithstanding the terrible fall sustained by the complainant he was in a very short time enabled to get up and to walk home from the hospital. He presented himself in court to make his complaint, apparently little or none the worse for his descent, although the height he fell from was not less than twenty-four feet.

As the occurrence was quite accidental, Mr. Long ordered the defendant to be discharged.

— THE WEATHER.—The winter began early in December, and after a partial return of milder weather set in with intense frost about the 8th instant. At eight o'clock on Monday morning, the 10th, the mercury was fourteen degrees below the freezing-point.

A number of venturous persons began skating and sliding on the waters in the Parks on Monday. Many got a ducking by the breaking of the ice; and during the afternoon a fatal casualty occurred in St.

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James's Park: three persons were immersed by a breakage, and one, a young man, perished before he could be got out. Three accidents happened on Tuesday: a man and a boy knocked each other down while sliding, and the man's arm was broken, while the boy suffered a fracture of the skull. A man fell while skating, and broke his collar-bone. Many accidents resulted from the slippery state of the streets. A barge was found in the river drifting without any one in charge: it had left Chelsea with a lighterman on board, but marks on the gunwale seemed to indicate that the man had slipped off, from the vessel's edge being covered with frozen snow. By Wednesday morning the Thames presented a continuous stream of ice in the mid-channel.

In the metropolis only a small quantity of snow fell, but there was a good deal throughout the country. Newcastle was so cut off from its communications by a heavy fall of snow, that it resembled a besieged city. The Carlisle trains were brought to a stand-still near Hexham, and six remained blocked up on the line from Saturday to Monday, the passengers, after enduring intense cold, making their escape on foot. The trains from North Shields and York suffered the same fate, the passengers in one instance having to walk between four and five miles to the nearest village through the trackless snow, in the middle of a dark and intensely cold night. The London mail train due at Newcastle at eleven o'clock on Saturday did not arrive until Monday night. An attempt was made to clear the lines from the snow, by the united efforts of six engines yoked together, but without effect; and

it was not until several hundred men had been set to work, that the communication was reopened. Several deaths from the inclemency of the weather have been reported.

Two people, an old man and a child, who were deck passengers in a steamer from Londonderry to Greenock, perished from the inclemency of the weather.

An inquest was held at the Grapes Tavern, Fulham Road, New Brompton, on the body of Anne Boyce, aged 56 years, whose death it was alleged had been caused by the want of the common necessities of life. The deceased was the widow of a soldier in the Life Guards, who died about two years ago, and usually obtained her living by washing and charring. She had latterly had 1s. 6d. per week from the parish of St. George's in the East. On Saturday, the 5th inst., she rented the back kitchen of the house No. 3, Yeoman's Row, Fulham Road, for which she agreed to pay 1s. 3d. per week; and it was in this apartment she was found on Tuesday last, by her landlord, stretched upon two boards placed across a couple of chairs, without anything under her or over her, and in a state of complete nudity. She appeared to be very cold and faint, and nearly insensible. There was a bit of fire in the grate, but not bigger than could be held in the hollow of his hand, and there was neither food nor a farthing of money in the room. As soon as her wretched condition was discovered, she was helped to a cup of tea, and some bread and butter, but she gradually sunk, and was found lying dead on the floor on Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, having it is supposed fallen off the boards. The deceased was never seen to have

food all the time she was in the lodging. On a *post mortem* examination of her body there was not the slightest particle of food found in her stomach.

On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, a woman named Elizabeth Sefton, aged 66, who, with her husband, received a scanty support from the Droitwich Union—half-a-crown a week each—left her cottage at Wardon, about four miles east of Worcester, to walk to Cotheridge, about the same distance on the west side of the same city, for the purpose of seeking a participation in the charitable alms given out at this season at Cotheridge-court, the seat of the Rev. J. R. Berkeley. After wandering about the country, however, it appears that the poor woman, who was of weak intellect, lost herself, and, having been for several days subjected to the severity of the weather, was at length found, on Sunday, five days after she left home, frozen to death at the parish of Hallow, situate about half-way between Worcester and Cotheridge.

A labourer at the farm of Mr. Rimell, of Callister, where the deceased was found, states that he met the deceased on Thursday night, the 24th, in the middle of a field, apparently wandering about, having lost her way. Witness accosted and asked her if she had lost her way; but she replied that "she had put some tea-things down in the field and could not find them." He thought the woman was out of her mind, but he left her there, as he had a pig in his care to drive to another farm, and the animal had been wandering while witness was talking to the deceased. The woman had a basket on her arm, with a few chips in it. On Sunday he was

returning from Hallow Church, when he was accosted by a beggarman, who told him that there was some one lying dead in a field. Witness accompanied the beggar, who led him to a spot by the side of a cart-road, about 200 yards distant from where he had last seen the deceased, and there he found the same woman lying on a heap of short hop-poles, and quite dead and frozen. When the deceased was found her shawl was under her head, and her cloak by her side. Her gown was wrapped round her legs. Several mice ran from her clothes when these persons approached, and some of them had bitten her in the arm.

19. STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—*Bristol*.—Shortly before nine o'clock in the morning, a dreadful explosion occurred of the boiler of a steam engine, on the works of Messrs. Stothert and Co., iron-founders and locomotive engine-makers, Cheese Lane, St. Philip's, by which it appeared that two men were killed, and several severely injured. Notwithstanding there is a printed rule in the works to the contrary, the men, in consequence of the severe weather, have been in the habit of going into the different engine-houses, and sitting upon and by the boilers of the steam-engines, for the purpose of the heat while taking their breakfast. Upon this occasion a boy, about sixteen years of age, named Thomas Thatcher, and four men, went into the engine-house, and were taking their breakfast, when suddenly an explosion of the boiler took place, and the steam and boiling water rushing out, they were all most severely scalded. As soon as the place became clear of steam assistance was given, and the five sufferers, all of whom were scalded

in a dreadful manner, were removed to the Bristol Infirmary, the poor boy Thatcher died from the extent of his injuries before reaching the Infirmary, and a man named Walker died the same night.

21. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A shocking discovery was made by two boys, who obtain a living by dredging along the water-side, who, whilst passing along the bed of the river, nearly opposite to Waterloo-dock, were astonished at finding the body of what they at first believed to be a man. They immediately repaired to the coroner's constable, who sent a number of men with a shell to the spot to take possession of the body. It being firmly embedded in the mud, some difficulty was found in disengaging it, when a horrible scene presented itself. Instead of finding, as they at first imagined, the body of a man, they discovered that it was the body of a woman, with her child tied round her waist by means of a piece of rope yarn. The arms of the woman were both pressed round the neck of the child, leaving ground for supposing that in the agonies of death she was firmly pressing the infant to her breast. The two bodies were immediately removed to the vaults of St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, where a more minute examination was made. It was then found that the child was a boy, apparently about eleven months old; the woman seemed to be about thirty years of age. They were very meanly clad.

An inquest was held on the bodies, when it appeared that the unfortunate woman had been a servant, had been seduced and deserted, and that the child was the fruit of her illicit intercourse.

A letter was produced, written by the deceased to her brother, complaining of harsh treatment by her relations, and threatening to destroy herself and her child. It appeared that for some time past the woman had been almost entirely dependent for support on a poor couple who had given her a refuge, that she had pawned every thing she had, and that oppressed by her misery, she had more than once threatened to destroy herself. The jury's verdict was, that Hannah Reid had wilfully murdered William Reid, and destroyed her own life, she being at the time of unsound mind.

24. LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—An interesting case of copyright came before the Jury Court of the First Division of the Court of Session, at Edinburgh. The late Archibald Constable, publisher, applied to Professor Dugald Stewart, the eminent writer, to furnish preliminary Dissertations on Mental Philosophy for the Supplement to the fourth, fifth and sixth editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and at completion paid him the sum of 1600*l.*, being a sum equivalent to double the rate at which Sir Walter Scott and other distinguished contributors were remunerated. On the failure of Constable, Adam and Charles Black purchased the property of the *Encyclopædia*; and after some years issued a seventh edition, in which the Dissertations of Stewart were included, besides being published in a separate form, in common with other treatises furnished to the work; but in the latter form, when the complainant objected, they were withdrawn from sale. The action was brought by Professor Stewart's son, on the ground that his father had only disposed of the Dissertations

for insertion in the Supplement; and he craved damages from the Messrs. Black for the copies "piratically" sold by them in the subsequent edition, as well as in a detached shape. The Jury found for the defendants, a verdict that was received with a burst of applause in court.

26. STATE OF IRELAND.—While the condition of the people of Ireland, their destitution and misery, have excited the utmost compassion, and millions are freely spent in an attempt to preserve them from starvation, (nearly half a million of labourers being at this time employed on the public works,) a state of things has arisen calculated to create great alarm, and to destroy all feelings of sympathy. In several parts of this Chronicle there are statements of the crimes and outrages committed in every part of the country, by which an impression is conveyed, that the whole country is in a state little removed from insurrection. In the midst of the most horrible starvation, a universal mania has arisen for the possession of fire-arms; to so great an extent, that the gun trade at Birmingham has experienced a great revival, and the old store shops have been cleared of their entire stocks. The peasantry are mostly to be seen armed, and instances have occurred of men bringing pigs to market, armed with a gun, and with a cartridge box at their side. At night volleys of musketry are heard, and groups of peasants have been seen practising shooting at a mark. In Clonmell, it is stated, that 1138 stand of arms were disposed of in a few days. A large number of the purchasers of these were persons employed on the public works; and the arms were paid for in the silver

just delivered by the Government officers superintending the public works! A letter says—

“The peasantry are armed, or are arming, almost to a man. The stores of the armourer are more frequently exhausted than the provision stores. Auctioneers, with carts laden with Birmingham arms, attend almost every fair or market in the county of Cavan, and the adjoining counties. The rapidity with which they are sold is quite astonishing. A stranger would think the dread invader of our country was not famine, but a hostile armada.—Yesterday, at the fair of Bally-jamesduff, two competing auctioneers sold large quantities, at the following prices, in the open street, to the frieze-coated peasantry—

	£	s.	d.
Double-barrelled detonating guns, one barrel being rifled.....	2	0	0
Muskets, with bayonets	1	0	0
Carbines, with bayonets.....	0	12	0
Horse pistols	0	8	0
Pocket pistols	0	5	0
Gunpowder, from 8d. to 10d. per pound.			
Bullet-moulds from 4d. to 6d. each.			

The Government made a slight effort to check this excitement, by issuing an official circular of warning; the only effect of which was to produce the following:—

“Whereas many evil-disposed persons avail themselves of the present scarcity of food as a pretext to commit acts of violence against property, and otherwise disturbing the peace of the country,—His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant is pleased to grant all her Majesty’s peaceable and loyal subjects, without distinction, the power to have and to keep any description of fire-arms for the protection of the public peace, and

likewise their own homes and property, without any restriction whatever, except an invoice or certificate of the person from whom the arms are purchased. Thomas M’Grade is privileged by his Excellency, and fully empowered by the Hon. the Board of Excise, to offer for sale by auction to the peaceable inhabitants of this town, at the Assembly Rooms, Dublin Street, 500 double and single barrelled guns of various sorts, and 1,000 pair of pistols, warranted all double Tower proof, 500,000 percussion caps, a large quantity of powder-flasks, shot-bags and belts, wash-rods, turn-screws, and nipple-wrenches, &c. Sale to commence on Wednesday the 23d instant.

“THOMAS M’GRADE,

“Licensed Auctioneer.

“Castle Street, Dublin.”

“N.B. The auctioneer’s invoice is all the licence required by the purchaser for keeping arms.”

The sale was not allowed to take place in the Assembly Rooms; but the guns were sold at other rooms in Dublin Street; where, says the account—“so crowded was the meeting—so anxious were the peasantry to secure arms—the competition for guns, pistols, powder, and percussion caps was so great—that the auctioneer had some difficulty in providing a supply for the demand; guns and pistols being purchased the moment they were put up to auction. In fact, the country people, who crowded the town, marched off all armed; and the novelty of the sale was such, and so urgent the demand, that during the days of sale the room was crowded by this class, the bidding being momentarily, and the supply incessant.”

As might be expected, the pos-

session of arms has led to many frightful outrages, and the Irish journals teem with accounts of murders and forcible entries; these are chiefly for the sake of carrying off arms; but the Government clerks entrusted with funds for the relief of the starving Irish, are the favourite objects of attack.

— DESTITUTION IN SCOTLAND.—

While the people of Ireland have succeeded in compelling notice of their misery, and have received the succour they in so many instances shamefully abuse, a scene of as great destitution, but borne with more resignation, exists in Scotland—fortunately the pauperised districts in Scotland are less extensive, but the misery is quite as deep. At a meeting held at the Music Hall, Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, the following statement was made :

Taking round numbers, there were 430,000 souls, who, strictly speaking, inhabited the eight Highland counties. From statistics furnished from different parishes, this number were divided in the following manner:—those in comfortable circumstances, and who could not be affected much by the failure of the potato crop, amounted to 100,000; those who only depended for three-fourths of the year upon potatoes, to 200,000; those who depended upon that crop for the whole year, to 130,000. These numbers were an approximation to the truth. Mr. M'Leod read several other figures; of which the result was, that in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland there were 330,000 persons deprived of the usual means of subsistence this year. Of these, 200,000 required assistance to enable them to live over the season. If they did not assist them immediately,

these poor persons would have to sell their cows, and eat their seed-corn, and thus utterly destroy the provision of the future. The other 130,000 required food immediately to save them from starvation. These were the only statistics he had to lay before the meeting. This was, however, only the beginning of the suffering in the Highlands. Bad as it was, it was on the increase. It was terrible now, but it would be far worse in spring. But all would feel that statistics were cold and heartless, and gave but a faint idea of the nature of the distress which prevailed.

Another speaker said:—He did not suppose that the whole of Skye could furnish twenty barrels of potatoes free of disease. The population numbered 4,000 souls. Of these, nearly 2,000 occupy small crofts, which have not yet yielded sufficient to support them for three months. The other 2,000 were in a state of absolute destitution. But the whole 4,000 would immediately be left destitute. The proprietor was Lord Macdonald; who had already made such arrangements for relieving the people as would involve an expenditure greater than the rental of the island. It was therefore plain, that unless the proprietor were assisted the people could not be supported. The letter concluded by stating, that from the writer's experience the destitution in 1836-7 was nothing at all compared to that impending at present.

The Government have not been remiss in their efforts to administer relief to these distressed districts. Several vessels laden with meal, rice, and other kinds of food have been despatched to the points where they are most urgently re-

quired, and as the comparative fewness of the population brings them more within the reach of human aid, the extreme of suffering may happily be prevented.

— **DESTITUTION IN BELGIUM.**—While the different districts of this wealthy country are suffering the miseries of scarcity, it is not to be supposed that other countries have escaped the visitation. The distress in France has already been mentioned; Belgium is in a still more suffering condition.

A letter written at Courtrai, on the 18th instant, says—

“The distress which is raging at present among our population has caused the establishment of slaughter-houses for horses in several villages, which compete with the established butchers. As soon as it is known that a horse has been slaughtered, the flesh is immediately purchased by the operative classes at twelve centimes or 1d. the pound weight.” The *Journal de Gand*, of the 19th, states, that on that day a band consisting of fifteen persons attacked the bakers’ shops in that city, and plundered them of all their bread. Two of these rioters were arrested and lodged in prison. The number of indigent inscribed on the books of the charitable associations amounts to from 700,000 to 800,000, out of a population of 4,000,000—that is, nearly a fifth of the population.

— **USE OF ETHER IN SURGERY.** A discovery of the very highest importance in operative surgery, and in practical medicine, has been made by Doctors Jackson and Morton, eminent surgeons, of Boston, in the United States. The following letter, published in the “*British and Foreign Medical Review*,”

gives a succinct account of this useful discovery:—

“Boston, Nov. 29.

“I found on my arrival here, a new thing in the medical world, or rather the new application of an old thing, of which I think you will like to hear. It is a mode of rendering patients insensible to the pain of surgical operations, by the inhalation of the vapour of the strongest sulphuric ether. They are thrown into a state nearly resembling that of complete intoxication from ardent spirits, or of narcotism from opium. This state continues but a few minutes—five to ten—but during it the patient is insensible to pain. A thigh has been amputated, a breast extirpated, teeth drawn, without the slightest suffering. The number of operations of various kinds, especially those in dentistry, has been very considerable, and I believe but few persons resist the influence of the agent.

“The effect is not exactly the same on all. In some the insensibility is entire, and the patient is aware of nothing which is going on; in others a certain degree of the power of perception remains, the patient knows what the operator is doing, perceives him, for example, take hold of a tooth and draw it out, feels the grating of the instrument, but still has no pain.

“There are no subsequent ill effects to detract from the value of this practice, none even so great as those which follow a common dose of opium. One person told me she had some unpleasant sensations in the head for a short time, and was weak, languid, and faintish through the day, but not more so

than she ordinarily was from having a tooth drawn. Another told me that he experienced something of the same kind, and, in addition, that his breath smelt very strongly of ether for forty-eight hours, and was indeed so strongly impregnated with it as to affect the air of the room in which he sat, so as to be disagreeable to others.

"One of our best operative surgeons informs me that he regards it as chiefly applicable to cases of the large and painful operations which are performed rapidly, and do not require any very nice dissection; but that for the more delicate operations, which require some time, he would prefer to have the patient in his usual state. But it is impossible at present to judge what will be the limits to the application of such an agent. Objections may arise of which we do not dream, and evils may be found to follow, which we do not now perceive. Still it certainly promises much in surgery, and perhaps may be capable of application for other purposes besides the alleviation of pain. Would it not be worthy of trial in tetanus, in asthma, and in various cases of violent internal pain, especially from supposed spasms?

"It was brought into use by a dentist, and is now chiefly employed by that class of practitioners. He has taken out a patent for the discovery, and has despatched persons to Europe to secure one there also; so you will soon hear of it, and probably have an opportunity of witnessing its effects.—Faithfully yours,

"JOHN WARE."

To this letter is appended a number of cases in which the discovery was successfully applied. These consist of the extraction of

the molar teeth, amputation of the leg, &c. During these painful operations, the patients were insensible to pain. The discovery was immediately turned to use in the London Hospitals. Mr. Liston, at the London University Hospital, amputated the thigh of a man, and removed part of a nail in onychia (a very painful operation), the patients having been previously narcotised by the vapour of ether; and other successful applications have been made. The vapour does not seem to have the same effect on all patients, and some do not seem affected by it.

28. COURT MARTIAL. — This morning a Court Martial was held on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth, to try Commander Frederick Patten, of Her Majesty's late sloop *Osprey*, 12 guns, and the officers and ship's company generally, for the loss of that vessel, on the western coast of New Zealand, in March last.

Some evidence was brought forward; but a simple statement of the circumstances of the wreck carried with it the exculpation of the parties under trial. There are two places on the coast of New Zealand, within fifteen miles of each other, known as True Hokianga, and False Hokianga. They resemble each other in so extraordinary a manner as to baffle the most experienced navigator. The coast has never been surveyed. The ship made the True Hokianga in the evening, and then stood off for the night; during which the weather became boisterous, and the *Osprey* drifted to the northward, opposite the False Hokianga. Commander Patten was not aware of the existence of the two places so exactly resembling one another. In the

morning he found the landmarks and compass bearings precisely the same as on the previous evening. A flag like that at Hokianga, was raised as a signal [probably by a native] in reply to a gun; Captain Patten approached the land in full confidence; and the ship struck within three miles of the shore.

In his defence Commander Patten gives an account of the subsequent proceedings of the ship's company, so much to their credit, and affording so strong a contrast to the miserable scenes that followed a wreck in former days, that it is worth preserving. The gallant officer says:—

“Every effort was instantly made by bracing the yards round to extricate Her Majesty's sloop from her dangerous position. This, unfortunately, could not be accomplished, as the rudder soon became unshipped and the main boom carried away, which rendered the vessel unmanageable. The after-part of the upper deck was also knocked up from striking the bottom with much force. Four feet of water being in the well, and the heavy rollers pouring down, I directed the mast to be cut away, the guns thrown overboard, and hatches secured down, which was most promptly and ably done, reflecting the greatest credit on the officers and ship's company, by whose energy the lives of all were saved at that critical period; and the *Osprey* being a new vessel, and very strong, fortunately held together. Being relieved from this important weight, and by keeping the lower stays fast, it assisted very much in dragging the hull nearer the shore, the heavy rollers forcing the mass of yards, masts, and sails before it. The starboard bulwark was then cut away, and with the

assistance of the spare topmasts, the pinnacle was launched overboard with safety through a heavy surf. I opened a communication with the shore, which enabled the crew, with their arms and ammunition, to land in detachments from the bowsprit on the following morning. Not knowing whether the wreck would fall over on her broadside the following tide, or a gale of wind knock it to atoms from the exposed position, as much ordnance material and provisions as could possibly be got was saved that night, guarding against the numerous natives that assembled near us (the country being in a very unsettled and excited state); but fortunately they were amicably disposed, although previous to our departure thence a large tribe at night plundered a quantity of lead for warlike purposes, which with some difficulty I compelled them to return on making preparations to attack them.

“I trust, Mr. President and gentlemen of this honourable court, that the evidence laid before you will have shown that every exertion was made to save the vessel, also to heave her keel out of water to ascertain the extent of damage sustained, and to save nearly everything belonging to Her Majesty's service, including shot, tanks, ballast, and nearly all the copper off the ship's bottom, and 1800 copper bolts drawn from the hull, and transporting them through a deep sand of more than a mile in extent, which the surveys laid before you (taken by the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Castor* at Auckland) will certify. Having accomplished everything that could be effected during two months of the most indefatigable labour by the officers as well as the ship's company, and the provisions being expended, I

proceeded with them to the Bay of Islands, 110 miles overland, with their arms, ammunition, and three days' provisions, crossing a country little known, through forests and rivers, where we embarked on board of Her Majesty's ship *Racehorse*, after a most severe march of five days, during the most inclement weather; in addition to which various circumstances have transpired since the unfortunate wreck, a period of ten months: their conduct has been so exemplary that I feel it my duty to state it to this honourable court, eight months of which time they have been victualled at two-thirds allowance, agreeably to the Queen's regulations."

These facts appearing clear, the court acquitted Captain Patten, the officers, and ship's company, from all blame, and pronounced that every exertion had been made to save the ship. The President returned Captain Patten his sword, with a highly complimentary speech.

31. FIRE AT IRONGATE WHARF.—A very destructive fire occurred in the day-time at Irongate Wharf. These extensive premises were situated at the east end of the Tower, and opposite the south wall of St. Katherine's Docks; they extended more than 200 feet along the river, were of considerable depth, and were filled with valuable goods. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon flames were discovered by the workmen; attempts were made to extinguish them, but in vain, and the building was rapidly fired throughout. Assistance of all kinds—soldiers, policemen, dock-hands, and firemen—was soon obtained, but the wharf was utterly destroyed; and some vessels which were moored to it, the tide being low, were also more or less

damaged. The low tide was likewise unfavourable to the working of the engines, water being rather scarce. The destruction, however, was prevented from extending to the Tower buildings and the Docks, and a public-house adjoining the wharf was only partially injured. The firemen had two narrow escapes from the fall of the walls. The loss of property—hardly any of the contents of the wharf having been saved—has been estimated as high as 200,000*l*. The proprietor, Mr. Coleman, is insured to a considerable amount. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, it being attributed generally to spontaneous combustion.

— THE WEATHER.—The cold weather, which had mitigated for a few days, set in again on the 24th instant with increased severity, the thermometer frequently indicating ten or twelve degrees of frost. The different waters in the Parks were again covered with ice, and crowded with skaters. No fatal accidents occurred in London, though the daily newspapers record many cases of drowning in the country. The sufferings of the poor were of course very great, and many distressing cases of death, produced by cold and destitution, were made known. In Northumberland, two men were returning from their work, towards Bishop Auckland; when they got to the Etherley Lane bridge they heard a groaning, and on looking about under the bridge, they found a man lying on the north side of the line against the bank, in the snow, with his feet in the gutter. They tried to raise him up, but he could not stand, and was quite cold. He appeared to mutter something. One of them then took him up on his back, and

proceeded towards the Auckland station with him. He carried him to the gas-house, but he was then quite dead. It appeared that the poor fellow had been drinking in Bishop Auckland on the Saturday night, and had probably been wandering about in the snow until morning, and from the intensity of the frost had been unable to walk any further.

A man named Arthur Monaghan, was employed near Helmington Row in cutting snow on the roads near that place. He had been drinking at Helmington Row, and he left to proceed homeward about eleven o'clock at night. He was then very tipsy. Not having returned home next morning, some persons went off in search of him, and found the poor man lying in a field, about 100 yards off the road, quite dead, among the snow. He appeared to have lain down on the spot where he was found, as there were no marks of his having wandered about.

— GUN COTTON.—The interest of scientific men and of the public has been strongly excited by the discovery, by Professor Schönbein, of an explosive compound, appearing to possess many advantages over gunpowder, called "Gun Cotton." The process by which the cotton is prepared is not yet divulged. It possesses many remarkable properties hitherto unknown. On the application of a spark, the solid mass is at once converted to a gaseous state, producing scarcely any smoke, and, if carefully prepared, leaving no residuum behind. It is not injured by wet, as was proved by an experiment tried with some which had been steeped in water sixty hours, and dried by exposure to the air, and which ex-

ploded with the greatest facility. The experiments in blasting, tried in the Cornish mines, were most satisfactory and conclusive; the almost entire absence of the smoke attendant upon an explosion when the common gunpowder is used, and which is so great an annoyance and injury to the workmen, being a most important improvement. Gun cotton explodes at 200° of heat, gunpowder at 600°; indeed, the difference of temperature and the rapidity of combustion are so great that gun cotton may be placed lightly upon gunpowder and exploded without the latter igniting. It will explode on being struck a smart blow with a hammer on an iron anvil, but only the part struck explodes; and it may be so prepared that the rapidity of combustion may be regulated at pleasure.

Professor Brande, at a lecture at the Royal Institution, on the 15th of January, described this important invention, and stated that, about fifteen years ago, Braconnot ascertained that sawdust, wood-shavings, starch, linen and cotton fabrics, when treated with concentrated nitric acid, produced a sort of gelatinous substance, which coagulated into a white mass on the addition of water: this substance, which he called "xyloidine," was highly inflammable. In the course of investigation of the changes thus produced, Professor Schönbein ascertained that this substance, prepared in a somewhat different manner, produced a compound, possessing extraordinary explosive properties—hence his discovery of "gun cotton." The precise method used by Schönbein is yet unknown; but the preparation of a substance supposed to be iden-

tical is as follows:—Cotton-wool, having been first well cleaned and carded, is immersed for a short time in a mixture of two parts of sulphuric with one of nitric acid; it is then taken out, well washed with water, and carefully dried. The cotton remains to all appearance unchanged: it is an insulator of electricity, being powerfully negatively electrical; it is singularly hygrometric, catches fire at 360° , and burns with far greater rapidity than gunpowder; yet the combustion of a train may be stopped by strong pressure. The products of its combustion are—carbonic and nitric oxides, carbonic and oxalic acids, cyanogen, nitrogen and steam. With respect to its expansive power, it appears that half an ounce of gun cotton carried a 68 lb. shot 255 feet from an eight-inch mortar, while two ounces of gunpowder carried a shot of the same weight from the same gun only 152 feet. A rifle, charged with 60 to 80 grains of gunpowder, carried a ball through three inch elm boards, while 30 grains of gun cotton carried a ball, under the same circumstances, through six inch boards. The use of gun cotton in fire arms is said

to be attended with the following disadvantages:—Its effects are less regular than those of gunpowder; it is more dangerous, being inflammable at a lower temperature; it does not take fire when compressed in tubes, and burns slowly in cartridges; and that the barrel of the gun is moistened by the water produced during the combustion. On the other hand, its advantages are:—Its extreme cleanliness, there being no residuum after combustion; its freedom from all bad smell; the facility and safety of its preparation; its great explosive force; the absence of smoke; and that from its filamentary nature it can be used over-head, and in other situations which preclude the use of gunpowder.

It is said that Professor Schönbein has disposed of his discovery for a large sum to Messrs. Hall and Co., the celebrated gunpowder manufacturers, and that preparations are in progress for making it upon a large scale. It will, there is no doubt, be extensively used for mining purposes, and in warfare for many engineering operations; but it seems doubtful whether it is adapted for the use of large or small guns.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the period of Sir Robert Peel's Resignation.

THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Lord Lyndhurst.
<i>President of the Council</i>	Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	Earl of Haddington.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Earl of Ellenborough.
<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	Duke of Wellington.
<i>Home Secretary</i>	{ Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Earl of Aberdeen.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i>	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i>	Earl of Ripon.
<i>Secretary-at-War</i>	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset.
<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i>	Earl of Lincoln.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Earl of St. Germans.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	Earl of Dalhousie.
<i>Vice-President of the Board of Trade and</i> <i>Master of the Mint</i>	{ Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart.
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	Right Hon. William Bingham Baring.
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance</i>	Right Hon. Sir George Murray.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir Frederic Thesiger.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Sir Fitz Roy Kelly.

IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Lord Heytesbury.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Richard Wilson Greene.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Abraham Brewster.

SCOTLAND.

<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Right Hon. Duncan McNeil.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Adam Anderson, Esq.

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Earl of Liverpool.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Earl De Lawarr.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Earl of Jersey.

The MINISTRY, as formed by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

IN THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Lord Cottenham.
<i>President of the Council</i>	Most Noble Marquis of Lansdowne.
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Minto.
<i>Home Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Earl Grey.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. Charles Wood.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Auckland.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i>	Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
<i>Paymaster of the Forces</i>	Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay.
<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i>	Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Most Noble Marquis of Clanricarde.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
<i>Woods and Forests</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	Duke of Wellington.
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance</i>	Most Noble Marquis of Anglesey.
<i>Vice-President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.
<i>Secretary of the Admiralty</i>	H. G. Ward, Esq.
<i>Secretary at War</i>	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
<i>Master of the Mint</i>	Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	J. Jervis, Esq.*
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	David Dundas, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

<i>Lord Advocate of Scotland</i>	Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford.
<i>Solicitor-General for Scotland</i>	Thomas Maitland, Esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Bessborough.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Right Hon. Richard Moore.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	James Henry Monahan, Esq.

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
<i>Lord Steward</i>	Right Hon. Earl Fortescue.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Duke of Norfolk.

* Sir Thomas Wilde was appointed to the office of Attorney-General, but on the sudden death of Sir N. C. Tindal, became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; upon which Mr. Jervis became Attorney-General, and was succeeded by Mr. Dundas as Solicitor-General.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1846.

<i>Bedfordshire</i> . . .	W. Stuart, of Aldenham Priory, esq.
<i>Berkshire</i> . . .	W. Stephens, of Prospect Hill, esq.
<i>Bucks</i> . . .	Sir William Robert Clayton, of Harleyford House, bart.
<i>Cambridge and Huntingdon</i> . . .	{ Sir Charles Wager Watson, of West Wrating, bart.
<i>Cumberland</i> . . .	{ Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, of Barrow House and Nether Hall, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i> . . .	J. H. S. Barry, of Marbury Hall, esq.
<i>Cornwall</i> . . .	C. H. T. Hawkins, of Trewithen, esq.
<i>Derby</i> . . .	Sir. R. E. Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart.
<i>Devonshire</i> . . .	Sir W. P. Carew, of Haccombe, bart.
<i>Dorsetshire</i> . . .	Charles Porcher, of Cliffe House, Tincleton, esq.
<i>Durham</i> . . .	{ Ralph Stephen Pemberton, of Barnes, and of Usworth House, esq.
<i>Essex</i> . . .	{ John Clarmont Whiteman, of the Grove, Thoydon Garnon, Epping, esq.
<i>Gloucestershire</i> . . .	George Bengough, of Newland, esq.
<i>Herefordshire</i> . . .	J. F. Vaughan, of Court Hill, esq.
<i>Hertfordshire</i> . . .	Felix Calvert, of Hunsdon House, esq.
<i>Kent</i> . . .	W. O. Hammond, of St. Alban's, esq.
<i>Lancaster</i> . . .	W. S. Standish, of Daxbury Park, esq.
<i>Leicestershire</i> . . .	Wm. Ann Pochin, of Barkby, esq.
<i>Lincolnshire</i> . . .	J. B. Stanhope, of Revesby Abbey, esq.
<i>Monmouthshire</i> . . .	T. Prothero, of Malpas Court, esq.
<i>Norfolk</i> . . .	Hon. C. S. Cowper, of Sandringham.
<i>Northamptonshire</i> . . .	A. A. Young, of Orlingbury, esq.
<i>Northumberland</i> . . .	C. W. Orde, of Nunykirk, esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i> . . .	Francis Hall, of Park Hall, esq.
<i>Oxfordshire</i> . . .	Mortimer Ricardo, of Kiddington, esq.
<i>Rutlandshire</i> . . .	John Gilson, of Wing, esq.
<i>Shropshire</i> . . .	R. H. Kinchant, of Park Hall, esq.
<i>Somersetshire</i> . . .	R. M. King, of Pyrland Hall, esq.
<i>Staffordshire</i> . . .	John Levett, of Wichnor, esq.
<i>Southampton</i> . . .	John Beardmore, of Uplands, Fareham, esq.
<i>Suffolk</i> . . .	Sir R. S. Adair, of Flixton, bart.
<i>Surrey</i> . . .	Charles M'Niven, of Perrysfield, Oxted, esq.
<i>Sussex</i> . . .	W. T. Mitford, of Pittshill, esq.
<i>Warwickshire</i> . . .	C. T. Warde, of Clepton House, esq.
<i>Wiltshire</i> . . .	Viscount Folkestone, of Longford Castle.
<i>Worcestershire</i> . . .	William Hemming, of Fox Lydiate House, esq.
<i>Yorkshire</i> . . .	James Walker, of Sandhutton, esq.

WALES.

<i>Angleseyshire</i>	J. L. H. Lewis, of Henllys, esq.
<i>Breconshire</i>	Morgan Morgan, of Bodwigiad, esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire</i>	C. H. Evans, of Bontnewydd, esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	Sir J. Mansel, of Llansphan, bart.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	James Davies, of Trefechan, esq.
<i>Denbighshire</i>	B. W. Wynne, of Garthewin, esq.
<i>Flintshire</i>	S. H. Thompson, of Bryncoch, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	R. Franklen, of Clementson, esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i>	John Foulkes, of Carno, esq.
<i>Merionethshire</i>	Sir R. W. Vaughan, of Nannau, bart.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	J. H. Harris, of Trevaccoon, esq.
<i>Radnorshire</i>	Thomas Prickard, of Dderw, esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Antrim</i>	T. Morris Hamilton Jones, of Moneyglass, Toomebridge, esq.
<i>Armagh</i>	R. Wright Cope Cope, of Loughgall, Loughgall, esq.
<i>Carlow</i>	Philip J. Newton, of Dunleckney, Bagnalstown, esq.
<i>Cavan</i>	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bective, of Headford House, Kells.
<i>Clare</i>	Michael Finucane, of Stamer Park, Ennis, esq.
<i>Cork</i>	James H. Smith Barry, of Foaty Cove, esq.
<i>Donegal</i>	William Fenwick, of Green Hills, Raphoe.
<i>Down</i>	Robert Batt, of Purdy's Burn, Newtownbreda.
<i>Dublin</i>	The Hon. Edward Lawless, of Lyons, Rathcoole.
<i>Fermanagh</i>	J. N. Blake, of Nixon Hall, Enniskillen, esq.
<i>Galway</i>	Christopher St. George, of Tyrone House, Oranmore, esq.
<i>Kerry</i>	Wilson Gun, of Oak Park, Castleisland, esq.
<i>Kildare</i>	Conway R. Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, esq.
<i>Kilkenny</i>	George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, Kilkenny, esq.
<i>King's County</i>	Henry P. L'Estrange, of Moystown, Cloghan, esq.
<i>Leitrim</i>	Robert La Touche, of Harristown, Kilcullen, esq.
<i>Limerick</i>	Wm. H. Barrington, of Glenstal, Barrington's Bridge, esq.
<i>Londonderry</i>	John Barré Beresford, of Learmount, Londonderry, esq.
<i>Longford</i>	George Machonchy, of Coolock House, Ratheny, esq.
<i>Louth</i>	Lewis Upton, of Glyde Farm, Ardee.
<i>Mayo</i>	Patrick Crean Lynch, of Cloghen House, Ballyglass, esq.
<i>Meath</i>	James Walker, of Allenstown, Kells, esq.
<i>Monaghan</i>	John Richardson, of Poplar Vale, Monaghan, esq.
<i>Queen's County</i>	Chidley Coote, of Huntingdon, Portarlington, esq.
<i>Roscommon</i>	Edward King Tennison, of Castle Tennison, Keadue, esq.
<i>Sligo</i>	Edw. Joshua Cooper, of Mackrea Castle, Collooney, esq.
<i>Tipperary</i>	John Trant, of Dover, esq.
<i>Tyrone</i>	Francis Gervais, of Manor Cecil, Clogher, esq.
<i>Waterford</i>	Sir Robert J. Paul, of Ballyglane, Waterford, bart.
<i>Westmeath</i>	Sir George F. Hodson, of Holley Park, Bray, bart.
<i>Wexford</i>	Harry Alcock, of Wilton Enniscorthy, esq.
<i>Wicklow</i>	Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, Ashford, esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1845.

AUG. 20. At Tahiti, the lady of Commander Andrew Snape Hamond, of her Majesty's steam-sloop *Salamander*, a son.

NOV. 14. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. George Knox, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, a son.

DEC. 11. At Madras, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowes Forster, a daughter.

1846.

JANUARY.

1. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell Scarlett, a son.

2. At Lisbon, the lady of W. R. Ward, esq., attached to her Majesty's Legation at that Court, a daughter.

6. At Wellington, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Henry S. Templar, a son and heir.

7. At Toft Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Leicester, a daughter.

9. At Pull Court, Worcestershire, the lady of William Dowdeswell, esq., M.P., a son.

10. At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, the lady of Alfred Arkwright, esq., a son, still-born.

11. At Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Richmond, C.B., Bengal Army, a daughter.

12. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, Canon of Worcester, twin children.

— The Queen of Naples, a prince.

14. At Auchin Cruive House, Ayrshire, the Lady Louisa Oswald, a daughter.

15. At Windsor, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Maude, a daughter.

16. At Woodhall, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. Francis Daubeney, a son.

17. In Melville Street, Edinburgh, the lady of Thomas Anderson, esq., Glendri-saig, a daughter.

21. At Astley Hall, the lady of Thomas Simcox Lea, esq., High Sheriff of Worcestershire, a son.

23. At King's Bromley Manor, the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, a daughter.

— At the Parsonage, Stanley, New Brunswick, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Voules Stuart, a son.

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24. In Upper Grosvenor Street, the Countess of Hillsborough, a son and heir.

25. The Hon. Mrs. Charles Ridley, a daughter.

— At Bilton Grange, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, a son and heir.

— At Rome, the lady of the Hon. Captain Frederick Pelham, a daughter.

26. In Eaton Square, the lady Rosa Greville, a daughter.

— At Bowden Hall, Gloucestershire, the lady of C. Brooke Hunt, esq., a son.

— At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the lady of Commander Graham E. W. Hammond, R.N., a son.

— At Southsea, Hants, the lady of Captain Francis Liardet, R.N., a son.

28. At the Rectory, Leigh, the lady of the Rev. Robert Eden, a son.

29. At the Rectory, Livermere, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Asgill Colville, a son.

31. At the Rectory, Thornton Watlass, the lady of the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Worth, Sussex, the lady of the Rev. George C. Bethune, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Bishop's Court, county of Kildare, the Countess of Clonmell, a daughter.

— At Leytonstone, the lady of Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart., a son.

2. The Marchioness of Blandford, a son.

4. At Brocton Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of Major Chetwynd, a daughter.

5. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Graham, a daughter.

— At Fawsley, the Hon. Mrs. Gage, twin sons, who survived their birth only a few hours.

— At Exeter, the lady of Captain Smales, 7th Dragoon Guards, a daughter.

— At Lisbon, Lady Howard de Walden, a son.

6. At Botley's Park, the lady of Robert Gosling, esq., a son.

7. At Newtown-Anner, the lady of Ralph Osborne, esq., M.P., a daughter.

10. Baroness de Moncorvo, a son, who died the following day.

— In Berkeley-square, the lady of the Hon. Robert Boyle, a son.

— At Phillipstown Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Lord John Beresford, a son.

11. At Grosvenor-crescent, the Countess of Clarendon, a son.

— At Gormanstown Castle, the lady

P

BIRTHS.

of the Hon. Thomas Preston, a son and heir.

— At Wyddial Rectory, Herts, the lady of the Rev. C. Maxwell, a son.

13. At Amsterdam, the lady of James Annesley, esq., her Majesty's Consul, a son.

— At Clopton House, Stratford-on-Avon, the lady of Charles T. Ward, esq. (High Sheriff of Warwickshire), a son.

14. At Torquay, Devonshire, the lady of the late Sir J. Honynood, a daughter.

15. At St. Jago de Cuba, the lady of James Forbes, M.D., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Butler, a son.

16. In Hill-street, Lady Jolliffe, a son.

19. At Backford Hall, Chester, Mrs. Holt Glegg, a daughter.

20. At Alderley, Gloucestershire, the lady of R. B. Hale, esq., M.P. a daughter.

22. At Campden-hill, Kensington, Lady Caroline Lascelles, a son.

— At Shillingee Park, Sussex, the Countess of Winterton, a daughter.

— At Peterley House, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel N. Alves, a daughter.

23. In Russell-square, the lady of James Russell, esq., Q.C., a daughter.

26. In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, a son.

— At the Grange, near Bradford, Wilts., the lady of Captain S. H. Palairt, a daughter.

— At Clayton House, Bucks, Lady Verney, a son.

28. In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Mary Farquhar, a daughter.

MARCH.

1. At Cefn Mabley, the lady of C. K. Tynte, esq., a son.

3. At Notting-hill, the lady of J. E. E. Wilmot, esq., a son.

4. At Middleton Hall, Northumberland, the lady of George Hughes Hughes, esq., a son.

— At Kent House, the Countess of Morley, a daughter.

5. At Collon, County Louth, the lady of Captain Wynne, R.A., a son.

— At Government House, Fort Thornton, the lady of his Excellency Norman William Macdonald, Governor of the colony of Sierra Leone, a son and heir.

7. At Eton College, the lady of the Rev. Charles Old Goodford, a son.

8. In Kent Place, Blackheath, the lady of Colonel Bagnold, of the Bombay Army, a son.

— At Kiddington, the lady of Mortimer Ricardo, a son.

9. At Highclere Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. R. M'Donald Caunter, a daughter.

— At Tonbridge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Welldon, a daughter.

— At Upper Sydenham, Mrs. John Rivington, a son.

10. In Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a son and heir.

11. At Frant Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., a son, who survived but a few hours.

13. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Lady Fletcher, a son.

— At the School House, Rugby, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Tait, a daughter.

— At Walberton House, Sussex, the lady of Captain Sullivan, a daughter.

— At Hingham, the Lady Elinor Wodehouse, a son.

— In Whitehall-place, Mrs. Swynfen Jervis, a son.

14. At Belmont, Chester, the lady of J. H. Leigh, esq., a son.

17. In Bryanston-square, the Viscountess Hood, a son.

18. At Ackworth Park, Yorkshire, Mrs. Gully, a daughter.

19. At Mytton Hall, Lancashire, the lady of John I. W. Aspinall, esq., a daughter.

20. In Imperial-square, Cheltenham, the lady of Charles Fowler, esq., a daughter.

21. The lady of Major Burdett, 17th Lancers, a daughter.

22. At Orton Longueville, the Countess of Aboyne, a daughter.

23. The lady of Captain J. W. Montagu, R.N., a daughter.

24. In Stanhope-street, the Countess Cowper, a daughter.

25. In Whitehall-place, the lady of Sir Walter James, Bart., M.P., a son and heir.

27. At Putney-heath, Viscountess Chelsea, a son.

29. In Berkeley-square, the lady of Abel Smith, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Shortflatt Tower, Northumberland, Mrs. Hedley Dent, a daughter.

30. The lady of William Philips, esq., of Montacute, Somerset, a son and heir.

— In Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, the lady of Richard Jefferson Eaton, esq., M.P., a daughter.

31. At Eagle's Cairnie, N.B., the lady

BIRTHS.

of Captain the Hon. George Grey, R.N., a son.

APRIL.

1. At Norwich, the lady of Archdeacon Ormerod, a son.

— In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Dawnay, a son.

2. At Ganton, the Hon. Lady Legard, a son.

3. In Lower Brook-street, the lady of Henry Howard, esq., Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, a daughter.

— At Tring Park, Herts., the lady of the Rev. James Williams, a daughter.

4. At the Vicarage, Wells, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Russell, a son.

— In Portugal-street, the lady of Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., a son.

5. At Moy Hall, near Inverness, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a daughter.

— At Apsley House, Lady Charles Wellesley, a son.

8. At Saughton, Lady Aberdour, a daughter.

— The widow of the late Henry Iltid Nicholl, D.C.L., a daughter, still-born.

— At the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, the lady of Captain Wilson, R.A., a daughter.

— In Wimpole-street, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a daughter.

9. At Little Ormesby, Lady Lacon, a daughter.

— At Rothley Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. W. Acworth, M.A., a daughter.

— At Filkins, Broadwell, the lady of the Rev. T. W. Goodlake, Vicar of Broadwell, Oxon, a daughter.

10. At Hatcham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Augustus K. B. Granville, M.A., a daughter.

12. At Tunbridge, Kent, the lady of Peter W. Barlow, esq., C.E., F.R.S., a son.

— In Paris, Lady Jenkins, a daughter.

— At Woodley, Hampshire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. T. Skeffington, a daughter.

— At Meikleour House, Perthshire, Mrs. Murray, a daughter.

13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a daughter.

14. In Park-place, St. James's, the lady of J. Arthur Taylor, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Compton Castle, Somerset, the lady of George Singer, esq., a daughter.

— At New York Hotel, New York, Mrs. William Wood, of Liverpool, a son.

18. At Rock Ferry Park, Cheshire, Mrs. Thomas A. Bushby, a son.

19. At North Creek Rectory, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas R. Keppell, a son.

— At Knockmullen Gorey, the lady of Captain Richard Owen, R.N., a son.

— In Cavendish-square, the lady of W. A. Shee, esq., a son.

21. In Belgrave-square, Lady Cecilia de Voeux, a daughter.

22. At Hyde-park-gate, Kensington Gore, the lady of J. P. Barlow, esq., a son.

23. At Coughton Court, the Lady Vaux, of Harrowden, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. J. Fox Strangways, a daughter.

24. In Wilton-crescent, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.

— At Heston Hall, Heston, the lady of John Rayer Hogarth, esq., a son.

25. At 18, Chester-square, the lady of G. E. Gilbert East, of Woolley Hall, Berks., esq., a son and heir.

28. At Upper Clapton, the lady of Henry Masterman, esq., a son.

29. At Malta, the lady of P. A. Moore, esq., a son and heir.

30. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the lady of Captain W. Walker, 69th Regiment, a son.

— At Balbirnie, Fifeshire, the Lady Georgiana Balfour, twins, a son and a daughter.

— At Naples, the lady of Alfred Hamilton, esq., of Gidea Hall, Essex, a daughter.

MAY.

1. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Dalmeny, a daughter.

— At Mereworth Castle, Lady le Despencer, a daughter.

3. At Higher Ardwick Lodge, near Manchester, the lady of Captain Cleather, twin sons, one of whom was still-born.

— At Knapton House, Norfolk, Lady Robinson, a daughter.

4. At Hampton Grove, Surbiton, near Kingston-on-Thames, the lady of Captain F. Seymour Hamilton, R.A., a daughter.

— At Wardie Lodge, Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, a son.

7. At the Vicarage, Chard, the lady of the Rev. Edward Godfrey, a son.

— At Hendon, the lady of P. Hanbury, esq., a son.

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9. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson, a son, still-born.

— At Secunderabad, the lady of Captain Allan, her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, a daughter.

— At Collingwood, Hawkhurst, the lady of Sir John Herschell, Bart., a daughter.

12. In Berkeley-square, the lady of Le Marchant Thomas, esq., a son.

13. At Highgate, Mrs. Francis Rivington, a son.

— At 16, Lowndes-street, the Lady Winnington, a daughter.

15. At the Clarendon Hotel, the Countess of Eglinton, a son.

— At King's Newton Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of George Vandeleur, esq., a son.

17. In Conduit-street-west, Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, C. B., of the Bengal Engineers, a daughter.

18. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, a daughter.

— At Greywell-hill, Lady Dorchester, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-street, the Lady Winnington, a daughter.

— In Neville's-lane, Bromley, Mrs. Mason, the wife of a labouring man, four sons, all living.

— In St. James's-square, Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.

19. At Liscard, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a son.

— At Reading, the lady of Captain James A. Murray, R. N., a daughter.

— At Hendon, the Countess of Kerry, a son.

20. At the Nunnery, Isle of Man, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie Taubman, a son.

— In Great Cumberland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Molyneux Montgomerie, a son.

— In Wilton-crescent, the Countess of Romney, a daughter.

21. At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a son.

— In Arlington-street, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, a son.

22. At the Lord Chief Baron's, in Guildford-street, Lady Pollock, a daughter.

— The lady of J. R. Shaw, esq., of Arrowe Hall, Cheshire, a son and heir.

— The lady of Louis Cohen, esq., of South-street, Finsbury, a son.

25. At Greywell-hill, the Lady Dorchester, a daughter.

28. In Berkeley-square, the Marchion-

ess of Worcester, a son, which died in two hours.

— At Rockhill, county of Donegal, Lady Helen Stuart, a son.

29. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Lovaine, a son and heir.

30. At Florence, the lady of Sir Woodbine Parish, a son.

— The lady of Gordon W. J. Gyll, esq., of Lower Seymour-street, a daughter.

— At 2, Hanover-square, Mrs. Longman, a daughter.

31. At Withenshaw, Cheshire, the lady of T. W. Tatton, esq., a son and heir.

JUNE.

1. At Victoria, Hong Kong, the lady of the Rev. Vincent J. Stanton, her Majesty's Chaplain, a son.

— In Down-street, the lady of John Hornby, esq., M. P., a son.

3. At Thorpe, near Norwich, the Lady Henrietta Harvey, a daughter.

4. In Grosvenor-street, the Lady Mary Hood, a daughter.

— At the Deanery, the lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, a daughter, still-born.

— At Ballechin House, Perthshire, the lady of Capt. R. Scott, a son.

— At Leintwardine, Herefordshire, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Colvin, C. B., late of the Bengal Engineers, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Itchen Stoke, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a daughter.

5. In Berkeley-square, the lady of T. P. Williams, esq., M. P., a daughter.

6. At the School House, Shrewsbury, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, a son.

7. At Auchindarroch House, Mrs. Campbell, of Auchindarroch, a son.

— In Grosvenor-street, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a son.

8. In Berkeley-square, the Lady Frances Lindsay, a son.

10. At Woolwich, the lady of Captain Lethbridge, Royal Artillery, a son.

11. In York-street, Portman-square, the lady of John Neeld, esq., M. P., twins, a boy and girl.

— At the Rectory, Hothfield, the lady of the Rev. John Mossop, a son and heir.

— At Southampton, Mrs. M^cLeod, widow of Lieutenant A. M^cLeod, R. N., late Commander of the *Great Liverpool*, a daughter.

15. At Fern Acres, Bucks., the lady of C. A. St. Leger, esq., a son.

16. At Winchester, the lady of Captain

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Wigram, of the Coldstream Guards, a son.

— At Matten, Lady Blackett, a son.

18. At Vieux Luc, Calvados, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, C. B., a daughter.

19. At Lansdowne House, the Countess of Shelburne, a son.

— In Burton-crescent, the lady of the Rev. G. S. Drew, Incumbent of Old St. Pancras, a daughter.

— The lady of T. D. Acland, esq., a daughter.

— At Moroon Town, Jamaica, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Campbell, Bart., 38th Regiment, a son.

20. In Queen-square, Westminster, Lady Duff Gordon, a son.

— At Shotesham Park, the lady of Robert Fellowes, jun., esq., a son.

21. The lady of the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth, a son.

— At the Old Palace, Richmond, the lady of Keith William Stewart Mackenzie, esq., of Seaforth, a daughter.

22. At Eton College, the lady of the Rev. John William Hawtreys, a son.

— In Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of Sir H. D. Goring, Bart., a daughter.

— At Berry Hill House, Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, the lady of Captain G. B. Cumberland, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son.

23. At Edinburgh, the Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a son.

24. At Gauthy Parsonage, the lady of the Rev. J. Fawcett, a son and heir.

25. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Commander, George Hope, R. N., a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the Marchioness of Ely, a daughter.

26. At Hookfield House, Epsom, the lady of George Bogle, esq., of Rosemount, Ayrshire, a son and daughter.

— In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a son and heir.

27. At Warborne, Hants, the lady of Sir J. Rivett Carnac, Bart., a son.

29. At Bragborough House, Northamptonshire, the Lady of Henry Arnold, esq., a son.

— The Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a son.

30. At Weymouth, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson, Grenadier Guards, a son.

the lady the of Rev. H. W. Maddock, a son.

— At Glendaruel House, Mrs. Campbell, of Glendaruel, a son.

2. In Park-street, Lady Robert Grosvenor, twin sons.

— At Staunton Park, Herefordshire, the lady of James King King, esq., a daughter.

4. In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Newport, a son.

5. At Dorfold Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, a son.

— The lady of T. B. Hildyard, esq., M. P., a son.

6. The lady of the Rev. George Monnington, of Bitteswell Vicarage, Leicestershire, a son.

9. In Tiney-street, the Countess Nelson, a daughter.

— At Clifton House, near Exeter, the lady of Major Stirling, a son.

— At Tatton House, Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. Methuen, a daughter.

10. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Galloway, a daughter.

11. At Kingston, Canada West, the lady of Captain Sampson Freeth, Royal Engineers, a son.

— At Kurrachee, Scinde, the lady of the late Captain John Moore Napier, a daughter.

— In Carlton-terrace, the Countess of Caledon, a son.

— At Eaton-place, the lady of William Wiggett Chute, esq., M. P., a son.

12. In Connaught-place West, Hyde-park, the lady of Captain George J. Johnson, Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

— At Ostend, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Fulton, K. H., a son.

13. At Preston, Lancashire, the lady of Major Crofton, of the 6th Royal Regiment, a son and heir.

14. In Portland-place, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, a daughter.

15. In Bruton-street, the lady of Sir Harvey Bruce, bart., a son.

16. In York-street, St. James's-square, the Hon. Mrs. H. S. Law, a daughter.

— At Colmere Rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. J. B. Bourne, a daughter.

— In Tilbury-street, Lady Caroline Towneley, a daughter.

18. In Barkham-terrace, St. George's Cross, Southwark, the lady of George Fletcher, esq., a son.

— At Buckland House, near Dover, the lady of William Martin, esq., a son.

JULY.

1. At Brilley Vicarage, Herefordshire,

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— At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkstone, a son.

20. In Eaton-place, the lady of Captain Benson, 17th Lancers, a son and heir.

22. At Bath, Lady Algernon St. Maur, a son.

23. At Standish House, Gloucestershire, the lady of B. Holme Wiggin, esq., a daughter.

25. At Tangier, the lady of John H. Drummond Hay, esq., a son.

— At Ladhams House, Goudhurst, Mrs. Oakden, a son.

26. At Whitgift Hall, Goole, the lady of Captain Sir James Clark Ross, a daughter.

26. At Secunderabad, East Indies, the lady of Captain Thomas Ditmas, Madras Artillery, a son.

29. In Belgrave-square, Lady Louisa Cavendish, a daughter.

— At Spring Park, Addington, Surrey, Mrs. Hewitt Davis, a daughter.

AUGUST.

1. In Upper Eccleston-street, Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a daughter.

— In Chesham-place, the lady of D. Watts Russell, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In Baker-street, Portman-square, the lady of Sir George Edward Pocock, Bart., a son.

4. At North Villa, Regent's-park, the lady of Colonel Miles, a son.

— In Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, the lady of Major Nutt, a son.

6. At Titlington Hall, Northumberland, the lady of W. J. Pawson, esq., a son.

7. At Cosgrove, the Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.

8. In Myddleton-square, the lady of Dr. Golding Bird, a daughter.

— At Rutland Gate, the Countess of Bective, a daughter.

9. At Brighton, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Major Key, 15th Hussars, a daughter.

10. At Edinburgh, Lady Scott, of Ancrum, a daughter.

11. In Brunswick-square, Brighton, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Morris, a daughter.

— In Blake-street, York, the lady of William Henry Charlton, esq., of Brandsby Hall, a daughter.

12. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Ker, a daughter.

— At Marston Rectory, near Frome,

the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a daughter.

— In Eaton-place, the lady of Captain Robert Russell, R.N., a son.

14. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.

— In Eastbourne-terrace, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Maclean, C.B., a daughter.

15. At Cedars, Leytonstone, Essex, Mrs. Tebbutt, a daughter.

— At the Marquis of Northampton's seat, at Castle Ashby, Lady William Compton, a daughter.

16. At Clare Priory, Suffolk, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, a daughter.

— At Cheveley Park, Newmarket, the lady of John Fairlie, esq., a son, still-born.

17. At Baden-Baden, the Lady Augustus Loftus, a daughter, still-born.

— At Canterbury, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Stopford, C.B., 40th Regiment, a daughter.

18. In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a daughter.

— At Holroyd Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, a son.

19. At Bittern Grove, near Southampton, the lady of Alexander Hoyes, esq., a son.

20. In Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. Macready, a daughter.

21. In Caledonia-place, the lady of the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., a daughter.

— At Glenfenlan, Gareloch, Dumbartonshire, the lady of Colonel P. Edmonstone Craigie, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, a daughter.

22. At Wardie, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, a son.

23. At Castle Bellingham, the lady of Sir Alan E. Bellingham, Bart., a son.

— In Portman-street, the lady of Colonel Knollys, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

24. In Hertford-street, the Lady Mary Egerton, a son.

— At Ashley Villa, Ashley-road, the lady of Captain Henry Stroud, R.N., a daughter.

25. In Eaton-place, the lady of Captain Gladstone, R.N., M.P., a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Charles St. Clair, a daughter.

26. At the Vicarage, Thornham, Kent, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Stuart, a daughter.

— At Horwood House, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Carwithen, a daughter.

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— At Bodlondeb House, Conway, Carnarvonshire, the lady of Henry L. Gaskell, esq., a son.

27. At Birmingham Hall, Derbyshire, Mrs. William Coke, a son.

— The lady of John Yate Lee, esq., of Fulwood Park, near Liverpool, a son.

29. At Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.

30. At Parsonstown, the lady of Colonel Hogg, a daughter.

— At Callander, the lady of the Hon. D. Robertson, of Jamaica, a son.

— At Erskine House, Renfrewshire, Lady Blantyre, a daughter.

31. In New-street, Spring Gardens, the Lady Mary Hoare, a daughter.

— At Carside House, the lady of William Houston, esq., a son and heir.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Castle Bernard, county of Cork, the Viscountess Bernard, a daughter.

3. At Montrose House, Northamptonshire, the lady of J. J. Blencowe, esq., a son and heir.

— The lady of William Longman, esq., of 36, Hyde-park-square, a son.

— In Eaton-square, the lady of Major-General Caulfield, C.B., a daughter.

— At Stonehouse, Devon, the lady of Captain T. M. C. Symonds, R.N., a daughter.

4. At Newry, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, C.B., late Bombay Horse Artillery, a daughter.

6. At Haldon House, the lady of Lawrence Palk, esq., a son and heir.

— At Caversham, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. John Gillibrand Hubbard, a son.

— In Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John Stewart Richardson, Bart., a son.

7. At Dunraven Castle, Glamorgan-shire, the Viscountess Adare, a daughter.

— At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a son.

8. At the Hirsell, N.B., the Countess of Home, a daughter.

— At Clevelands, Dawlish, the lady of Henry Ley, esq., a daughter.

10. At Huntsmore Park, Bucks., the Lady Sophia Tower, a daughter.

— At York, the lady of Captain Yorke, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, a daughter, still-born.

— At Chew Magna, Somersetshire, the lady of the Rev. E. A. Ommannay, a daughter.

11. At Bothamsall, Notts., the lady of the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart., a son.

— In Cumberland-place, the Lady Georgiana Gurdon Rebow, a son and heir.

12. At Crowe Hall, near Downham, Norfolk, the lady of J. R. Fryer, esq., a son.

14. At Hampton-court, the Hon. Mrs. Oliver William Lambart, a daughter.

15. In Prince's-street, Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Home Drummond, a son.

— At Government House, Isle of Man, the Lady Isabella Hope, a daughter.

16. At Glenmona, Cushendan, the lady of Captain Edward Holland, R.N., a daughter.

17. At Rugby, the Hon. Mrs. Napier, a son.

18. At Westonbut, Gloucestershire, the lady of Sir George Palmer, Bart., a daughter.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Major-General D'Oyly, a son.

19. At Sherburne Castle, Oxon, the Lady Mary Parker, a daughter.

— At Bergh Apton Rectory, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Thomas Pelham, a son.

20. In York-place, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel William Wyllie, C.B., a daughter.

— At Bolton Hall, the lady of W. H. Orde Powlett, esq., a son.

21. At Curzon House, South Audley-street, the Countess Howe, a son.

22. At Tetworth Hall, the lady of C. J. Barnett, esq., twin girls, one still-born.

— At Valetta, Malta, Lady Napier, a son.

23. At Bothal Rectory, Northumberland, the lady of the Rev. Henry Hopwood, a son.

— At Tillicoultry House, Mrs. Anstruthy, of Tillicoultry, a son.

24. At Warwick, the lady of Captain Watson, C.B., commanding H.M.S. *Brilliant*, a son.

— At Siena, the lady of Captain Sir B. W. Walker, K.C.B., H.M.S. *Constance*, a son.

— At Weimar, the lady of Captain Horrocks, a son.

27. In Fleet-street, the lady of Henry Ainslie Hoare, esq., a son and heir.

— At Ishapore, near Calcutta, the lady of Major William Anderson, C.B., a daughter.

28. In Abercromby-square, Liverpool,

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the lady of Mark Seton Synnot, esq., a daughter.

— At Ferozepore, the lady of Brevet Captain S. T. Macmullen, Adjutant 6th Light Cavalry, a daughter.

OCTOBER.

1. At Malta, the lady of Major Jeffrys, 88th Regiment, a son.

2. At Kingthorpe House, Yorkshire, the lady of H. C. Airey, esq., a daughter.

— The Hon. Mrs. Hubert M'Loughlin, a son.

3. In Lansdowne-road Villa, Notting Hill, the lady of Captain Vetch, R.E., a daughter.

— At Woburn Park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a daughter.

6. At Syston Park, the lady of Sir John C. Thorold, Bart., a son.

7. At Cross Deep House, Twickenham, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Whyte, 7th Hussars, a son.

9. At Wentworth House, the Viscountess Milton, a son.

— At the Seigneurial House, St. Hilaire, Canada East, the lady of Major Campbell, a son.

10. At Dalkeith House, her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch, a daughter.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, a son.

11. At Coventry, the lady of Major Inigo Jones, Prince Albert's Hussars, a daughter.

— The lady of Captain Fendall, Elm House, Winkfield, Berkshire, a daughter.

13. At Brighton, the lady of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a son.

— At Kilnwick Percy, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a daughter.

14. At Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, the lady of Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., a son and heir.

— At Shinfield House, Berks, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, a son.

16. At Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's, the Lady Katherine Jermyn, a son.

17. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Henry Kingscote, a son.

— At Newbiggin House, Northumberland, the lady of J. T. Cookson, esq., a daughter.

19. At Norwich, the lady of Major Deveney, Royal Regiment, a son.

21. In Chester-square, Mrs. Henry Alworth Merrewether, a son.

— In Old Burlington-street, Lady Theresa Digby, a son.

23. At Kinnaird House, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Drummond, a daughter.

— At Baden-Baden, the lady of G. P. R. James, esq., a son.

— At 35, Hyde-park-square, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, a daughter.

24. At Charlton Hall, Suffolk, Mrs. F. Newton Dickenson, of Siston Court, Gloucestershire, a daughter, still-born.

26. At Lupton, Devon, the lady of J. B. Yarde Buller, esq., a son and heir.

27. At Hackthorn, near Lincoln, the lady of Gervaise Tottenham Waldo Sibthorpe, esq., a son and heir.

28. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of Colonel Maclean, a son, still-born.

29. At Framfield House, Inverness, the lady of George William Denys, esq., a daughter.

— In Halkin-street, West, Belgrave-square, the lady of Captain Vansittart, Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

30. In Halkin-street, West, Belgrave-square, the lady of Colonel Charles Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, the lady of the Hon. Wellington Cotton, a daughter.

3. At Overdimesdale Hall, near Darlington, the lady of the Rev. J. W. Smith, a daughter.

— At St. Helen's, Lancashire, the lady of the Rev. George Thornton Mostyn, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. O'Callaghan, a son.

5. In St. George's-square, the lady of Commander Richard Jonns, a son.

6. At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Edmond Drummond, a son.

7. At Plymouth, the lady of W. D. Burnett, esq., Commander, H.M.S. *Alban*, a daughter.

— At Osberton Hall, the Lady Selina Milton, lady of George Saville Foljambe, esq., a son.

11. At Largs, the lady of Captain Edmonstone, R.N., a daughter.

13. At Woodfield House, near Huddersfield, the lady of Bentley Shaw, esq., a son.

— In Spring Gardens, the Lady Seymour, a daughter.

14. At Babworth Rectory, the Lady Frances Simpson, a son.

— In Grosvenor-street, Lady Norreys, a son.

BIRTHS.

15. At Windlestone, Durham, Lady Eden, a daughter.

17. At Bitteswell Hall, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Corbet Smith, a son.

19. At Kilmore, near Monaghan, the lady of Captain Herbert Schomberg, R.N., a son.

— The lady of W. H. March, esq., Newtown House, Moate, a son and heir.

20. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Lady Elibank, a son.

— In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of Captain Corry, R.N., a daughter.

21. In Sussex-square, the lady of Captain Moorsom, a son.

22. In Stanhope street, the Viscountess Jocelyn, a son and heir.

— The lady of Sir John Power, Bart., Kilfane, county of Kilkenny, a son.

23. At the seat of Lord Macdonald, Armadale Castle, Isle of Skye, the Lady Macdonald, a daughter.

— At the Dowager Lady Arundell's, the Hon. Mrs. Neave, a daughter.

24. At Wennington Hall, Lancashire, the lady of W. A. F. Saunders, esq., a daughter.

— In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Captain Manners, R.N., a daughter.

25. At Richmond, Surrey, the lady of Dr. Blyth, a son.

26. In Duke-street, Portland-place, the lady of G. A. Macfarren, esq., a son.

— At Harewood House, the Countess of Harewood, a daughter.

28. At Hazlewood Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. William Vavasour, a son and heir.

30. In Grosvenor-street, Lady Millicent Jones, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

1. At Clifton, the lady of G. H. Skelton, esq., a daughter.

— At South Park, Penshurst, Kent, the seat of her father, the Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunynghame, Grenadier Guards, a daughter, still-born.

2. At Bedale Hall, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.

4. The lady of Russell Martyn Riccard, esq., of The Nunnery, Southmolton, Devon, a son.

5. At Hedgerley Park, the lady of Rice R. Clayton, esq., M.P., a son.

8. At Heathstown House, County Westmeath, the lady of Richard Dyas, esq., a son.

— In Park-lane, the lady of Henry Langley, esq., of Buttas Castle, Tipperary, a son and heir.

— At Harewood, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, a daughter.

9. In Eaton-place, the lady of Henry Barkly, esq., M.P., a son.

11. At Goldings, Lady Townsend Farquhar, a daughter.

14. At Condie House, Perthshire, Mrs. Oliphant, of Condie, a son and heir.

— At Clarendon Park, near Salisbury, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a son, who survived only a few minutes.

15. At Dover, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Furlong, K.H., 43rd Light Infantry, a son.

— In Norfolk-crescent, the lady of Sir George Philip Lee, a son.

— At Dublin, the lady of Fitzstephen French, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— The lady of Dr. Phelps, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, a son.

16. At Windsor, the lady of Ralph Neville, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

17. In Eaton-place, the Viscountess Melgund, a son.

18. At the Vicarage, Harborne, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Law, a son.

— At Stafford House, the Marchioness of Lorne, a son.

19. In Dover-street, the Countess of Sandwich, a daughter.

23. At Falmouth, the lady of Commander J. G. Dick, R.N., a daughter.

25. At Dalchully House, Inverness-shire, the lady of William James Snodgrass, a son.

— In Montague-place, Russell-square, Lady Fellows, a son.

26. At Sufton Court, near Hereford, Mrs. Egerton Hubbard, a son.

27. In Pembroke-road, Dublin, the Viscountess Bangor, a son.

28. At Regent-place West, Regent-square, the lady of William Weir, esq., a daughter.

— At Clapham-common, the lady of John Humphery, esq., M.P., a daughter.

29. At Merstham Rectory, Surrey, the lady of George Lyall, jun., esq., a daughter, still-born.

30. At Bloomsbury Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Montague Villiers, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1845.

Nov. 8. At Kussowlee, Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, C.B., 3rd Dragoons, to Margaret, fifth daughter of Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B.

19. At Bangalore, George Horne, esq., of the King's Hussars, son of Sir William Horne, to Agnes Mary, daughter of the late John Greig, esq.

Dec. 2. At the Cathedral, Bombay, Thomas Edward Tanner, esq., to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Theodore E. Hook, esq.

— At Charlton, Kent, by the Rev. J. B. Maude, sen., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, Alfred, youngest son of the late Edward Suart, esq., of Lime Hill, Tunbridge Wells, to Rosamond Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Francis Weller, esq., Lieutenant-Colonel 13th Regiment, and of Tunbridge Wells.

3. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, William Ritchie, esq., M.A., Barrister-at-law, to Augusta Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Captain Trimmer, R.N.

9. At the Cathedral Church, Calcutta, Major Wm. Anderson, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Frances Sophia Pattle, youngest daughter of the late Trevor Chicheley Plowden, esq., B.C.S.

1846.

JANUARY.

1. G. T. W. Sibthorp, esq., eldest son of Colonel W. Sibthorp, M.P., to Louisa, third daughter of R. Cracroft, esq., of Hackthorne, Lincolnshire.

— At Christ Church, Byculla, Metcalf Larkin, esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Sarah, second daughter of John Penny-cuick, of Soilarie, C.B. and K.H., Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Regiment, and Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay.

3. At Hampton, Edward Hammond, esq., to Mary Frances, third daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Robert Kerr.

6. At Bideford, Devon, Henry Stafford Northcote, esq., eldest son of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., of Pynes House, to Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Robbins, esq.

8. At Heaversham Church, Jane, eldest daughter of James Gaudy, esq., Heaves Lodge, Westmoreland, to Captain Brandreth, Scots Fusilier Guards.

— At Elsenham, the Hon. E. B.

Wrottesley, youngest son of the late Lord Wrottesley, to Ellen Charlotte, third daughter of G. Rush, esq., of Elsenham Hall, Essex.

9. At Abbey Hill House, Edinburgh, James Johnstone, esq., of Alva, to the Hon. W. Augusta A. Norton, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Fletcher Norton, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

12. At Ullestun Park, Yorkshire, the seat of Lord Stourton, W. Vavasour, esq., son of the Hon. Sir E. Vavasour, Bart., to the Hon. Constantia Clifford, daughter of Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke, Devon.

13. At Paddington Church, Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Emma Charlotte, relict of the late Captain H. Gordon.

14. At Blarney Church, Sir George C. Colthurst, Bart., of Ardrum House, county of Cork, to Louisa Jane, only daughter of St. John Jefferys, esq., of Blarney Castle, in the same county.

15. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, James Newburgh Strange, Commander, R.N., third son of the late Sir Thomas Strange, to Charlotte Maria, youngest daughter of the late George Eyre, esq., of Warrens, Wilts.

17. At St. James's, Paddington, Frederick Edward Chapman, esq., to Ann Weston, eldest daughter of William Cox, esq., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, and Cheshunt, Herts.

18. At Rayne Church, Essex, the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., of Finsbury Chapel, London, to Lydia, daughter of Richard Baynes, esq., of Rayne Lodge.

20. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Lord Francis Kerr, of H.M.S. *Winchester*, to Emily, second daughter of Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony.

— At St. Mary's Church, Aylesbury, the Rev. Arthur Pearson, to Mary Isabella, the second daughter of Thomas Tindal, esq., of the former place.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. William Towry Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, son of the late Lord Ellenborough, to Matilda, second daughter of the late Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Walter Long, esq., eldest son of Walter Long, esq., M.P., of Rood Ashton, Wilts., to Harriet Averina, only child of the late John Owen Herbert, esq., of Dolforan, Montgomeryshire.

26. At Pottersbury Church, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Edward G. Douglas

MARRIAGES.

Pennant, M.P., to Lady Louisa Fitzroy, youngest daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

28. At Old Connaught, Henry Quin, esq., of Wingfield, to the Hon. Isabella, third daughter of Lord Plunket.

29. At Brighton, James William Drake, esq., R.N., to Sarah, youngest daughter of Robert T. Heysham, esq., late of Stagenhoe-park, and of Weston Lordship, Herts.

30. At Bergheim, in the Principality of Waldeck, in Germany, Colonel Charles A. F. Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Countess Caroline Mechtild, eldest daughter of the Reigning Count of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

31. At Blatheswycke, the Rev. William H. Dyott, to Matida Sophia, third daughter of the late Donatus O'Brien, esq., of Ticover House.

FEBRUARY.

3. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. John George Beresford, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart., to the Hon. Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Denman.

— At St. James's Church, Kingston, Canada West, Arthur A. Farmer, esq., of Huntingford, near Woodstock, Canada West, second son of the late W. M. Farmer, esq., of Nonsuch-park Surrey, to Louise Emily, daughter of the Hon. P. B. de Blaguere.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Viscount Curzon, eldest son of Earl Howe, to Harriet Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Sturt.

5. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Leonard Strachey, Esq., eldest son of Captain Strachey, R.N., to Eliza Margaret, only daughter of Barlow Trecothick, esq., of York-street, Portman-square.

— At Woolwich, the Rev. George Henry Farr, B.A., of St. Wenn, Cornwall, to Julia Warren, third daughter of the late Major Ord, K.H., of the Royal Artillery, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Essex.

— At the Unitarian Chapel, Gee Cross, Thomas Bayley Potter, esq., son of the late Sir Thomas Potter, of Manchester, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Ashton, Esq., Pole Bank, near Hyde.

12. Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. McClervy, of Glynn, Antrim, Deputy Quartermaster-General, New Zealand, to Ann McGildowny, youngest daughter of the

late John Casement, esq., of Invermore, Antrim.

— At Astbury, Captain Archer, 4th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Clement Swetenham, esq., of Somersford, Cheshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Blunt, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Daniell, esq., of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.

17. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Farrant, K.L.S., Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, to Maria Eliza, daughter of George Battye, Esq.

18. At Walcot Church, Bath, Charles Brune Graves Sawle, esq., eldest son of Sir Joseph Graves Sawle, Bart., of Penrice, Cornwall, to Rose Caroline, youngest daughter of David R. Paynter, esq., of Dale, Pembrokeshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Baring Collier, esq., R.N., to Stepney, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Gulston, esq., of Derwydd, Caermarthenshire.

19. At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. William Thornton, Vicar of Dodford, Northamptonshire, to Anne Georgiana Frances, second daughter of General Sir William Anson, Bart., K.C.B.

— At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, M.A., to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Jerusalem.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Lowry Guthrie, to Katherine Blanche, daughter of Thomas Starkie, esq., Queen's Counsel.

24. At Southsea, Morris J. Hall, esq., Captain of the 6th Regiment, to Laura, youngest daughter of Colonel Connelly, R.M.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, R. A. Young, esq., of Quebec, Canada, to Mary Charlotte, only daughter of R. Norman, esq., of Bryanstone-square.

26. At St. George's Hanover-square, Captain C. R. Drinkwater Bethune, R.N., C.B., to Frances Cecilia, only child of Henry Stables, esq., of Park Hill, Clapham.

28. At Bombay, Captain H. R. Philpott, 25th M.N.I., to Catherine Sophia, second daughter of Major-General Sir J. Sutherland, Bombay Army.

MARCH.

3. At Henbury, Robert Charles Tud-

MARRIAGES.

way, esq., of Wells, to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of William Miles, esq., M.P., of Leigh Court, Somerset.

5. At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Waldo Phillips, esq., to Arabella, daughter of the late Rev. David Garrow, D.D., Rector of East Barnet, Herts.

— At St. James's Church, Paddington, Augustus De Butts, esq., Madras Engineers, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H., R.E., to Anna Georgiana Elizabeth, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Inglefield, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, South-east coast of America.

— T. Bamford Lang, esq., son of the late Colonel Lang, of Blewhayes, near Exeter, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Dax, esq., one of the Masters of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

— At St. Pancras Church, James Fraser, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, to Louisa, third daughter of John J. Hensley, esq., of Tavistock-square.

— At Wanstead, Edmund Pelly, esq., of Borreyard, Norwich, sixth son of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., of Upton, Essex, to Anna Rebecca, the eldest daughter of Jonathan Chapman, esq.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, Edward Murray, esq., to Grace, only child of the late Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, Bart., and grandniece to the Right Hon. Lord Denman.

7. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, Sir George de la Poer Beresford, Bart., to Elizabeth, second daughter of David Lucas, esq., of Clontibret, county Monaghan.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Alexander, esq., to Mary Agnes, youngest daughter of Sir George Cayley, Bart., of Brompton, Yorkshire.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, to the Lady Arabella Fernor, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Pomfret.

— At Chiswick Church, Alexander Dairs Cooper, esq., to Maria Louisa, third daughter of the late Edward Stewart Cameron, esq.

— At Chelsea, the Rev. B. Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford, to Henrietta Grace, eldest daughter of W. H. Smyth, R.N., of the Royal Astronomical Society, &c.

12. At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, Allan, youngest son of the late John Dent, Esq., M.P., of Hertford-street, Mayfair, to Blanche, third daughter of

Gorges Lowther, Esq., of Hampton Hall, Bath.

16. At Hove, near Brighton, the Hon. Arthur Schomberg Kerr, youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, to Agnes Stewart, youngest daughter of J. H. Frankland, esq., of Eashing House, Surrey.

— At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, James Duff, Esq., M.P., eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, to the Lady Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Errol.

17. At the District Church of St. John the Evangelist, Clifton, Ormus Biddulph, esq., to Caroline Margaret, daughter of the late Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Bart., of Bodiam, Sussex.

— At St. Mary's, Carlisle, T. Perronet Edward Thompson, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, to Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of Edward James, esq., of Totnes.

18. In Christ Church, New Providence, the Rev. William Gray, to Hannah Jane, second daughter of the Venerable J. M. Trew, D.D., Archdeacon of the Bahamas.

19. At Brading, Isle of Wight, Captain S. Tolfrey Christie, 80th Regiment, to Frances Esther, daughter of J. Harrison, Esq., of Hill House, Brading.

— Captain Henry Wells Giffard, R.N., son of Admiral Giffard, to Ella Emilia, fourth daughter of the late Major-General Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, G.C.H.

— At Upper Deal Church, Commander Peter Fisher, R.N., to Catherine Alicia, daughter of the late Thomas Backhouse, Esq., of Caldbeck, Cumberland.

— At Paris, H. H. O'Donel Clayton, second son of Colonel Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart., to Augusta, daughter of the late Sir Charles Oakley, Bart.

24. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Thomas Graves, esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law, to Amelia, eldest daughter of William Tooke, esq., of Russell-square.

— At Irstead, Norfolk, the Rev. W. McGilvray, of Glasgow, to Maria, eldest daughter of Sir W. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain H. D. Sands, Dragoon Guards, to Georgina Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of George Whieldon, esq., of Springfield House, Warwickshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, C. R. Mackenzie, esq., to Madeline,

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third daughter of the late Rev. Sir William Murray, Bart., of Clermont, N.B.

31. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. W. C. Harrison Smith, to Harriet Ann, only child of Lieutenant-Colonel Austen, K. H., of Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham.

— At St. James's, Paddington, F. W. Mackenzie, esq., M.D., to Mary, only child of the late Hon. Heneage Legge, of Stanwell House, Richmond.

— At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Major Erskine, 45th Regiment, to Augusta Pratt, daughter of the late Hon. Sir William Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

APRIL.

2. At St. Pancras, the Rev. T. Fry, Rector of Emberton, Bucks, to Mary Ann, relict of William Foster, esq., of Hazlehurst.

4. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, John Guillem Scott, esq., 22nd N. I. Bombay, to Agnes, elder daughter of the late Peter Haldane, esq., of Alloa, near Edinburgh.

— At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, George Windsor Earl, esq., of Hampstead Heath, and of North Australia, to Clara, elder daughter of Captain Siborne, of the Royal Military Asylum.

— At St. Pancras Church, Charles Bathurst Woodman, esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, to Emma, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Corner.

— At St. Mary's, Paddington, Colonel Pereira, Bengal Artillery, to Emily, youngest daughter of Barrett Wadden, esq., of Kingston, Surrey.

8. At Edinburgh, Charles Doig, esq., Writer, Seafeld House, to Mary, second daughter of John Burn, esq., Commander Royal Navy.

— At Ryde, Isle of Wight, James Butler Fellowes, esq., 45th Regiment, eldest son of Sir James Fellowes, to Eustatia Georgiana Player, second daughter of Captain Brigstocke, R. N., of Stone Pitts, near Ryde.

14. At St. Oswald's Church, Chester, the Rev. Laurence Stuart Morris, M. A., Rector of Thornton in Craven, to Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Pierce, esq., of Brook House, Chester.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Charles Baring, youngest son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart, to Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas Read Kemp, esq.

— At All Souls', Langham Place,

Colonel Sir Robert Nickle, Knight, K. H. to Elizabeth, relict of the late Major General Nesbitt, Hon. East India Company's Service.

15. At Agra, William Wheatley Repton, esq., Adjutant 56th Bengal N. I., to Charlotte Annabella, daughter of Colonel Crawford, of the Bengal Artillery.

— At St. Mary's, Woolwich, the Rev. Frederick Le Poer Trench, A.M., to Matilda Sophia, fifth daughter of the late John Ireland, esq., Lieut. R. N.

16. At St. Mary's Church, Leicester, Captain Henry Butler, son of Colonel the Hon. Pierce Butler, M.P., to Clara, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Taylor, of Newark.

— In the Cathedral of St. James, Toronto, J. H. Lefroy, esq., Captain R. A., to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

— At Boxley Church, Kent, the Rev. John C. B. Riddell, to Frances Sophia, daughter of the late George James Cholmondeley, esq., and the Countess Dowager of Romney.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Thomas Ogilvy, esq., Hon. E. I. C. Civil Service, son of the late Rear Admiral Sir William Ogilvy, Bart., of Inverquhar, to Georgiana, third daughter of the late Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Forest House, Essex, and of Dingleton Court, Monmouthshire.

— At Southampton, W. Stephens, esq., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral George Hopewell Stephens, esq., to Catherine Saunders, second daughter of the late Captain W. R. Smith, R. N.

18. At the British Embassy, Paris, John Scott, esq., M.D., to Alicia Lucy, youngest daughter of George Murray, esq., and granddaughter of the late Admiral Sir George Murray, K. C. B.

20. At Swerford, Oxfordshire, Edmond Baron de Lariss, of Minchew, eldest son of Charles Baron de Lariss, of Osiek, in Galicia, to Jesse Mary, youngest daughter of John Paterson, esq., of Park Street, Grosvenor Square.

21. At Bath, Edward Carleton Tufnell, esq., to Honoria Mary, the only daughter of Colonel Macadam, K. H.

— At St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, William Hill Brancker, esq., of Greenfield Billinge, Lancashire, second son of Sir Thomas Brancker, of Liverpool, to Helen Grant, fourth daughter of Donald Stewart, esq., of Luskintyre, Harris, N. B.

MARRIAGES.

22. At Lugwardine, Herefordshire, the Rev. J. L. Hoskyns, M.A., Rector of Aston Syrold, Berks., and youngest son of Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart., to P. Emma, youngest daughter of the late Commodore Sir J. S. Peyton, K. C. H.

23. At Hove Church, the Rev. Henry Richard Ridley, third son of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon Northumberland, to Georgiana Augusta Frederica, second daughter of General Sir Thomas Bradford, G. C. B.

— At Beeford, the Rev. Philip Salisbury Bagge, Rector of Elsworth, Cambridge, to Caroline Julia, eldest daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Creyke, Rector of Beeford.

27. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Alexander Mackinnon, eldest son of W. A. Mackinnon, esq., M.P. for Lymington, to Miss Willis, only daughter of Francis Willis, esq.

28. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Hon. F. Moreton, to Miss Jane Price, daughter of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart.

29. At St. George's, Hanover Square, George Granville Francis Egerton, esq., eldest son and heir of Lord Francis Egerton, to the Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Cawdor.

30. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, the Rev. George Birch Renyardson, M.A., Rector of Eastling, Kent, to Julia, the youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P.

— At St. Alphage, Greenwich, the Rev. William Frederic Douglas, Chaplain to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and Rector of Scrayingham, York, third son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Douglas, Bart., M.P., to Christiana Fanshawe, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir R. Stopford, Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

— At St. Pancras Church, Sir George Duckett, Bart., to Mrs. Saxe, of Gloucester Lodge, Regent's Park.

MAY.

4. At the Catholic Chapel in George Street, the Hon. John Stourton, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Stourton, to Caroline Emma M'Nolty, daughter of the late Patrick M'Nolty, esq.

— At Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth, Francis R. Sabonadière, esq., of Pussalave, Ceylon, to Emily, daughter of the

late Lieutenant-General John Murray, for many years Governor of Demerara.

5. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charles Manners, youngest son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry Stafford Northcote, esq., of Pynes House, Devon.

— At St. Paul's Church, Southsea, Captain Cardew, 74th Highlanders, to Harriett Anne Collier, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, Royal Engineers.

6. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Judge-Advocate-General, and M.P. for Bute, youngest son of the late Lord Wharcliffe, to the Right Hon. Jane Lawley, only daughter of Lord and Lady Wenlock.

7. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lord Guernsey, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesford, to Miss Knightley, only child of the late John Wightwick Knightley, esq., of Offchurch, Bury, Warwickshire.

9. At St. George's, Hanover Square, William Bosville James, esq., to Ellen, second daughter of Alderman Moon.

— At St. Michael's, Highgate, the Rev. T. E. Abraham, Perpetual Curate of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Richard Bethell, esq., Q. C.

11. At Dundee, James Edward, esq., to Fanny Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late George Watkin Kenrick, esq., of Woode Hall, Shropshire, and Mertyn, Flintshire.

12. At our Lady Chapel, St. John's Wood, and afterwards at the Parish-church of St. Marylebone, Sir George Hayter, Knight, K. S. L., Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty, &c., to Helena Cecilia Hyde, daughter of the late Robert Burke, esq., of Prospect, Cork.

13. At Epsom, Charles, youngest son of the late Thomas Walpole, esq., of Stagbury, and of the Lady Margaret Walpole, to Annette, daughter of Captain Prevost, R. N.

14. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Ralph Thomas Fawcett, esq., to Charlotte Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Hon. C. Lawrence and Lady C. Dundas.

15. At Caversham Church, Robert Thompson Crawshay, esq., of Cyfartha Castle, Glamorganshire, to Rose Mary, daughter of William Wilson Yeates, esq., of the Grove, Oxfordshire.

19. At St. George's, Hanover Square, (the ceremony having been previously

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performed at the Catholic Chapel, Spanish Place,) James Edward Jerningham, esq., to Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir William Murray, Bart., of Clermont.

— At St. Margaret's, Rochester, Thomas Hermitage Day, esq., of Frindsbury, Kent, to Emma, second daughter of the late Colonel Charles Cox Bingham, Royal Artillery.

— At Colwall, Herefordshire, Thomas Percival Heywood, esq., eldest son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., of Claremont, Lancashire, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Heywood, esq., of Hope End, Herefordshire.

20. At Gt. Yarmouth, Captain Spankie 48th Regiment, B.N.I., eldest son of the late Mr. Sergeant Spankie, to Clementina Louisa, third daughter of M. Lacon, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Burnley, Ernest Lavie, esq., to Miss Holden, daughter of the late John Greenwood, esq., of Palace House, Lancashire.

21. At Corfu, in the Chapel of the Palace, Thomas William Evans, esq., only child of William Evans, esq., M.P., to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas John Gisborne, esq., Secretary to the Senate, Corfu.

25. At Scarborough, Tobago, John Paul Thornton, esq., Colonial Secretary of that Island, to Frances Sarah, eldest daughter of his Excellency Major Lawrence Graeme, Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago.

26. At Saddleworth Church, the Rev. J. Bowman Turner, M.A., to Charlotte Julia, third daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Whitelock, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

27. At All Souls' Church, Langham Place, the Rev. J. Vivian Vivian, M.A., Rector of Cardynham, Cornwall, to Harriette Maria, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late William Robinson Hill, esq., of Carwythenack, in that county.

— At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Edward Dickinson, esq., of Rugby, to Mary, daughter of the late Captain Fabian, R.N.

— At Huntingdon, Port Macquarrie, New South Wales, Robert Graham, esq., only son of the late Colonel John Graham, of Fintry, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Charles G. L. Gray, late of the Rifle Brigade.

— At Llanstephan Church, Caermarthenshire, Aldeeson Hodson, esq., of

Stoke Damerall, Devon, to Caroline Emma Loftus, only daughter of the late Colonel Stephen Peacocke, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

28. At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, the Rev. William Pennefather, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. John Brodrick.

— At Bromley, Kent, Denzil John Holt, third son of Denzil Ibbetson, esq., Deputy-Commissary-General, Malta, to Clarissa Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Lansdowne Guilding, late Rector of the Island of St. Vincent.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, H. St. G. Ord, Royal Engineers, to Julia Graham, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Carpenter.

30. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Fox, junior, esq., to Susan Cordelia, third daughter of Colonel Fanshawe, C.B.

31. At Paris, L. B. K. Bruce, esq., of the Priory, Roehampton, second son of the Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Vice-Chancellor, &c., to Caroline Margaret Eliza, only daughter of Thomas Newte, esq.

JUNE.

2. At Charlton, Commander J. J. M'Cleverty, R.N., to Sophia, widow of the late Commander R. F. Cleaveland, R.N., and fifth daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Oakeley, D.D., of Oakeley, Shropshire.

— At Broadwater, Sussex, the Rev. Michael Thomas Du Pre, to Sophia, third and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Gardiner, of Wadhurst, Sussex.

3. At St. Marylebone, the Hon. George S. Gough, of the Grenadier Guards, only son of the Right Hon. General Lord Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, to Jane, second daughter of the late George Arbuthnot, of Elderslie, Surrey.

4. At Mirzapore, Brand Sapte, esq., Bengal Civil Service, third son of Francis Sapte, esq., of Eaton Place, to Caroline Maria, daughter of the late Captain Pemberton, R.N.

— At Marseilles, Archibald V. Smith, esq., to Emily Jane, Relict of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris, formerly Treasurer of the Island of Mauritius.

9. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Gore Langton, esq., to the Lady Anna Eliza Grenville, only daughter of the Duke of Buckingham.

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— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, to Lady Augusta Finch, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury.

— At Walton Church, Captain George Brown, to Harriett Adelaide, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, of Inchmartine, Perthshire.

10. In the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, to the Hon. Charlotte Augusta Flower, second daughter of Viscount Ashbrook.

— At Florence, the Signor Nicolo Antonio Cioni, to Jersey Georgiana, eldest daughter of General Sir John Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

11. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieutenant-Colonel Lothian Sheffield Dickson, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late William Richardson, esq., of Leatherhead and Willoughby House, Cheltenham.

— At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Munro, esq., to Sophia Lionel, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Lionel Hook, 16th Regiment.

13. At St. James's Church, William Mark Wood, esq., Coldstream Guards, eldest son of William J. Lockwood, esq., of Dewshall, Essex, to Amelia Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bart., of Penryn.

16. In George Street, Edinburgh, Henry D. Fergusson, esq., W.S., late Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, to Anna, daughter of Robert Nasmyth, esq., F.R.C.S.E.

— At St. Michael's, Harbledown, Randal Woollatt, esq., of Vale Grove, Chelsea, to Julia, second daughter of the late G. Buckley, esq., Harbledown, near Canterbury. At the same time, Captain E. C. Munns, 74th Highlanders, to Maria, third daughter of the late G. Buckley, esq., of Harbledown, near Canterbury.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, S. J. Bonham, esq., late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore and Malacca, to Ellen Amelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Bernard, esq., of Southwick Crescent.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, George Simon Harcourt, esq., of Ankerwycke House, late one of the representatives for the county of Bucks, to Gertrude Charlotte, only child of George Lucas, esq., of Newport Pagnel.

18. At St. Nicholas's Church, Brighton, Viscount Fielding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, to Louisa, only child of

the late David Pennant, junior, esq., and of Lady Emma Pennant.

21. At Brompton, Lord M. W. Loftus, second son of the late, and brother to the present, Marquis of Ely, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late J. Fuller, esq., Norwich.

23. At Butleigh, Somersetshire, James Curtis, only son of James Somerville Somerville, esq., of Dinder House, near Wells, to Emily Periam, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., of Wootton House, Somersetshire.

25. At Boxted, Suffolk, Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., of Percy Mount, county of Sligo, to Francis Weller, youngest daughter of George Weller Poley, esq., of Boxted Hall.

— Captain C. H. Montresor Smith, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Captain Dowling.

JULY.

1. At St. Mary's, Leckhampton, Captain Young, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Young, of Barton End, Gloucestershire, to Anne Eliza, youngest daughter of Francis Longworth, esq., of Cotswold, and Cragan, Westmeath.

2. At Kilmore, John Edward Vernon, esq., of Bingfield, to Miss Harriet Leslie, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Wood Webber, esq., of Hexworthy House, Cornwall, to Harriet Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Lewis, of Long Ashton, Somerset.

6. At Oxford, the Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A., to Louisa Wildman, second daughter of Sir Robert Alexander Chermiside, K.C.H., &c., M.D., Physician to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

7. At Rickmansworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bagot, of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., to Sophy Louisa, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.

8. At Iver, Captain Robert Lambert Baynes, R.N., C.B., to Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Denman.

9. At Whitburn, near Sunderland, the Venerable George Bland, Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, to Frances Sybel, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Collinson, Rector of Boldon, Durham.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Chandos Wren Hoskyns, esq., of Wroxhall,

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Warwickshire, second son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., of Hareford, Herefordshire, to Anna Fane, youngest daughter of Charles Milner Ricketts, esq.

— At St. Pancras, the Rev. R. S. C. Chermiside, B.A., eldest son of Sir Robert Alexander Chermiside, K. C. H., &c., M.D., Physician to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to Emily, eldest daughter of John Dawson, esq., of Regent's-square, London; and, at the same time, Henry Fraser Walter, esq., to Isabelle Catherine, youngest daughter of John Dawson, esq.

11. At the parish church, Doncaster, the Rev. Francis Whaley Harpur, A.M., eldest son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, to Harriette Sarah, third daughter of John Moore, esq., of Doncaster.

14. At St. John's Church, Devizes, the Rev. Mayow Wynn Mayow, Vicar of Market Lavington, Wilts, to Caroline Kate, second daughter of the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Old Park, near Devizes.

— At St. Mary's Church, Leighton, Henry Wentworth Dyke Acland, esq., M.D., third son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., of Killerton, Devon, to Sarah, eldest daughter of William Cotton, esq., of Walwood House, Essex.

— At Alverstoke, Captain Frederick Warden, R.N., to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Garrett, of Anglesey.

— At Ospringe, Kent, Edward Jarman, esq., of Brenley House, Kent, to Lucy Sarah Manners Sutton, widow of the late Rev. T. Manners Sutton, Sub-dean of Lincoln.

— Captain Mason, R.N., to Isabella Susanna, third daughter of the late Edward Frere, esq., of Britton, Gloucestershire.

15. At Walmer, R. Ogle, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary, daughter of Captain Harvey, R.N.

16. At Allahabad, Charles Brown Stuart, esq., 3rd N.I., to Charlotte Agnes, second daughter of Captain Knightley Musgrave Clay, of Loches, in France.

18. At St. Pancras Church, John Reid, esq., R.N., Assistant-Surgeon of her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Charles Stovin, R.N.

— At Christ Church, Belgaum, John S. D. De Vitre, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Amelia, second daughter of Christopher Kane, esq., and niece of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir

Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon.

20. At Kimpton, Herts, Captain the Hon. F. W. Grey, R.N., C.B., to Barbarina Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. F. Sullivan.

21. At Calbourne, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Robert Sumner, Rector of Calbourne, to Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir R. G. Simeon, Bart., of Swainston, Isle of Wight.

— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, George Gustavus Monck, son of the late Rev. George Monck, to Harriet, second daughter of Sir William Horne, of Upper Harley-street.

22. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Henry Sholto Douglas, esq., 42nd Highlanders, second son of the late Major-General Sir William Douglas, K. C. H., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Dyke Molesworth Mitchell, M.A.

23. At St. Marylebone, Reginald Edward Knatchbull, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., to Lucy Eleanor, second daughter of Captain William Bowen.

— At Auchlecks House, Blair Athol, Captain Maxwell Hyslop, of the Bengal Army, to Mary, third daughter of Robert Robertson, esq., of Auchlecks, and of Membrand Hall, Devon.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl of Balcarres, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel James Lindsay, of Balcarres.

25. At Thetford, Norfolk, John Richardson Major, esq., M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, to Josephine Bridget, second daughter of the late Thomas Withers Gill, esq., of Thetford.

27. At the British Embassy, Berne, Switzerland, George William Bacon, esq., to Margaret Mary, widow of the late Wellesley Cosby, esq.

— At St. Margaret's, Rochester, the Rev. William Barlow, second son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, G. C. B., and Canon of Chester, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hothman, Canon of Rochester.

28. At St. John's, Paddington, Colonel Robert Cannon, K.S.F., &c., to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Robert Langford, esq., of Upper Harley-street.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Hon. Olway F. Toler, son of the late Earl of Norbury, to the Hon. Miss Scarlett, eldest daughter of Lord Abinger.

— At Celbridge, Ireland, Lord Lang-

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ford, to Louise Augusta, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Connolly, M. P.

— At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Frederick Lewes Austen, esq., third son of Sir Henry E. Austen, to Sarah, younger daughter of the late John Ponton, esq., of Udden's House, Dorset.

— Alexander George Woodford, 56th Regiment, third son of Lieutenant-General Sir A. Woodford, K. C. B., to Mary Montgomerie, youngest daughter of the late Robert Cuninghame, esq.

— At Huntingdon, York, Lord A. S. Churchill, son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Rosamond, daughter of Thomas Dowker, esq., of Huntingdon Hall.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Sir Richard Grant, R. N., to Lydia, widow of James Lambert, esq., of Fowler's, Hawkhurst, Kent.

30. At St. Marylebone, William James Lumsden, esq., of Balmedie House, Aberdeenshire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Matthew Thompson, esq., of Manningham Lodge, Yorkshire.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Lord Henley, to Miss Augusta Peel, daughter of the Very Rev. John Peel, Dean of Worcester.

— At Dinton, Bucks, Acton Tindal, esq., of Aylesbury, to Henrietta Euphemia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Harrison, Vicar of Dinton.

— At St. George's-the-Martyr, Queen-square, Charles Palmer Phillips, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Loftus Lowndes, esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel.

AUGUST.

1. George Bunbury Clinton Wynyard, her Majesty's Consul for the Baltic Provinces, to Georgiana Fredrica, eldest daughter of Rathsherr Edward Von Jacobs, of Rammenhoff, in Livonia, and Baldohn, in Courland.

3. At St. George's Hanover-square, Viscount Seaham, to Mary Cornelia Edwards, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

4. At Cheltenham, the Rev. G. H. Egerton, to Lady Marjoribanks.

— At Landour Church, Bengal, Lieutenant Alexander Hume, European Bengal Fusiliers, to Mary, relict of the late Captain James Dunne, of her Majesty's 9th Foot.

— At St. James, Westminster, William Milburne James, esq., of Lincoln's

Inn, to Maria, fourth daughter of the late Right Rev. William Otter, D. D., Bishop of Chichester.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, John George Sheppard, esq., of High House, Campsey Ashe, Suffolk, to Harriett Anna, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart., of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major-General Lord Downes, to Mrs. Fleming, relict of Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham, Hants, and daughter of the late Captain Grant.

— At Twyford, Norfolk, the Rev. T. Anchital Anson, son of General Sir George Anson, G. C. B., to Anna Jane, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Packe, late Grenadier Guards.

— At Friern Barnet Church, Captain William Augustus St. Clair, Bombay Artillery, to Emma, youngest daughter of George Crawshay, esq., of Colney Hatch, Middlesex.

6. At Wallasey Church, Cheshire, Simon York, esq., of Gaddigg, N. W., to Victoria Mary Louisa, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Cust.

— At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, George Hill, esq., to Georgina Marian, fourth daughter of the Venerable George Wilkins, D. D., Archdeacon of Nottingham.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Maidstone, eldest son of the Earl of Winchelsea, to Lady Constance Henrietta, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

7. At Edinburgh, John Morison, esq., Dundee, to Anna, eldest daughter of Sir James Douglas Hamilton Hay, Bart.

8. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Arthur Murray, esq., 62nd Regiment, to Laura Montague, youngest daughter of J. M. Reynolds, esq., of Brompton.

11. At Tandridge, Surrey, John Robert Kenyon, esq., of the Inner Temple, D. C. L., Recorder of Oswestry, to Mary Eliza, only daughter of Edward Hawkins, esq., of the British Museum.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Watson Buller Pole, to Matilda, daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart., of Todenham, Gloucestershire.

— At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, George Haigh, esq., of the Mount, Halifax, to Louisa Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Way Harty, Bart., of Prospect House, Roebuck, county of Dublin.

MARRIAGES.

— At Tunstall, Kent, the Rev. Edward Kaye Burney, M.A., son of the Venerable Archdeacon Burney, to Emily Dulcibella, daughter of the late Rev. George Moore, Canon of Canterbury.

— At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, John Duke Coleridge, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, to Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, of Farringford, Isle of Wight.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, to Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General A'Court, of Amington Hall, Warwickshire.

13. At Farnborough, John, eldest son of John Hardy, esq., M.P., of Wortley Park, Hants, to Laura, third daughter of William Holbech, esq., of Farnborough, Warwickshire.

— At Plymouth, W. H. Prance, esq., of Plymouth, to Elizabeth Penrose, only daughter of Captain Coode, R.N., C.B., and grand-daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir C. V. Penrose, C.B.

18. At Woolwich, Captain Bainbrigge, Royal Engineers, to Margaret, daughter of Colonel Paterson.

— At Stony Middleton, Derbyshire, Frederick Holland, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Anne, fifth daughter of Lord Denman.

19. At Plymouth, the Rev. J. Smythe, to Catherine Lucretia, daughter of the late J. Jago, D.D., Vicar of Milton Abbot, Devon.

20. At St. Chad's, Lichfield, the Rev. Henry S. Cerjat, Rector of West Horsley, Surrey, to Frances Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval.

— At Exton Church, Rutland, Andrew Agnew, esq., eldest son of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw Castle, N.B., to the Lady Louisa Noel, eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough.

— At Aberdour, James Lysaght, esq., of Carrigmore, Cork, to Adelaide Jannetta Douglas, fifth daughter of the late Major-General Beatson, formerly Governor of St. Helena.

— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Captain Stracy, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Harriet, daughter of Edward Marjoribanks, esq., of Wimpole-street.

— At Norwood, the Rev. G. Townshend Driffild, Rector of Bow, Middlesex, to Ann Sisum, widow of the late George Geoffrey Wyatville, esq.

25. At Maperton, the Rev. Edward

Newton Dickenson, to Mary Dorothea, youngest daughter of Colonel Fitzgerald, of Maperton House, Somerset.

27. At Lindridge, Samuel John Heathcote, esq., to Mary Sidney Smith, eldest daughter of the late Sir Christopher Sidney Smith.

— At Stillington, Ralph Creyke, esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, and of Marton, Yorkshire, to Louisa Frances, second daughter of Colonel Croft, of Stillington Hall, in the same county.

— At Silverton, Devon, Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Bentley, 51st Regiment, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Tripp, D.D., Rector of Silverton.

29. At St. Mary's, Kilkenny, Charles William Tupper, esq., Seventh Fusiliers, to Frances Letitia, daughter of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart., of Leyrath, Kilkenny.

— At the Abbey Church, the Hon. Charles A. W. H. Noel Hill, youngest son of the Right Hon. and Rev. the Lord Berwick, of Attingham, Shropshire, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Marsh Adams, esq., of the Abbey, Shrewsbury.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. H. Greene, esq., of Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, to Julia, eldest daughter of Francis Forester, esq., of St. James's-place, and niece of the Duke of Cleveland.

31. At Wilton Church, near Taunton, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of Edinburgh, to Mary, daughter of the late J. S. Patton, esq., of the Friary, Lichfield.

— At Tinnis, Selkirkshire, James Samuel, esq., Civil Engineer, London, to Margaret Lydia, second daughter of the late James Hogg, esq., of Altrive Lake, Author of the "Queen's Wake," &c.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At St. Mary's Church, Leamington, William Rivett Carnac, esq., to Mary Anstruthey, third daughter of Percival S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. R. Hayman Whiteway, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Spedding, late 4th Light Dragoons.

— At Greenlaw House, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., Bombay, to Isabella, second daughter of the late James Dennistoun, esq., of Dennistoun. At the same

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time, William Gillespie Mitchell, esq., of Carwood, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late James Dennistoun, esq., of Dennistoun.

2. At Denton Park, Yorkshire. the Lord John Hay, C.B., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Donald Cameron, of Lochiel.

— At Stoke Damarel, Charles James Cruttwell, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Captain Sanders, R.N.

— At Handsworth Church, William Henry Muntz, esq., second son of G. F. Muntz, M.P., to Alice, second daughter of George Parker, esq., of Church Hill House.

— At Wasperton Church, the Rev. Randolph Skipwith, son of Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart., of Newbold Hall, to Mary Holden, daughter of the Rev. Henry Steward, Rugby.

3. At Bombay, Arthur Malet, esq., Secretary to Government, fifth son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart., to Mary Sophia Marcia, third daughter of J. P. Wilmoughby, esq., Member of Council.

— At St. James's Church, the Viscount Stopford, son of the Earl of Courtown, to the Hon. Elizabeth Frances Milles, second daughter of Lord Sondes.

5. At the Abbey Church, Malvern, Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre J. Crabbe, K.H., to Harriet Louisa, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Hollis.

7. In Paris, Lionel Standish, esq., eldest son of Charles Standish, esq., M.P. for Wigan, to Mademoiselle Sabine de Noailles, only daughter of the late Prince-Duke de Poix, and sister to the Duke de Mouchy.

8. At Wistow Hall, Albert, eldest son of the late Sir Albert Pell, to Elizabeth Barbara, only daughter of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.P.

— At Keswick, Robert Lambert Turner, esq., A.D.C., of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Joseph Gunson, esq., of Ingwell, in Cumberland.

9. At the Church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, the Rev. Robert Ornsby, M.A. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Dalgairns, esq., of Rosaire, Guernsey.

10. At Havant, A. F. Carey, esq., to Harriet Mary, younger daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir J. Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., K.S.F.

12. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Joseph Thackeray, M.A., to

Rose Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Robinson, esq.

13. At Croom, Richard Fetherston, esq., of Rockview, Westmeath, to Rosetta, daughter of Sir David Roche, Bart., of Carass.

15. At Beckenham, Kent, the Rev. Francis Bourdillon, Vicar of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, to Sophia, fourth daughter of Lancelot Holland, esq., of Langley Farm, Beckenham.

17. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Hon. William Kennedy, R.A., son of the late Earl of Cassillis, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late William M. De Blois.

18. At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, C. R. S. Murray, esq., formerly M. P. for Aylesbury, to the Hon. Amelia Fraser, eldest daughter of Lord Lovat.

22. In St. Anne's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Andrew Noble Bredin, to Mary Wilhelmina, third daughter of the late Robert Cooper, esq., of Baggot-street.

— At St. Thomas's Chapel, Ryde, Head Pottinger Best, esq., of Donnington Castle House, Berks, to Jane, eldest daughter of George Stratton, esq., formerly a member of the Government of Port St. George.

— At St. Paul's, Chichester, Gustavus N. Yonge, esq., of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, to Harriet, youngest daughter of J. B. Freeland, esq., of Chichester.

23. At Lyndhurst, Frederick A. Lushington, esq., youngest son of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., to Lady Margaret Julia Hay, youngest daughter of William, fifteenth Earl of Errol.

— At Cunnoquie House, Fifeshire, William Pitcairn, esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., to Agnes Paston, fifth daughter of the late Colonel Paterson, of Cunnoquie.

— At Broughton Pogis, Oxfordshire, Thomas David, third son of John Taylor, esq., of Berkeley-square, Bristol, to Charlotte Ann, third daughter of the Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D., Rector of the said parish.

24. At Rotherfield, Grays, Oxon, David John Maitland, esq., son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Maitland, H.C.S., of Chipperkyle, N.B., to Matilda Leathes, daughter of the late Sir John C. Mortlock.

— At Kill Church, James Hewitt, esq., eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt, to Fanny, only daughter of the late Francis Syngne Hutchin-

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son, esq., and the Lady Louisa Syngé Hutchinson.

25. At Dacca, William McNeile, esq., 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to Jane Eliza, daughter of Major J. Jervis, commanding the same regiment.

26. The Rev. Richard Hollings, Incumbent of St. John's, Newport, Isle of Wight, to Sara Otway, second daughter of the late Colonel Mayne, formerly of the Life Guards.

28. At St. Paul's, Wilton-place, Gore Somerset D'Arcy Irvine, esq., R. F. B., youngest son of Sir George Irvine, Bart., of Castle Irvine, County Fermanagh, to Emblyn, youngest daughter of J. Knox Hanington, esq., of Dungannon Castle, County Tyrone.

29. At Bucklesham, Ipswich, Marcus William, son of Marcus John Annesley, esq., late of Oakley, County Down, to Frances Elizabeth, relict of Henry Hordern, esq., of Dunstall Hall, and sister of Sir Holyoake Goodricke, Bart.

30. At Carlton, the Rev. Edward Trollope, Rector of Leasingham, son of the late, and brother of the present, Sir John Trollope, Bart., M. P., of Casewick, to Grace, daughter of Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., of Carlton Park, Northamptonshire.

OCTOBER.

1. At St. Mary's, Athlone, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gore Brown, Royal Artillery, to the Hon. Anne Stretton, relict of the late Colonel Stretton, C. B., and youngest daughter of the late Lord Castlemaine.

2. At All Souls' Church, George Agar Thompson, esq., 93rd Highlanders, son of J. Thompson, esq., M. D., late of the Royal Artillery, to Ellen Elizabeth Ann Newton, daughter of the Rev. Alfred Padley, of Bulwell Hall, Nottinghamshire.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry John Milbank, esq., son of Mr. and Lady Augusta Milbank, to the Lady Margaret Henrietta Maria Grey, only daughter of the late Lord Grey of Groby, and sister to the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

6. At St. John's Church, Paddington, Captain Sandham, of the Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of Major Sandham, of Rowdell House, Sussex, to Mary Georgiana, daughter of Robert Gear, esq., of Oxford-square, Hyde-park.

— At Stotfold, Beds, Thomas Jesson, jun., esq., eldest son of Thomas Jesson, esq., of Beech House, Hants, to Anne

Francis, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Read Kemp, esq., of Kemp Town, Brighton.

— At Barton-on-the-Heath, the Rev. Charles Benet Calley, Vicar of Hannington, Wilts, youngest son of John James Calley, esq., of Blunsdon St. Andrew, Wilts, to Julia Susanna, third daughter of the Rev. J. Scholefield, B. D., Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.

7. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, William, son of Thomas Gill, esq., M. P., of Buckland Abbey, Devon, to Georgiana, daughter of Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, C. B., of Stonchouse, Devon.

8. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Mr. Thomas Horwood, of Austin Friars, eldest son of Thomas Horwood, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late James Moore French, esq., of the Royal Exchange, London.

— At the Church of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, the Rev. Charles Bickmore, M. A., of Berkswell Hall, Warwickshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Calrow, esq., of the Hall, Walton-le-Dale.

— At Fawley, near Southampton, R. G. Lumley, esq., of Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, to Frederica Mary Adeliza, daughter of Andrew R. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, of Cadland Park, and granddaughter of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

9. At the Chapel of the British Embassy, at Paris, Charles Ernest, Baron de Lubersac, only son of the Vicomte de Lubersac, of Rochefort, Seine et Oise, to Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Percival Frye, St. Winnow, Cornwall.

10. At Springfield Church, Essex, Edmund, youngest son of John Round, esq., M. P. for Maldon, to Louisa Caroline, third daughter of Charles George Parker, esq., of Springfield Place, Essex.

11. At Wroughton, the seat of John Lovell, esq., Captain Francis Lovell (First Life Guards), to the Lady Rose Somerset, fourth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort.

13. John Talbot Rice, youngest son of the Dean of Gloucester, to Clara Louisa, daughter of Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart., of Shipton Court, Oxfordshire.

— At Lymington, Hants, Michell Frank H. Crozier, esq., Madras Civil Service, youngest son of Rawson B. Crozier, esq., of West Hill, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart., of Walthampton, Hants.

— At Attleburgh, Norfolk, the Rev. William Weller Poley, M. A., second son

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of George Weller Poley, of Boxted Hall, Suffolk, to Margaret Tyers, only child of the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D., Rector of Attleburgh.

— At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Captain Sir George Back, R.N., to Theodosia Elizabeth, relict of the late Anthony Hammond, esq., of Savill-row.

14. At Mancitta Church, Warwickshire, William Marshall Cochrane, esq., son of the Hon. Major William Erskine Cochrane, to Mary, relict of P. B. Marshall, esq., and youngest daughter of William Hussey, esq., of Glasgow.

15. At Exmouth, William Henry Samwell George, esq., only son of the late Rev. W. H. George, of Spaxton, Somersetshire, to Emily Nissa, daughter of the late W. G. Kirkpatrick, esq., and granddaughter of the late Colonel Kirkpatrick, resident of Hyderabad.

20. At Crowscombe, Somersetshire, John Fenwick Wilkinson, esq., of Histaston Court, Herefordshire, to Emily Louisa, second daughter of Edmund East, esq., of Hoo Hall, Rivenhall, Essex.

— At Balsham Church, Cambridge-shire, the Rev. Edward Gurdon, youngest son of T. T. Gurdon, of Litton, Norfolk, to M. W. Frederica, third daughter of the late W. Frere, esq., Sergeant-at-law, and Master of Downing College.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Collett, esq., M.P. for Athlone, to Ermingarde, only surviving daughter of the late William Radclyffe, esq., of Darley Hall, Yorkshire.

— The Rev. Joseph Cross, M.A., Vicar of Merriott, Somersetshire, to Caroline Mary, second daughter of Francis Richardson, esq., of Langford House, Fivehead, in the same county.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hugh Montgomery, esq., of Grey Abbey, County Antrim, to Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Herbert, second daughter of the Earl of Powis.

22. At Limerick, Captain Thomas Edmund Knox, 85th King's Light Infantry, only son of the Hon. Captain E. S. P. Knox, R.N., to Lucy Diana Maunsell, third daughter of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Limerick.

— At Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire, Patrick N. V. Dudgeon, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Dudgeon, Edinburgh, to Lillas, daughter of the late George Whigham, esq., of Halliday-hill.

26. At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Sir John Edward Harington, Bart., of the Coldstream Guards, to Jane Agnes,

youngest daughter of J. S. Brownrigg, esq., M.P. for Boston.

27. At Amherstburgh, Canada West, H. Stanley Jones, esq., Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, to Agnes, second daughter of Major Mutir, Royal Canadian Rifles.

— At Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, Richard Hemming, esq., Bordesley Park, Worcestershire, to Catherine Hester, only daughter of Hugh Davies Griffith, esq., Caer Rhyn, Carnarvonshire.

28. At St. Michael's Church, Toxteth, the Rev. Gilbert Sandbach, Rector of Upper Sapey, Herefordshire, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Maxwell, esq., of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

29. At Reigate Church, the Rev. Francis Henry Murray, second son of the Bishop of Rochester, Rector of Chiselhurst, to Fanny Catherine, third daughter of John L. Anderson, esq.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lancelot Rolleston, esq., of Watnall Hall, Nottinghamshire, M.P. for the South Division of the same county, to Eleanor Charlotte, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. and Lady Anne Fraser.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Sir Francis John Ford, Bart., to Cornelia Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Ralph Darling.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Lympstone Church, George Tobin, esq., Queen's Royal Regiment, son of Major-General Tobin, R.A., to Louisa, only daughter of Thomas Williams, esq., Sowden, Lympstone, Devon, Commander, R.N.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Leopold Grimston Paget, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, youngest son of the late Hon. Berkeley Paget, to Georgiana Theodosia, only child of the Rev. J. F. Moore Halsey, of Gaddesden Park, Herts.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hugh H. Seymour, esq., to Georgiana, daughter of Lieutenant-General Robert Ellice.

— At Digswell, Hertfordshire, Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart., of Beeston Hall, Norfolk, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late William Willoughby Prescott, esq., of Hendon, Middlesex.

— At Whitby, Yorkshire, the Rev. G. J. Morehead, M.A., Rector of Easington, to Frances Alicia, eldest daughter of the late Major F. Smalpage, Bengal Cavalry.

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5. At Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Arthur Oakes, esq., of her Majesty's 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, to Sarah Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. J. Bushnell, Vicar of Beanham Valance, Berks.

7. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to the Lady Mary Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Durham.

10. At Waltham Abbey, Philip Melmoth Nelson Guy, esq., Captain in her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain J. H. Plummeridge, R.N., M.P.

— In London, the Marquis of Ailsa, to Julia, second daughter of the late Sir Richard Mounteney Jephson, Bart.

— At Dalham Hall, Suffolk, the Rev. S. Charles, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Marian, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., of Dalham Hall, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice of Bengal.

— At Rippingale, the Rev. Henry Harris, A.M., Vicar of Horbling, to Mrs. Thomas Darby, second daughter of the Rev. W. T. Waters, Rector of the former place.

12. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, J. Ireland Blackburne, esq., Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, only son of John Ireland Blackburne, esq., M.P., of Hale, Lancashire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower, in the same county.

— At Stoke Church, Plymouth, Frederick John O. Evans, esq., R.N., to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Charles Hall, R.N., Stoke.

— At Llanarth Chapel, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards at the parish church of Llanover, John Arthur Jones, esq., eldest son of John Jones, esq., and the Lady Harriet Jones, of Llanarth Court and Treowen, Monmouthshire, to Augusta Charlotte Elizabeth, only child of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., of Llanover Court and Abercarne, in the same county.

— At Wokingham, the Rev. Henry Le Grand Boyce, M.A., to Cordelia, eldest daughter of Captain Henry Browne Mason, R.N., of Hillfield, Yateley, Hants.

16. At Bruck in Styria, the Duc de Bordeaux (son of the Duc de Berri, and claiming to be King of France), to the Princess Theresa of Modena.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel George Everest,

F.R.S., late Surveyor-General of India, of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, to Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas Wing, esq., of Gray's Inn, and Hampstead, Middlesex.

— At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Burney, M.A., Incumbent of St. James the Apostle, Greensted Green, eldest son of the Venerable Archdeacon Burney, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Carmichael.

— At Blithfield Hall, Staffordshire, Captain H. Bagot, R.N., second son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Miss Frederica W. Bagot, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot.

— At Dunchideock, the Rev. Henry Palk, Rector of Bridford, second son of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart., of Haldon House, to Isabella Mary, daughter of James Pitman, esq., of Dunchideock House.

21. At the Sardinian Embassy Chapel, Miles Gerald Keon, esq., only son of the late Miles Keon, esq., and the Countess Magawley, of Keon Brooke, Leitrim, to Ann de la Pierre, second daughter of Major Hawkes, late of her Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons.

24. At Christ Church, Albany-street, the Rev. William Whitehead, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and Curate of Camberwell, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Loxham, Rector of Halsall, Lancashire, and Incumbent of St. John's, Liverpool.

— At Muff, county of Londonderry, John Scaife, esq., to Emily Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wilkinson and Lady Hesilrigge.

25. At St. Thomas's, Dublin, Henry Brownrigg, esq., only son of Thomas Brownrigg, esq., of Greenfield, County Dublin, to Mary Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Hanna, 56th Regiment.

26. At Welwyn, Herts, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Godolphin Henry Hastings, youngest son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Huntingdon, to Agnes, the sixth daughter of Henry Fynes Clinton, esq., of Welwyn.

— At St. Peter's, Dublin, John Scudamore, esq., to Anne, relict of John Holland, esq., Lieutenant R. N., and daughter of the late Capt. William Boxer, R. N.

28. At St. George's Hanover-square, the Hon. Beilby Lawley, eldest son of Lord Wenlock, to the Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, third daughter of the Marquis of Westminster.

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— At St. James's, Dover, the Rev. Robert Twigg, A. M., Vicar of Tilmanstone, Kent, fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Twigg, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, to Ann Frances, youngest daughter of the late Charles Green, esq.

DECEMBER.

1. At Broughton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Thomas Dend, M. A., Rector of Blechington, in the same county, to Elizabeth Susan Ann, only daughter of the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, M. A., Rector of Broughton.

— At Bathford Church, Bath, Fitzjames Stuart Macgregor, esq., son of Lieutenant-General J. A. Paul Macgregor, Bathford House, to Louisa Jane, daughter of John Wiltshire, esq., of Shockerwick.

2. At Currie House, Borthwick Ebenezer Wallace, esq., writer to the Signet, to Isabella, youngest surviving daughter of the late Ralph Hardie, esq.

3. At Walcot Church, Bath, Peregrine Henry Fellowes, esq., R. M., son of Capt. Sir Thomas Fellowes, R. N., C. B., to Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Major-General Forbes, Royal Artillery.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Cater, esq., son of Major Cater, Royal Artillery, to Margaret Corsane, daughter of the late John Reid, esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, and sister of Sir James John Reid.

5. At Broughton Church, Oxon, Henry Wenman Newman, esq., of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire, and Clifton, Bristol, to Frances Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, D. D., Rector of Broughton Pogis, Oxfordshire.

8. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Rear-Admiral Earl Waldegrave, C. B., to Sarah, widow of the late Edward Milward, esq., of Hastings.

— At St. Luke's, Heywood, John Cunliffe Kay, esq., of Ferefield Hall, Yorkshire, eldest son of Ellis Lister Cunliffe, Kay, esq., of Manningham Hall, in the same county, to Ann, only daughter of James Fenton, esq., of Bamford Hall, Lancashire.

— At Jarviston House, Lanarkshire, Captain J. O. Moller, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment, to Mary Pen, third daughter of the late Major Drysdale, of Jarviston.

— At Edinburgh, James Vaughan

Allen, esq., of Inchmartine, Perthshire, late of the 8th Hussars, to Barbara Elrington, third daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas K. C. B., K. C. H., Commander of her Majesty's Forces in North Britain.

9. At Henny Church, near Sudbury, Suffolk, the Rev. John Wingfield Harding, of Tong, Shropshire, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Charles Raymond Barker, esq.

— At Burgany, John Dalrymple, esq., M. P., younger, of Fordel, to Louisa Jane Henrietta Emily, eldest daughter of the Duc and Duchesse de Coigny.

— At Melksham, the Rev. Charles Wadham Diggle, M. A., eldest son of Colonel Diggle, K. H., to Georgiana Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Heathcote, of Shaw Hill, Wilts.

10. At Adare Church, Sir John Nugent Humble, Bart., of Cloneoskeran, County Waterford, to Eliza Philippa, only daughter of George Fosbery, esq., of Curra-bridge, County Limerick.

12. At St. Dunstan's West, William Johnstoun Neale, esq., Barrister-at-law, second son of the late Adam Neale, M. D., Physician to the Forces, to Fanny Herbert, daughter of the late Captain Josiah Nisbet, R. N.

14. At Edinburgh, William Speid, esq., to Johanna, youngest daughter of the late William Wallace, L. L. D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

16. At Abbot's Ripton Church, Huntingdonshire, William H. Moubray, esq., R. N., son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Moubray, K. C. H., of Cockairne, Fifeshire, to Selina Mary Anna, fourth daughter of John Bonfoy Rooper, esq., of Abbot's Ripton.

17. At Thorpe Arnold, the Rev. J. Denny Gilbert, Rector of Cantley and of Rillington, Norfolk, to Florence Margaretta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Plumptre Wilson, Rector of Newmarket.

— At Llangattock Church, Breconshire, James Stuart Menteath, the eldest son of Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, to Jane, daughter of Joseph Bailey, esq., M. P., Glanusk Park, Breconshire.

21. In Guernsey, Philip W. S. Miles, esq., M. P., to Pamela Adelaide, fifth daughter of Major-General William F. P. Napier.

22. At Pilton Church, Devon, R. J. Hayne, esq., B. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Hayne,

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Incumbent of Pilton, and Rural Dean, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of William Austin White, esq., of Gorwell House, near Barnstaple.

23. At Edinburgh, George Hair Newall, esq., of Dundee, to Eliza Syme, youngest daughter of Dr. Richard Huie, Edinburgh.

29. At Mansfield, Woodhouse, Notts, Robert Gill, esq., to Fanny Susannah, second daughter of the late Colonel Need, of Sherwood Hall, in the same county.

31. At St. Pancras Church, Charles Reynolds Williams, esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor-General of the Presidency of Bombay, to Margaret Marshall, only daughter of John Romer, esq., of Cambridge-terrace, Regent's park, formerly Member of Council of the same Presidency.

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1845.

JUNE.

12. At Hartburn, Northumberland, aged 66, the Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar of that parish, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle; a gentleman of great antiquarian erudition, and an indefatigable collector of all documents and reliques connected with the northern counties. He was the author of many archaeological treatises, and published part of a very minute and elaborate history of the county of Northumberland.

OCTOBER.

13. At Brighton, aged 75, Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. Admiral of the White, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.M.T. This officer was the fourth son of Vice-Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart., by Sarah, daughter of Bartholomew Burton, esq., of Petersham, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England; and a grandson of Sir William Rowley, K.B. Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral of England, and a Lord of the Admiralty. He, Mr. Rowley, was made a Lieutenant in 1789, and was appointed acting Captain of the Hussar frigate in the summer of 1794. He subsequently commanded the Lynx sloop, and captured numerous French merchant vessels, on the North American station. In March, 1796, being then acting Captain of the Cleopatra frigate, he captured

l'Aurore, a French privateer of ten guns. He attained post rank in 1795. When commanding *l'Unité* 36, he displayed great firmness during the general mutiny in 1797. He subsequently captured the French 18-gun corvette *Découverte*, the brig-privateer *Brunette*, of ten guns and eighty men, and several other armed vessels, on the Channel station. Captain Rowley left *l'Unité*, in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel; but after the lapse of a few months he was appointed to the Prince George 98, the flag-ship of his brother-in-law the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. In the spring of 1801 he was removed into the *Boadicea* frigate, and entrusted with the command of a light squadron employed in Quiberon Bay, where he greatly molested the enemy. In 1804 Capt. Rowley commanded the *Ruby* 64, successively employed in the North Sea and off Cadiz. Subsequently to his return from thence, he was stationed off the Scheldt, and, in Nov. 1805, was appointed to the *Eagle* 74, destined to the Mediterranean, which ship he joined at Spithead. She formed part of the squadron under Sir W. Sidney Smith, employed in disarming the coasts of Naples and Calabria in the summer of 1806. On the 11th May that year Capt. Rowley conducted the attack at the capture of the island of Capri; and he was afterwards severely injured by a shell, while employed on shore in the defence of Gaïeta. The *Eagle* was attached to the grand armament sent against Antwerp in 1809; and part of her officers and crew were employed in the defence of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in April, 1810. In Nov. 1811 she captured the French frigate *Corceyre*, pierced for 40 guns, and mounting 28. At this period Captain Rowley was senior officer in the Adriatic. His conduct at the capture of Fiume, July 3, 1813, was much distinguished; and he afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the operations against Trieste. He continued to serve in the Adriatic until the allies were masters of that sea. In April 1814 he attended Louis XVIII. from England to France. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 4th June, 1814; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, Jan. 2, 1815; and in the same year received the order of Maria Theresa from the Emperor of Austria. Towards the close of the latter year he was appointed to the chief command in the river Medway. Sir Charles Rowley's next appointment was, in the autumn of

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1820, to be Commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, then much infested with pirates. Immediately on those desperadoes attempting to insult the flag of Great Britain, this active officer took such effectual steps that many vessels were captured and destroyed by the cruisers under his orders. Of the survivors of their lawless crews, about thirty were sentenced to death, and executed at Port Royal. He returned home with his flag on board the *Sybble* 44, in May 1823; and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in May 1825. Sir Charles Rowley was nominated a Groom of the Bed Chamber to King William IV. Nov. 23, 1832; and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in Dec. 1834, which he continued to be until the following April. He was created a Baronet in 1836; and a good-service pension of 300*l.* was conferred upon him by the Admiralty, Sept. 1, 1837. He attained the full rank of Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841. On the 26th Dec. 1842, he was appointed to the chief command at Portsmouth; but was compelled to resign from debility. Sir Charles married in 1797 Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Adm. Sir Richard King, Bart., and by that lady, who died Jan. 11, 1838, had issue.

18. Aged 97, Jacques Dominic Cassini, Count Cassini, a distinguished astronomer. From 1671 to 1793, that is, from the foundation of the Paris Observatory till the period of the Revolution, it was occupied by the four Cassinis in succession. The last of these, the Count Cassini, the subject of this memoir, was for some years director of the Observatory, member of the Academy of Sciences, and subsequently of the Institute. In 1789 he made a present to the National Assembly of the great map of France, in order to facilitate the operation of dividing it into departments, in doing which he assisted. He was, however, driven out of office by the National Convention, at the time when he was pressing upon them the re-construction of the Observatory and the introduction of modern instruments. In 1804 the imperial government gave him the cross of the legion of honour; and when the Institute was converted into the Royal Academy, he was named a member, in 1816. Count Cassini was the author of some scientific treatises, as had been his ancestral predecessors. In the recent annual report of the Astronomical Society of London the following notice is taken of the death of this hereditary philosopher,

"Though the Count had retired from the pursuit of astronomy long before the formation of the Astronomical Society, and was not, therefore, one of our associates, it is, nevertheless, impossible to pass over in silence the extinction of this ancient hereditary race of astronomers. Though such an hereditary dynasty was not found very favourable to the interests of astronomy, as tending to perpetuate the ideas and methods of its founder in lieu of introducing acknowledged improvements from time to time, family groups of distinguished philosophers must always be objects of peculiar interest to the historical inquirer. Community of name and blood magnifies even the aggregate amounts of the successes of the Cassinis, the Bernouillis, the Lemonniers, the Maraldis, the Lalandes, and the Herschels."

DECEMBER.

31. Of wounds received at Ferozeshah, Colonel James Maclaren, of the 16th Grenadier Bengal N. Inf. He was nominated Aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Gazette (since his death) of the 3d April.

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JANUARY.

2. At Cowley House, Exeter, aged 80, Mary-Anne, relict of Joseph Wells, D. D.

3. At Mattishall, aged 98, Anne, relict of the Rev. Thomas Bodham, M. A. She was daughter of the Rev. Roger Donne, of Catfield, and first cousin of William Cowper, the poet.

5. At Monkkrigg, near Haddington, aged 46, the Hon. William Keith, Captain R.N., uncle of the Earl of Kintore.

6. At Lamberton Park, Maryborough, aged 82, the Right Hon. Arthur Moore, late a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was appointed Third Serjeant 1801, First Serjeant 1805, a Judge of the Common Pleas July 1816, and resigned in Feb. 1839.

7. At his residence at the Pieta, Malta, in his 77th year, the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, M. A., Formerly Ambassador in Spain. Mr. Frere was born May 21, 1769, the eldest son of John Frere, esq., of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, M. P. for Norwich, F. R. S. and F. S. A. (who died in 1807) by Jane, only child of John Hookham, esq., of Old Broad Street, London, and Beddington, Surrey. Mr. Frere was educated at Eton,

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having for his schoolfellows Canning and many other noble youths after highly distinguished in literature and statesmanship. These youthful writers published a magazine called the "Microcosm," which contains many papers giving promise of eminence which was afterwards well realized; amongst them the essays and translations of young Frere are not the least remarkable. Mr. Frere became a member of Caius College, Cambridge, and having taken his degree was returned to Parliament in 1796, for West Looe. In 1799 he succeeded Mr. Canning as under secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1800 he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the Portuguese Court, and transferred to Madrid in 1802. Having continued at Madrid two years, he returned home, and was made a Privy Councillor as an acknowledgment of his services. In 1807 he was sent ambassador to Prussia; and in 1808 was again sent to Madrid. At this time the national insurrection of the Spaniards against the French had broken out; Mr. Frere, an enthusiast in the ancient deeds of the Spaniards and thoroughly detesting the invaders, entered into the Spanish cause with an enthusiasm which blinded him to all their errors and weaknesses, and had nearly led to fatal consequences. It was by his representations that the British Government were induced to enter into the war of the Peninsula, and by his earnest entreaties it was that Sir John Moore and his gallant army were so nearly ensnared and destroyed. Mr. Frere's conduct, which was unquestionably upright and sincere, has given rise to much comment; and, upon the appointment of Sir Arthur Wellesley to the command of the English forces, Mr. Frere was recalled, and succeeded by the Marquess of Wellesley, and does not appear to have subsequently occupied any distinguished post. Mr. Frere is now better known as a man of high literary acquirements and brilliant conversation, than as a statesman; and his writings retain a great charm of wit and novelty, although for the most part fugitive and scattered. He was one of the chief contributors to the witty poetry of the Anti-Jacobin Review, and of many quizzing and satirical essays which were highly valued. His chief work, however, was his specimen of "An Intended National Work, by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stow Market, in Suffolk, Hemp and Collar Makers, intended to comprise the most interesting particulars relating to

King Arthur and his Round Table." This whimsical and charming fragment is a literary curiosity, being the model, as to style, upon which Lord Byron wrote his capital tale of "Beppo," and upon the success of which he proceeded with his "Don Juan." Mr. Frere also translated with great spirit "The Birds," "The Knight," and "The Acharnians" of Aristophanes, the poems of Theognis and other works; he also gave a spirited translation of "The Cid" from the Spanish, which is published in Southey's "History of the Cid," and which turned the attention of English writers to the stores of romance and history embodied in the ancient poetry of Spain. Mr. Frere married in 1816 Elizabeth Jemima, dowager Countess of Errol, and daughter of Joseph Blake, esq. Mr. Frere died suddenly of apoplexy, to the great regret of a numerous circle of friends, to whom his talents and noble qualities had justly endeared him, and to the great loss of the poor, to whom his beneficence was unbounded.

8. In Bruton-Street, aged 72, the Right Hon. Granville Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville, Viscount Granville of Stone Park, Staffordshire, and Baron Leveson, of Stone; a Privy Councillor, and G. C. B. Third and youngest son of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, and the only son by his third marriage, with Lady Susannah Stewart, second daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway. He was born Oct. 12, 1773. He was first returned to Parliament for Lichfield, in 1795. He resigned his seat for this borough in 1799, in order to stand for the county of Stafford, and continued to sit for that county until created a peer in 1815. Mr. Pitt, the great friend of his father, deeming highly of his abilities, became his political patron, and in 1800 appointed him a Lord of the Treasury; and he retained his seat at the board until Mr. Pitt gave way to Mr. Addington, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in July 1802. In 1804, Lord Granville Leveson-Gower was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, at that troubled period when Napoleon was exerting all his skill to reconcile the Emperor Alexander to the territorial conquests the French army had achieved in Prussia and Austria. On this occasion, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He returned from Russia in the following year, having concluded the treaty which he was commissioned to effect. His Lordship was sub-

sequently accredited Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, and then sent as Ambassador to France. By patent, dated July 15, 1815, Lord Granville was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom. In 1825, he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and he was invested with the insignia of the Order by the King of France, at the Tuileries, on the 9th of June. On Earl Grey's advent to power as Prime Minister, Lord Granville was again selected to take the post of Ambassador at Paris, and continued to fill that important station at the Court of France until the resignation of Lord Melbourne's Government. By patent dated May 2, 1833, his Lordship received the further titles of Earl Granville, and Baron Leveson of Stone, Staffordshire. Lord Granville married, Dec. 24, 1809, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William fifth Duke of Devonshire, K. G.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two daughters and three sons, and is succeeded in the Earldom by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Granville George.

8. At Sundridge, Kent, aged 67, the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D., Rector of Lambeth and of Sundridge, and F.R.S. This learned and eminent divine was born Oct. 31, 1778, and was the fourth son of the Ven. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted, Sussex. His grandfather, the Ven. Thomas D'Oyly, D.C.L., was also Archdeacon of Lewes, and also Chancellor of Chichester and a Prebendary of Ely. The elder brothers of the Rector of Lambeth were the present Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly, Sir John D'Oyly, Resident in Ceylon, created a Baronet in 1821, and Sir Francis D'Oyly, K.C.B., killed at Waterloo; and his younger brother is Major-General Henry D'Oyly, who survives him. Dr. D'Oyly was a fellow of Bene't College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800, as second Wrangler and second Smith's prizeman, M.A. 1803, B.D. 1811, D.D. 1821. He was appointed in 1810 a Chaplain in Ordinary to George III., in 1811 Christian Advocate on the foundation of Mr. Hulse, and in 1813, one of the examining chaplains to the late Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1815 he was collated by the Archbishop to the vicarage of Herne Hill, in Kent, which he resigned in the same year for the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, vacated by the death of his father; and in 1820 he exchanged that living with Dr. Wordsworth for the

rectories of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent. Dr. D'Oyly's sphere of public usefulness has been a very extended one. He was connected with all the more important religious societies; and the foundation of King's College, London, an establishment where religious and secular studies are *professedly* blended, is generally understood to have been the result of suggestions emanating from him. His literary labours have not been unimportant. He was a frequent contributor on theological subjects to the *Quarterly Review*, when under the editorship of Mr. Gifford. In 1813 he undertook, in conjunction with the Rev. Richard Mant, the present Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, the preparation of an annotated Bible to be published under the sanction of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Its publication was first commenced in weekly numbers on the 1st Jan. 1814, and under the well-known title of "D'Oyly and Mant's Bible" it has since passed through many impressions, and has been generally recognised as a standard of episcopal examination. Dr. D'Oyly published several works of reputation. He married Aug. 9, 1831, Maria-Frances, daughter of William Bruere, esq., of Chetwynd, Salop; by whom he had issue.

9. At Stoke, in his 60th year, Captain Thomas Smith, R.N. This gallant officer entered the Navy as a volunteer of the first class in 1798, and served under the late Admiral Sir George Campbell, K.C.B., and others, in her Majesty's ships *Dragon*, *Cameleon*, *Adamant*, and *Resolution*, and saw some service as acting Lieutenant in her Majesty's ships *Agincourt* and *Hound*. He was confirmed to the rank of Lieutenant on the 29th Nov. 1808, and served in that rank during the war on board her Majesty's ships *Nymphen*, *Blake*, *Briscis*, *Venerable*, and *Bulwark*. He was employed, in October, 1804, in the night attack on the Boulogne flotilla, commonly called the catamaran expedition, in the division of boats under Captain V. Collard. During the remainder of the war he was constantly engaged in active service in various parts of the world. In 1824 he was appointed senior Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Genoa*, and took part in that vessel in the battle of Navarino, being the senior Lieutenant of the whole squadron. After the battle of Navarino he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and received post rank on the 23d Nov. 1841.

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10. In Park-lane, aged 55, Isaac Cohen, esq., brother of Mrs. Rothschild, long a leading and highly respectable member of the Stock Exchange. He is supposed to have died worth about half a million sterling, and for many years past is said to have made a rule to distribute 25 per cent. of his current annual expenditure in unostentatious charity. He often rendered himself conspicuous in assisting unfortunate members of the Stock Exchange when their conduct merited such support; and many individuals owe their success in life to the interest he took in their welfare. He sat down to dinner with his family in apparent good health, when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and survived only a few hours.

— At Little Ealing, after a long illness, in her 62nd year, Eliza, wife of John Bowyer Nichols, esq., F. S. A. of Parliament-street. Eldest daughter of John Baker, esq., of Salisbury-square, and Hampstead.

12. At Creedy Park, Sandford, Devonshire, aged 71, Sir Humphrey Phineas Davie, the tenth Bart. (1641.) The family of Davy has flourished in various branches in the county of Devon, and that branch seated at Creedy were descended from John Davie, three times mayor of Exeter in the reign of Elizabeth, and who, during his first mayoralty, in 1584, entertained in his house Don Antonio, the exiled King of Portugal. Sir Humphrey was the fourth and youngest son of Sir John the seventh Bart., by Catharine, daughter of John Stokes, of Rill, Devonshire, esq. He succeeded to the title on the decease of his nephew, Sir John the ninth Baronet, who died unmarried Sept. 18, 1824. Sir Humphrey was also unmarried, and, as he was the last heir male of the family, the title of Baronet has become extinct with him.

— At Limerick, aged 81, Sir Joseph Barrington, Bart. His family is supposed to have been derived from the family of Barrington of Essex, and has been settled for some generations in Limerick. He was born Feb. 21, 1764, the only son of Matthew Barrington, esq., of that city, by Jane, daughter of John Canter, of Ballyvara. In conjunction with his sons, Mr. Joseph Barrington founded the hospital and infirmary at Limerick, which has their name, and which was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 11 Geo. IV. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Sept. 30, 1831. He married, in 1787,

Mary, daughter of Daniel Baggott, esq., of Limerick, and had issue.

12. In Woburn-place, aged 49, Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson, a well-known and highly popular writer. Mrs. Wilson was the authoress of several very clever poems. In 1837 she gained the prize offered by the Melodists' Club for the words of a song, although there were upwards of two hundred candidates. She also was awarded the prize for a poem on the Princess Victoria, at the Cardiff Bardic Festival, in 1834, and wrote the words in the third volume of Mr. Parry's Welsh Melodies.

13. At Leamington, aged 58, Lady Anne Wardlaw Ramsay, relict of Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, esq., of White Hill, and sister to the Earl of Balcarres.

14. In Welbeck Street, General John Hodgson, Colonel of the 4th or King's Own Regiment. General Hodgson was the only surviving son of Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson, who is known in history as the commander of the expedition which took Belleisle from the French, in the year 1761, and who was greatly distinguished by the friendship and favour of the Duke of Cumberland, and by the confidence and good opinion of the great Earl of Chatham. The mother of the deceased officer was Lady Catharine Howard, through whom he was nephew to the late Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir George Howard, K. B. and first-cousin to the Earl of Effingham, and to Mary Countess of Roseberry. He was educated at Harrow School, and was still there when he obtained his commission, so far back as 1779, in the King's Own Regiment, which was his father's corps, and was then in Canada. He shortly afterwards went out to join it, and served with it for some years in Canada; and in 1793, he was employed as major of brigade at the reduction of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. He was twice taken prisoner at sea, in 1794 and 1797, on the latter occasion by a French privateer, after a severe action, at the close of which he sank the colours of the "King's Own," to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. He was then taken to France, where he remained a prisoner until October, 1798, when he was exchanged. In 1799, he served as commanding officer with the 4th in Holland, where he was present at the capture of the town and garrison of Hoorn, and at the actions of the 2nd and 6th of October. In the action near Egmont-op-See he was

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most dangerously wounded, the ball never having been extracted. He was subsequently appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at the Bermudas, and afterwards to the same situation at Curaçoa, which latter government he retained till the peace, when the island was restored to the Dutch. In each of these situations he received the repeated thanks of the King's government, and on his return home was appointed to the colonelcy of the third garrison battalion. In 1822 he received that of the 83d Foot, from which he was, in 1835, removed by the special command of his late Majesty, William IV., to the distinguished regiment of which he died Colonel.

15. Aged 75, John Anderson, esq., of Bond-court, Walbrook, and Princes-place, Kennington, Secretary to the Church of England Assurance Company. Mr. Anderson's early life was passed in diplomatic missions of considerable importance in the Eastern Archipelago; and he published, at different times, two octavo volumes, in which he gave interesting accounts of his voyages and services. 1. *Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra in 1823.* 2. *Acheen, &c., with Incidental Notices of the Trade in the Eastern Seas.* These works attracted much attention to the state of our commerce in those parts, and suggested measures for its great extension and improvement, which seem now likely to be productive of immense benefit to the natives of those rich countries, and to add immeasurable wealth to the prosperity of our manufacturers and merchants.

— At his house in Hyde-park Gardens, aged 70, Sir Herbert Abingdon Draper Compton, late Chief Justice of Bombay. Sir Herbert was the son of Walter Abingdon Compton, esq., of Gloucestershire. Through his own merits and conduct alone, he raised himself to the high and important stations he successively filled, with honour to his character and talents, and to the advantage of the country and the administration of justice. He embraced the military profession very early in life, and served with his regiment for some time in India; but, returning to England, he entered on the study of the law, which he sedulously pursued, though his active mind found leisure to write for the papers of the day. Having completed his legal studies, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 22, 1808. He then re-visited India, and joined the bar at Fort St. George, where he soon became distinguished. His zeal, ability, and un-

tiring assiduity obtained for him the high and lucrative government appointment of Advocate-General successively at Madras and Calcutta, and subsequently, in 1831, the distinguished post of Chief Judge of Bombay, whereupon he was knighted by letters patent. His integrity in discharging the duties of his office, and his high general character, acquired him universal esteem, of which he received various testimonials, from both the European and Native residents.

— At Mudiford, aged 74, Mrs. Frances Rose, daughter of the late Right Hon. George Rose.

16. At Bath, Ann, widow of Fletcher Partis, esq., of Pulteney-street. This benevolent lady spent much of her ample fortune in works of charity, and contributed largely to most of the public institutions. Her beneficence provided a large part of the funds for the erection and endowment of Partis College, near Bath—a retreat in age for the widows and daughters of clergymen and others.

17. At Mersham House, near Southampton, aged 75, the Rev. Ernie Kyrle Money, M.A., Vicar of Much Marcle, Herefordshire, and a Prebendary and Prelector of Hereford Cathedral.

— At Mont-le-Grand, near Exeter, aged 56, Captain Gilbert Wakefield, late of 36th Foot. He served through a great part of the Peninsular war, and was present in every action in which his regiment was engaged, from the siege of Burgos to the battle of Toulouse.

19. At Mylor, aged 85, Mr. J. Pascoe. He was the last survivor of the gallant crew of the *Antelope* packet, of which he was boatswain, when in 1793 they took the French schooner privateer *Atalanta*. All the superior officers being killed, he took the command, and personally lashed the schooner's yard-arm to the rigging of the packet, during which he had three shots through his hat, but without injury to himself.

21. Aged 66, Francesco the Fourth, Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and of Bohemia, Duke of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, and Carrara. He was the eldest son of the Archduke Ferdinand, Duke of Modena and Brisgau, who died in 1806, by Maria Ricarda Beatrice, Duchess of Massa, and Princess of Carrara, and was born October 6, 1779. He was restored to the Duchy of Modena, on the dissolution of the Kingdom of Italy, by the treaties of 1814 and 1815; and on the death of his mother,

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Nov. 14, 1829, the duchies of Massa and Carrara were united to Modena. He married, June 20, 1812, Maria Beatrice Vittoria Giuseppina, daughter of Vittorio Emanuele, King of Sardinia, and sister of the Empress of Austria, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Duke Francesco-Ferdinando-Geminiano, born June 1, 1819.

— At Leamington, aged 53, the Rev. Leopold Erasmus Dryden, Rector of Whitnash, Warwickshire, elder son of Sir John Turner Dryden, of Canons' Ashby, Northamptonshire.

— At Bath, aged 82, Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir William Gordon, Bart., and relict of Lieutenant-General W. H. Cameron.

22. At Bath, aged 86, Frances, relict of John Blagrove, esq., of Calcot Park, Berks. She was the eldest daughter and co-heir of Anthony Blagrove, esq., of Southcot.

24. At Bayswater Villa, Bayswater, in his 79th year, Richard Latham, esq., F.L.S. a life governor of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, &c. &c., and for upwards of a quarter of a century acting partner in the eminent brewery of Sir Henry Meux and Co.

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2. Aged 69, Henry William Maister, esq., of Beverley, and formerly of Wood Hall, East Riding, Registrar of Deeds for that division of the county, and a Deputy-Lieutenant.

— At Buxted parsonage, Sussex, aged 71, the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Rector of Buxted-with-Uckfield, and late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in the year 1774, and was a younger brother of the present Poet Laureate. He received his early education at Hawkshead grammar school, and became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree as Tenth Wrangler, in 1796. In 1798, he also obtained the second Members' Prize for Senior Bachelors. In 1802, he became Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, and, in 1804, was collated to the living of Oby, Norfolk, whence, in about two years, he was promoted to the deanery of Bocking. In 1811 he took an active part in the foundation of the National Society. In 1816 he was collated by the Arch-

bishop to the rectories of St. Mary's, Lambeth, and Sunbridge, Kent; and soon afterwards he was appointed Chaplain of the House of Commons. In the year 1820, he exchanged the livings of Lambeth and Sunbridge for Buxted, also in the gift of the Archbishop; and in the same year was promoted to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the room of Bishop Mansel. He discharged the duties of this office during a period of twenty-one years, during which time many great improvements were effected in the discipline and education of the students, in the management of the College funds, and in the spiritual condition of the parishes connected with the College: the buildings of the Foundation also received several magnificent additions and restorations. Dr. Wordsworth resigned the Mastership of Trinity College in 1840; in his letter taking his farewell, he presented the college with his portrait, and a donation of 500*l.* to be added to the fund of the society for the augmentation of its poorer vicarages. He retired to the parish of Buxted, where he exerted himself with success in the building and endowment of one new church, and in the rebuilding of another.

3. At Southwell, aged 77, Edward Sneyd Clay, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red. He had been nearly sixty-three years in the service, having entered the Navy in 1783. He was Lieutenant of the *Venerable* at the victory obtained by Lord Duncan over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, in 1797, when he was severely wounded, and for which he received a pension of 300*l.* At the expedition to the Helder he was also actively employed; and in 1801 he commanded the *Zebra* bomb-vessel, at the defeat of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen.

— At Dessau, in her 72d year, her Highness Amelia Christina, dowager Duchess of Anhalt Dessau. She was a daughter of the late Louis, Landgrave Hesse Homburg, and in 1792 married the hereditary Prince Frederick of Anhalt Dessau (who died May 27, 1814), by whom she had issue, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Dessau, and other children.

4. At Rockliffe, near Lymington, Hampshire, after some months' severe illness, aged 61, Sir James Rivett Carnac, of Derby, Bart. He was the son of James Rivett, esq., of the East India Company's civil service, who, in 1801, assumed the name of Carnac, by a daughter of James Fisher, esq., of Yarmouth.

Mr. Carnac was a Major on the Madras establishment, and retired in 1822. He was elected a Director of the East India Company, on the 7th of March, 1827, and was for some time chairman of the board. In February, 1832, he was appointed Governor of Bombay; and in 1836 he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich.

5. At Pentonville, aged 37, Mr. Samuel Jefferson, late of Carlisle, bookseller. Mr. Jefferson was a distinguished antiquarian and topographer, and published several works connected with the county of Cumberland. The *History and Antiquities of Carlisle*, with accounts of the Gentlemen's Seats and Antiquities, 8vo., a *Guide to Naworth and Lanercost* in 12mo. The *History of Leath Ward*, and of Allendale Ward, being parts of an intended history of the entire county; and some smaller works.

6. At Apley Park, Shropshire, aged 63, Thomas Whitmore, esq., formerly M.P. for Bridgnorth; a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for that county. He was born November, 16th, 1782, the eldest son of Thomas Whitmore, esq., also M.P. for Bridgnorth, and served the office of sheriff of Shropshire in 1805. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Bridgnorth (of which he was also formerly Recorder) from the general election of 1812 to that of 1831, and in politics was a firm and stanch supporter of the institutions of his country both in Church and State. In 1831 he gave way to a Whig candidate, James Foster, esq., but the latter was superseded in the following year by Mr. Whitmore's son. Mr. Whitmore married, July 19, 1804, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thomasson, esq., of York.

7. At Doneraile house, co. Cork, aged 52, the Right Hon. Charlotte Esther Viscountess Doneraile. She was the second daughter of Francis Bernard, first Earl of Bandon, by Lady Catherine Henrietta Boyle, daughter of Richard 2d Earl of Shannon, and was married in 1816 to her cousin the present Viscount Doneraile.

9. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 59, Henry Gally Knight, esq., of Firbeck Hall and Langold, Yorkshire, M.P. for the Northern Division of Nottinghamshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and a magistrate for Yorkshire. This distinguished traveller and accomplished virtuoso and antiquary was born Dec. 2, 1786, the only son of Henry Gally

Knight, esq., of Langold, barrister-at-law, by Selina, daughter of William Fitzherbert, esq. of Tissington in Derbyshire. Mr. Henry Gally Knight succeeded to the estates of the family on his father's death in 1808. In the years 1810 and 1811 he travelled in Spain, Sicily, Greece, the Holy Land, and Egypt; and the observations made in this tour were published. In 1814 he published a poem entitled *Europa Rediviva*, and in the following year a volume of Poems. In 1817 he gave two other poems to the world, the one entitled "*Phrosyne, a Grecian tale*," and the other "*Alashtar, an Arabian tale*," which gave an opening for a sarcasm of Lord Byron's. His last tribute to the muses was "*Hannibal in Bithynia*," a dramatic poem, in 1839. In 1826 he published a pamphlet on the then all-engrossing subject, the Catholic question. Mr. Gally Knight now devoted his leisure to the investigation of architectural history at home and abroad. Started by the early dates ascribed by the Norman Society of Antiquaries to certain churches in the pointed style, he landed at Dieppe in May, 1831, examined the buildings and the libraries throughout the country, and on his return published "*An Architectural Tour in Normandy*," which conclusively destroyed the assertions of the French antiquaries. Having thus reviewed the works of the Normans in these two countries, he was desirous of completing the survey "by giving some account of their operations in the third scene of their conquest and dominion, Sicily;" and accordingly started for Messina in August, 1836, and in 1838 published a sequel to the Tour, under the title of "*The Normans in Sicily*." This is prefaced with an historical notice of the events which led to the establishment of the Normans in the South of Europe. His third, last, and best work is called "*Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the fifteenth century*;" splendidly illustrated by Mr. Owen Jones, in two volumes imperial folio. Mr. Knight was a member of the Commission for the advancement of the Fine Arts, and was a constant attendant at the anniversary meetings of several of the metropolitan societies connected with literature and art. Some time between the years 1824 and 1828 Mr. Knight was elected M.P. for Aldborough, under the auspices of the Duke of Newcastle; but, differing in opinion with his grace on the claims of the Catholics to unconditional emancipa-

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tion, he was induced to tender his resignation, and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

In 1830 he was elected for the borough of Malton, in the interest of Earl Fitzwilliam; and in 1835 Mr. Knight was elected for North Nottinghamshire, in the room of Lord Lumley, who had been called to the House of Peers by the death of his father, the Earl of Scarborough. At the general election in 1837, Mr. Knight again offered himself for that division of the county in conjunction with Thomas Holdsworth, esq., and succeeded after a severe contest, and continued to hold his seat undisturbed until his death. In Parliament Mr. Knight was a fluent though not a very frequent speaker. In private life a more estimable man never existed, for in all the social relations he greatly excelled. Mr. Gally Knight married, in 1828, Henrietta, third daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, esq., of Grove, Nottinghamshire, but had no issue.

9. Aged 61, Mr. Robert Armour, of Brighton, formerly of Crown Court, Old Change, last surviving brother of Jean Armour, the wife of Robert Burns.

10. William Balfour, esq., a retired Captain R.N. This gentleman was a midshipman of the *Irresistible*, 74, Capt. (afterwards Sir George) Martin, and was wounded in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. He obtained his first commission in 1801, and received another wound whilst serving as Lieutenant of the *Cleopatra* frigate, commanded by Sir Robert Laurie, in her desperate action with *la Ville de Milan*, a French national ship of very superior force, Feb. 16, 1805. The *Cleopatra* was taken; but the *Ville de Milan* was so severely crippled, that she fell an easy victim to the *Leander*, 50, six days after. Lieut. Balfour was promoted to the rank of Commander, Jan. 22, 1806. He was subsequently appointed to the *Cockatrice* and *Woodlark* sloops. He retired with the rank of Captain. September 10, 1840.

11. At Cowley, near Uxbridge, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Campbell. By the will of Mr. Campbell, the following charities will, upon the demise of his widow, become entitled to an equal participation of the sum of 15,000*l.*, viz.:—the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the London Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society, and

the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals.

12. At Laverstoke House, Hampshire, aged 91, William Portal, esq., M.A.

— In Thayer-street, Oxford-street, in his 50th year, Sir George William Lefevre, Knt., late Physician to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. He was author of the “Life of a Travelling Physician,” and of several medical treatises. The eccentricity which had marked this gentleman’s career terminated in insanity, and he destroyed himself, when in a state of great depression, by taking prussic acid.

13. Suddenly, at Tyers-terr. Vauxhall, Mr. George Samouelle, the well-known entomologist, for many years of the British Museum. He was the author of the “Entomologist’s Useful Compendium,” “Directions for Preserving Exotic Insects,” “Manual of Entomology,” &c.

— At his chambers, in Essex-court, Temple, Thomas George Waller, esq.

— At the College, Salisbury, aged 74, John Campbell Wyndham, esq., of that place and of Dunoon, Scotland. He was born October 30, 1771, the son and heir of Colonel John Campbell, esq., of Dunoon, and of Blunham House, Bedfordshire, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, by Susanna, daughter and coheir of John Lewis, esq. His early life was passed in the army, from which he retired when he had obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married Sept. 28, 1797, Caroline-Frances, daughter of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq., M.P. for Wiltshire; and on the death of his brother-in-law, the late Wadham Wyndham, esq., M.P. for Salisbury, he assumed, together with his lady, the additional name and arms of Wyndham after Campbell, by royal sign-manual dated April 3, 1844.

15. At his seat, Cockenatch, near Royston, Hertfordshire, General Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B. Colonel of the 55th Foot, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Member of the Board of General Officers, and Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum. Sir William Henry Clinton was descended from the sixth Earl of Lincoln, and was the elder son of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. who was commander-in-chief in America, by Harriet, daughter of Thomas Carter, esq., and was the elder brother of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B., Colonel of the 3rd Foot, who died in 1829. Sir William entered the army in 1784, as a Cornet in the 7th Light

Dragoons, of which his father was Colonel. In 1793 Captain Clinton embarked with the Guards for Holland, where he served the campaign of that and the following year, and was present at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, attack at Dunkirk, and affair at Lannoi in 1793, and at the attack of the village of Premont, the affair near Câteau Cambresis, the actions of the 10th, 17th, 18th, and 22nd of May, and the battle of Fleurus, in June 1794. In the same year he succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the 1st Foot Guards. In 1796, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York, which situation he held until June 1798. He then embarked with his regiment for Ireland, and, at the termination of the rebellion in December following, returned to his situation as Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness. In 1799, Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton was sent to the Continent with Colonel Ramsay, on a mission to the Russian General Korsacow, in the course of which he was detached on service to Marshal Suwarrow in Italy; he then returned to England for the purpose of attending the Duke of York, to whom he was still Aide-de-Camp, to Holland, and arrived at the British headquarters the beginning of October. On the conclusion of the armistice which then took place, he came home with the despatches; and in June, 1800, was appointed to act as Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther in Egypt. The 1st of January 1801, he became Colonel by brevet, and was soon afterwards appointed Inspector-General of Foreign Corps. In June 1801, he embarked in command of a small corps on a secret service; and on the 23rd July following he landed with his force in the island of Madeira, when he negotiated with the Portuguese Governor the holding with British troops the principal forts in that island. In the month of September, he received the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. At the peace of 1802 he returned to England, and resumed the duties of the situation of Inspector-General of Foreign Corps, until its suppression at the close of that year. In April 1803, Colonel Clinton was appointed Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief; and on the 26th of July, 1804, Quartermaster-General of the Forces in Ireland. In May 1807, he was sent on a secret mission to the King of Sweden, and on the 26th of April, 1808, he was pro-

moted to the rank of Major-General. Having applied to be employed on foreign service, he was sent to Sicily in 1812. On his arrival in that country, he was appointed to the command of the Messina district, where he remained until the end of September 1812, when he was sent to take the command of the allied army employed on the coast of Spain, consisting of about 12,000 men, British and Spanish, then at and near Alicant. In this command he remained until the arrival of Major-General J. Campbell, with a reinforcement of British and Sicilian troops, in December. In March 1813, Sir John Murray having arrived at Alicant, and, as senior officer, having taken the command of the allied army, Lieutenant-General Clinton (who had now attained that brevet rank in Spain) was appointed to the first division of that army, and commanded on the right of the position near Castalla, when Marshal Suchet made his attack, on the 13th of April. At the end of May he embarked with his divisions on the expedition against Tarragona, and on the retreat from that place on the 12th of June he commanded the last troops embarked from the beach, as he did again on the embarkation of the troops from the Col de Balaguer, on the 18th of June. On the 23rd of September following, Lord William Bentinck having been obliged to return to Sicily, Lieutenant-General Clinton once more assumed the command of the allied army on the east coast of Spain. During the autumn and winter of 1813, in co-operation with the Catalonian army, he kept the force of Marshal Suchet in check, and prevented him either from relieving the blockaded fortresses on the Ebro and in Valencia, or from detaching any considerable force to the army of Soult, then opposed to the Marquis of Wellington in France. Early in February 1814, by the active and zealous co-operation of Admiral Hallowell, commanding the British squadron on the coast of Catalonia, the city of Barcelona and the extensive works in its vicinity were blockaded by the allied force under Lieutenant-General Clinton's command; and in that situation, at the end of March, he received the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII., on his return to his dominions. Shortly after this the measure of breaking up the Anglo-Sicilian army, employed on the east coast of Spain, which had been some time in agitation, was carried into effect by Lieutenant-General Clinton, upon which occasion the services of this officer and those

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of the force under his command were particularly noticed by the Duke of Wellington in his last despatch from Toulouse. Sir William commanded the small force sent to Portugal in 1828, and subsequently held the appointment of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. On the 25th of April 1814, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 55th Regiment; in January 1815, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and the 17th of April 1842, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. In 1826 Sir William was returned to parliament as representative for the borough of Newark, for which place he continued to sit until 1829. Sir William Clinton married, March 14th, 1797, Lady Louisa Dorothea Holroyd, second daughter of John Baker, first Earl of Sheffield, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and four daughters.

16. At Fintray House, Aberdeenshire, aged 60, Sir John Forbes, the sixth Baronet, of Craigievar, in the same county. He was born July 2, 1785, the eldest son of Sir William, the fifth Baronet, by the Hon. Sarah Sempill, eldest daughter of John, 12th Lord Sempill. In 1804 he entered the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, and he eventually attained a high judicial appointment in the Madras Presidency. After a residence of nearly twenty years in India, he returned to his native country, having succeeded to the family titles and estates on the death of his brother, the late Sir Arthur Forbes. Sir John married, September 15, 1825, the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth Forbes, third daughter of James Ochoincar, 17th Lord Forbes, and by that lady had issue two sons and five daughters.

22. On board her Majesty's ship *Herald*, in the Pacific, aged 23, Mr. Edmonstone, botanist to the expedition. A loaded rifle being accidentally touched by one of the men, it went off and the bullet passed through his head, killing him instantly.

23. At Cheam, the Rev. Charles Mayo, D.C.L., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. Dr. Mayo spent some years in the establishment of Pestalozzi, in Switzerland, with the view of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the system of education introduced by that eminent philanthropist, and on his return to England opened a similar establishment, which he conducted for many years with great success.

28. At Ford Abbey, Devonshire, aged 84, John Fraunceis Gwyn, esq. Mr. Gwyn was the representative of the very

ancient Devonshire family of Fraunceis, being the son and heir of John Fraunceis, esq., of Combe Florey, Somersetshire, who assumed, in 1780, the additional surname of Gwyn, having succeeded to the estates of Ford Abbey, and of Llansannwr, Glamorganshire, on the death of his kinsman, Francis Gwyn, esq., and died in 1789. His mother was Jane, daughter of Edward Towell, esq., of Stogumber. Mr. Gwyn was twice married, but, having no issue by either union, his ancient family becomes extinct, and his fine estates pass into the hands of strangers.

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2. At Ferozepore, India, Major-General Sir James R. Lumley, Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant-general of the army. Sir J. R. Lumley was the senior officer in the Bengal army in actual employ, having commanded his regiment at the first siege of Bhurtpore upwards of forty years ago; and had just completed his fifty years in India at the time of his death. Major-General Lumley was at the capture of the Isle of France; in the first, second, and third campaigns in Nepaul, in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816; and in 1817 and 1818 he served in the grand army with Lord Hastings. He was also at Maharrajpore and Gwalior.

— At Baring Crescent, Exeter, aged 78, Daniel Asher Alexander, esq., formerly of London, an architect of considerable eminence. Mr. Alexander's principal public works were—the buildings in the London Docks, until 1831; the Prison of War at Dartmoor; the County Prison at Maidstone (not the Courts); the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich; the Lighthouses of Heligoland, Holyhead, Harwich, Lundy, Farne Islands, and others; the Moat, near Maidstone; and many important ameliorations of the old Ferrara-like castellated mansion, Longford Castle, Wilts.; and additions to Beddington House, Surrey, and Combebank, Kent. Among his earliest works was the widening of Rochester Bridge, and forming the two centre arches into one, to give increased waterway and facilities to the navigation—a work of great difficulty, and the successful accomplishment of which tended very much to establish his reputation.

4. In Wardrobe-place, Doctors' Commons, London, aged 67, Hugh Murray, esq., F.R.S. Ed., and F.R.G.S. The

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father, and grandfather, and great-grandfather of Mr. Murray were ministers of the parish and town of North Berwick in East Lothian; a living which his ancestors had held uninterruptedly from the period of the Revolution till the death of the last incumbent, his elder brother, in 1824. Mr. Murray evinced a taste for literature at a very early age; his first production being an elegant tale entitled "The Swiss Emigrants." A few years afterwards he enlarged and completed Dr. Leyden's "Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa;" his next work was the "Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia," 1820; and in 1829 appeared his "Discoveries and Travels in America," in two vols. 8vo. These productions display very considerable research, are written in a lively elegant style, and acquired for their author, at the time, a liberal share of popularity. Mr. Murray now became connected with the periodical press, to which he was an indefatigable contributor. Along with his more important labours, Mr. Murray had some connexion with the newspaper press, and was for a time editor of the Scots Magazine, published by the late Mr. Archibald Constable, who was at that time the great Mæcenas of Scottish literature. He also contributed to the Edinburgh Gazetteer; but it was his connexion with the magazine that procured for him a place in the celebrated Chaldee Manuscript, among the other rival heroes lampooned in that extraordinary satire. His great work, however, and that on which his fame will chiefly rest, was his "Encyclopædia of Geography," which appeared in 1834. It was a stupendous monument of reading, industry, and research. During the latter years of his life, he was a frequent contributor to the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," among the most interesting volumes of which are his "History of British India," his "Account of China," of "British America," of the "United States." For the same publication he wrote the historical part of the "Polar Seas and Regions," the descriptive account of "Africa," and an enlarged edition of the "Travels of Marco Polo."

5. At his residence in Weymouth, in his 82d year, Rear-Admiral Richard Turner Hancock. He entered the navy in 1778, and was Midshipman of the *Formidable* in Rodney's action in 1782. He was made a Lieutenant in 1789. He served for eleven years as Senior Lieutenant, and held that rank in the *Hussar*,

Captain (afterwards Sir John) Beresford, in the action off the Chesapeake, when two English sail beat off a squadron of six of the enemy's ships. In 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and posted September 25, 1806. He subsequently served as flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Michael de Courcy, on the South-American station, where he was in command of the *Foudroyant* at the period of the arrival of the Royal Family in the Brazils. Rear-Admiral Hancock obtained his flag-rank at the last general promotion made in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales, in November 1841.

11. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 70, John Clavell, esq., the senior Captain on the list of the Royal Navy. He was midshipman of the *Victory*, at Toulon, in 1793, and served on shore under Nelson at the siege and taking of Bastia and Calvi, in 1795; in Hotham's second action, in July of that year; and in the action off Cape St. Vincent, in February 1797. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in July 1797, and was senior of the *Royal Sovereign*, the flag-ship of Lord Collingwood, who spoke of him, in a letter to Lord Nelson, as "indeed my right arm, and the spirit that puts every thing in motion." He was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, his commission bearing date the day after the battle. He subsequently commanded the *Weazel* brig, in which ship he engaged for several hours, and captured, a Spanish privateer pierced for 20 guns. He also took part in numerous actions in the Adriatic, and on one occasion was again wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, February 4, 1808. He was appointed, in 1837, to the superintendentship of Chatham Dockyard, and, on the expiration of his term of service there, was appointed to Greenwich Hospital. Captain Clavell received a pecuniary reward from the Patriotic Fund for his services.

— In London, General David Hunter, of Burnside, North Britain. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Angus fencibles 1794, Colonel in the army 1802, Major-General 1809, Lieutenant-General 1814, and General 1837.

15. At the residence of Lord Methuen, in Park-street, aged 58, the Right Hon. Jane Dorothea, Lady Methuen, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart., by Jane, eldest daughter and coheirress of Carew Mildmay, esq., and was elder sister of the late Viscountess

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Bolingbroke and the Dowager Countess of Radnor. She was married in 1810 to Mr. Methuen, who was created a peer in 1838.

— At Revel, aged 58, the celebrated navigator Otto de Kotzebue, son of the dramatic writer. He had been three times round the world, making several important discoveries; but in 1839 retired from service, and lived in his family circle at Kan, in Esthonia.

17. At Königsberg, in his 62nd year, Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, Professor of Astronomy in that university, a foreign member of the Royal Society of London, &c. &c. Few individuals have contributed so much to the advancement of the science of astronomy, during the present century, as this distinguished and excellent man. His time was devoted unceasingly to the investigation of the heavens; and, by the immense number and accuracy of his observations, he laid down the exact position of tens of thousands of stars, for which he received, in the year 1829, the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. Having obtained instruments of very great power and accuracy, he directed his attention to observing, with extreme care, the remarkable star, 61 Cygni, to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain the least apparent parallax; and, after a patient and continued series of observations, from the summer of 1837 to the spring of 1840, the result of his labours was crowned with so much success, that another gold medal was presented to him by the Royal Astronomical Society of London. From these observations, it appears that the distance of this star from the earth is nearly six hundred and seventy thousand times that of the sun.

18. At Teddington, aged 76, Valentine Collard, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue. He was Lieutenant of the *Britannia* in the action off St. Vincent, 1797, and for his services was promoted in the following month to the rank of Commander; commanded the *Vestal*, at the reduction of Genoa, in the expedition to Egypt; and, subsequently, the *Railleur*, in a very gallant attack on the Boulogne flotilla in 1806.

— At Brighton, in his 90th year, William Skipsey, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red. He was in Keppel's action in 1778, and made a Lieutenant on the 7th April that year; and was wounded in the action off Dogger Bank in 1781. He received the Turkish gold medal for his services

as commander of the *Termagant* sloop, during the Egyptian campaign in 1801.

19. At Lyon House, Wolverhampton, aged 40, John Samo, esq., one of her Majesty's Commissioners under the treaties with Foreign Powers for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Mr. Samo was for nearly seven years King's Advocate at Sierra Leone, during which period a frightful number of Governors were successively consigned to the grave, and in 1834 was appointed Commissary Judge to the Court of Mixed Commission at Surinam: from thence, in 1841, Mr. Samo was removed to Rio de Janeiro as Chief Commissioner. The vexatious opposition of the Brazilian Government, acting upon a state of health already seriously impaired by a continuous service of fourteen years in the baneful climates of Sierra Leone and Surinam, proved too much for even his strong constitution, and he returned to England at the end of December last on leave of absence; but too late.

22. At his residence, George's-terrace, near Hyde Park corner, aged 69, Mr. John Liston, comedian. Mr. Liston was born in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, in the year 1776, the son of a watchmaker, and in the early period of his life filled the irksome and unprofitable situation of teacher at a day-school in Castle-street, Leicester-square. While there, he became infected with the theatrical mania. However, his peculiar line, as he conceived—and, indeed, as Bannister, Fawcett, Mathews, and many others thought of themselves—was tragedy. Charles Mathews and Liston, when they were yet young in their teens, often exhibited privately; the scene of their earliest histrionic efforts being a small theatre in the Strand, then in the occupation of a Mr. Scott. Subsequently they both adopted the profession as a matter of business, sorely against the wishes of their respective parents, and joined a country company. After encountering many difficulties, and viewing life in many of its grotesque shapes, Liston was at length engaged at the Dublin theatre, where he continued some time, with the reputation of a useful, though not a brilliant, tragedian. It is said that he first acquired distinguished notice by playing Rudy to Munden's Jemmy Jumps, at a provincial theatre, and soon after had the good fortune to attract the attention of Stephen Kemble, then manager at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom he was engaged, and quickly

became one of the greatest favourites that ever appeared upon those boards. He had not, however, been long a performer in Kemble's company when he discovered that he had totally mistaken his powers; he essayed a comic cast of characters, and so fully succeeded in the attempt, that he thenceforth began to devote himself peculiarly to the performance of low comedy. He acted old men and country boys with great applause in Newcastle and other towns which lay within the circuit of that manager, and evinced powers of very whimsical and original humour. Mr. Charles Kemble, happening to travel into the north, was struck with his merit, and very warmly recommended him to Mr. Colman, and he accordingly made his bow to a London audience at the Haymarket, in the summer season of 1805, in the character of Zekiel Homespun. His efforts were crowned with the highest success, and a long list of subsequent performances ratified and increased his favour with the public. He was immediately secured by Mr. Harris, for Covent-Garden theatre, at which house he appeared on the 15th of October, in the same year, as Jacob Gawkey, in "The Chapter of Accidents." He continued to perform there without intermission until 1823; when, the theatre having fallen into the hands of new proprietors, he accepted from Elliston the liberal offer of 40*l.* a week, and removed to Drury-lane, where he remained till October, 1831, when Madame Vestris engaged him for the little Olympic theatre, at the enormous salary of 100*l.* per week. At this theatre he continued six seasons. Indeed, with the exception of a few nights at Covent-Garden afterwards, he there closed his theatrical career, without taking a formal farewell of the public, alleging as his excuse that he was unequal to the painful task of bidding a public adieu to his friends. During the season of "Paul Pry" at the Haymarket theatre, Morris, the proprietor, cleared 7000*l.*, Liston receiving 60*l.* per week. For many years, in the provinces, when starring for a few nights, his attraction was so great, that he has received from 250*l.* to 350*l.* as his share of the receipts in one week, in the towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c., and, being a careful and prudent man, died in possession of considerable wealth. As a performer of comic characters, his place will perhaps never be adequately supplied. To a rich fund of natural humour he added the care, dis-

crimination, and perception of the finished artist; hence he never was merely droll, but so moulded and adapted his powers of humour as to make them perfectly characteristic of the part he played. In private life Mr. Liston's habits were domestic, and he possessed the respect of all who knew him. He married on the 23rd of March, 1807, Miss Tyrer, of Covent-Garden theatre, who was a pupil of Mrs. Crouch, a lady whose merits both in dialogue and song are well remembered, though in figure nearly a dwarf. Mr. Liston's last appearance before the public was at Covent-Garden theatre, for the benefit of Mr. George Rodwell, the composer, who married Emma Liston, his only daughter. He has also left a son, an officer in the army.

23. In Hill-street, aged 32, the Hon. William Nicholas Ridley Colborne, M. P. for Richmond, only son of Lord Colborne.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Grace Douglas, relict of George Douglas, esq., of Cavers, and only surviving sister of Francis Earl of Moray, K. T.

— At Davyhulme, near Manchester, in his 77th year, Mr. Charles Ewart, a distinguished Waterloo veteran. He was born at Kilmarnock, and enlisted in the Scots Greys in 1779. He served with that regiment in the Low Country Campaigns, under the Duke of York, in 1793-94, and shared in all the victories and defeats which the allied arms experienced. With the exception of a small portion of the Greys, who took part in the Peninsular war, the regiment was not again abroad until 1815, when it was called, along with the household troops, to meet the enemy at Waterloo. Upon that ever-memorable field, the Greys, who, with the First Royals and Enniskillens, formed Ponsonby's cavalry brigade, performed a distinguished part. Two standards were taken by the brigade—one by the First Royals, and the other by the Greys—the gallant captor of the latter being Serjeant Ewart. The eagle belonged to the 45th Regiment of Invincibles, and was superbly gilt and ornamented with gold fringe. It was inscribed with the names of the following battles: Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, Eylau, Friedland, &c. The capture was made in the first charge of the brigade, when two columns of French infantry, 5000 strong each, were broken, and about 2000 men taken prisoners. Ewart had a severe contest for his prize, having successively cut down

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the ensign, a lancer, and a foot soldier. Ewart, having got possession of the standard, rode on, with the view of following his comrades, who had gone forward in the charge. He was, however, immediately stopped by General Ponsonby, who called to him—"You brave fellow, take that to the rear; you have done enough until you get quit of it." He was thus reluctantly compelled to retire. The gallant conduct of Ewart was greatly applauded, abroad as well as at home; and shortly after his return he was promoted to an ensigncy in the 5th Royal Veterans, and had a retiring pension of 5s. 10d. per day. Nor was this gallant act without its reflected honour on the regiment—the Scots Greys, in reference to Waterloo, have an eagle on their standard.

— At Malta, in her 37th year, Lady Charlotte, wife of Christopher Rice Mansel-Talbot, esq., M.P. for Glamorganshire, and sister to the Earl of Glengall and the Marchioness of Donegall.

24. At the Rectory-house, Lea, near Gainsborough, in his 78th year, the Rev. Sir Charles John Anderson, the eighth Baronet of Broughton, Lincolnshire, (1660), Rector of Lea, Vicar of Scawby, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was born Oct. 5, 1767, the third and youngest son of Sir William, the sixth Baronet, by Anne, daughter of John Maddison, esq., of Harpswell, Lincolnshire. He was educated at the University of Oxford; and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father March 9, 1785, his two elder brothers having died without issue. He married, Dec. 15, 1802, Frances-Mary, younger daughter of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. and had issue.

— At Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, aged 87, the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M.A. Prebendary of Durham. Mr. Gisborne was born at Derby, October 31, 1758, and was the eldest son of John Gisborne, esq., of that town, by Anne, daughter of William Bateman, esq., and was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the honours of sixth wrangler and senior Chancellor's medallist. In 1783 he was presented by the Rev. Dr. Proby, Dean of Lichfield, to the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire; and to a prebendal stall at Durham in 1826. Mr. Gisborne was greatly distinguished as an author, and his works were very numerous. Mr. Gisborne married, in 1784, Mary, daughter of Thomas Babington, esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, by whom

he had issue, his eldest son being the present member for Nottingham.

— At Venice, in his 70th year, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Sorell, K.H., British Consul-General for the Lombardo-Venetian states. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1795, in the 84th regiment. Having served at the Cape, in India, and in the Red Sea, he returned to Europe on sick leave, and in 1803 was placed on the Home staff as Major of Brigade. In 1805 he joined the expedition under General Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was sent forward in a frigate on a special mission to St. Helena. In 1807 he was promoted to a majority, and in 1808 served as Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to Sir David Baird in Spain, and was present at the battle of Corunna. In 1814 he became Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and in 1820 he went to Ireland, and served as Military Secretary in that country under Sir David Baird and Sir Samuel Achmuty; in 1827 he retired from the service, retaining his rank as Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. In 1830 Colonel Sorell was appointed to the Consular service in Spain, from whence he was ordered, at the commencement of the civil war in Portugal, to Oporto, and was present, rather as a Political Agent than as Consul, during the whole of the blockade and siege of that city. His conduct was considered by Government as giving him a claim to special approbation, and he was created a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order. In 1834 he was appointed Consul-General for the Lombardo-Venetian states; and his departure from Oporto was accompanied by the grateful acknowledgments and regrets of all the British residents, who presented him with a very handsome silver vase. In 1838 the Queen of Portugal created him a Knight Commander of the royal military order of San Bento d'Avis. In 1836 Sir Thomas Sorell was instructed to move his residence from Milan to Trieste, where he was stationed during the last ten years; and his health, already much impaired by active service in three quarters of the globe, was seriously deteriorated by the rapid and constant changes of temperature to which that seaport is subject, and finally sunk under the effects of a long-standing disease. His interment took place on the 27th, with such military honours, rendered by the Archduke Frederick in person, and by the Imperial staff, as are usually paid to a

General Officer in the Austrian service; his memory receiving also every distinctive mark of respect, both from the Archduke Viceroy and from all the imperial military and civil authorities, as well as from the English then at Venice.

28. At Brighton, Colonel Edward Wildman. He served in the Peninsula with the 4th Dragoons, from April 1809 to September 1811, and again from July 1812 to the end of that war in 1814, including the battles of Talavera and Busaco, the action at Redinha, the battle of Albuera, the retreat from Salamanca to Portugal, and the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Tarbes, and Toulouse. The gallant Colonel served also throughout the campaign of 1815, and had three horses killed under him at Waterloo. He received two severe sabre wounds in the head and arm, and was made prisoner at Albuera.

29. At Gibraltar, aged 29, Sir William Macgregor, Bart. (1828), Captain 92nd Highlanders. He was the son and heir of Sir Patrick Macgregor (the old and faithful medical attendant of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who expired in his arms), by Bridget, daughter and heiress of James Glenn, esq., of Quebec. Sir William died from the effects of a *coup de soleil*, received at the storming of Chingkeangfoo.

30. At Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire, aged 54, Edward Thomas Foley, esq., D.C.L. He was born December 21, 1791, the elder son and heir of the Hon. Edward Foley, M.P. for Worcestershire, 1774-1803 (second son of the first Lord), by his second wife and cousin Eliza-Maria Foley, daughter and heir of John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, Staffordshire, esq., and was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford. Mr. Foley served as sheriff for Herefordshire in 1815. He was elected M.P. for Ludgershall in 1826-1830 and 1831; and for his native county at the general elections of 1832, 1835, and 1837. He retired from Parliament in 1841, the enfeebled state of his health rendering him incapable of enduring the fatigues attendant upon that honourable position. Mr. Foley married August 16th, 1832, Lady Emily Graham, fourth daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, who survives him without issue.

APRIL.

1. At Dalston, Cumberland, aged 78, the Rev. Walter Fletcher, Vicar of Dalston and Lazonby, Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle and a Prebendary of York. Formerly tutor to the present Duke of Beaufort, Sir James Graham, Bart., and all the sons of the late Sir James Graham, of Netherby. He succeeded Archdeacon Paley in the vicarage of Dalston, in 1793, on the collation of Bishop Vernon, now Archbishop of York.

— In Switzerland, Colonel Charles Frederick Wild, C.B., of the Bengal service.

2. At the Palace, Belfast, aged 68, Elizabeth, lady of the Right Rev. R. Mant, D. D., Lord Bishop of Down, and Connor, and Dromore.

— At Abingdon Abbey, Northamptonshire, aged 87, Joseph Loxdale, esq.

— Aged 62, Mr. John Le Keux, the eminent architectural engraver. Mr. Le Keux was a pupil of James Basire, the most eminent architectural engraver of that day, with whom he remained as pupil for four years, and imbibed a decided taste for architectural subjects, especially those in the Gothic style. Refining upon the manner of his master, he formed for himself one combining both truthfulness and taste of delineation in a degree almost unprecedented—one equally removed from dry mechanical and mere painstaking correctness on the one hand, and from that sort of freedom which is more spirited than scrupulous on the other. The principal works on which Mr. Le Keux, exerted his talents are Britton's Architectural Antiquities, Cathedrals, &c.; the elder Pugin's Antiquities of Normandy, Gothic Specimens, and Gothic Examples; Neale's Westminster Abbey; the Memorials of Oxford, and the similar work on Cambridge. Almost all the architectural works of the day are enriched by the productions of Mr. Le Keux's burin.

— At his seat, Golden Fort, Wicklow, aged 84, General Stratford Saunders. He was the son of Morley Saunders, of Saunders Grove, esq., by Lady Martha Stratford, third daughter of John, first Earl of Aldborough. He entered the army in February 1778, having obtained an Ensigny in the 64th regiment. He was ordered to the West Indies with the 90th regiment, where he continued two years, during which period the regiment was actively employed against the islands

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of Demerara, St. Eustacia, and St. Vincent. In 1794 he proceeded to the West Indies, where he remained with the 61st regiment in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucie nearly two years; during which time he was present in several engagements with the enemy, particularly those of the Vigie Gros Islet, Cul de Sac, and town of Carnagie. In 1798 he obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, still remaining as 2nd Major in the 61st regiment; and proceeded with it, in that capacity, to the Cape of Good Hope, where he commanded an expedition against the rebellious Caffres. Soon after his return from that service, the regiment embarked on a secret expedition; and, on their arrival at Mocho, it was found their object was to dispossess the French of the strong situations they held on the coast of Coromandel, and on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt: for this purpose they joined the army from India, under General Baird, at the rendezvous at Cossire, and from thence proceeded through the desert, and down the Nile to Alexandria, where they joined the army under Lord Hutchinson. The regiment, after a period of nearly two years' service in Egypt, proceeded to Malta in 1803; where the command of the regiment devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, who received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy the 7th of March, 1805, in which he continued through the campaign with Sir James Craig in Italy and Sicily. In the latter island he was left as senior officer while General Sir John Stuart was in Calabria. He was then appointed to the command of Scylla, on the straits between Calabria and Messina. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel. From Scylla he accompanied the 61st to Gibraltar, and in June 1809 proceeded to Portugal, and in a separate command joined, by forced marches, Lord Wellington's army, five days previously to the battle of Talavera, where he had the honour of commanding the 61st regiment, which, by his Lordship's orders, was particularly mentioned for its gallantry on that occasion. Being soon after this memorable action attacked by a rheumatic complaint, he obtained leave to return to Lisbon, after which he had the honour of being appointed to Lord Wellington's staff, and from thence proceeded to England, when the rank of Major-General was given to him the 4th of June, 1811.

3. At Stourton, Wilts, aged 38, the

Rev. Richard Peter Hoare, M.A., Rector of that parish.

5. In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Lady Dallas, widow of Sir George Dallas, Bart.

9. In Grosvenor-place, aged 93, the Hon. Mary, widow of William Hale, esq., of King's Walden. She was the second daughter of James, second Viscount Grimstone.

10. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, aged 80, Joseph Hawker, esq., F.S.A. Clarenceux king of arms. He entered the Heralds' College as Rouge Croix pur-suant 19 April, 1794, and was promoted to the office of Richmond herald in 1803, to that of Norroy king of arms in July, 1838, and Clarenceux, 4 Feb. 1839.

— In Albemarle-street, aged 77, Louis Eustache Ude, the celebrated *chef de cuisine* at Crockford's, and author of a popular cookery-book.

— At Ravensworth, Durham, in the prime of life, Mr. George Balmer, landscape painter, enjoying considerable provincial reputation.

11. At his residence, Meadfoot House, Torquay, in his 60th year, Barron Field, esq., late Chief Justice of Gibraltar. Mr. Field was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 23, 1814; and was formerly Advocate Fiscal at Ceylon, afterwards Chief Justice of New South Wales, and finally Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

12. In Hanover-square, Lady Elizabeth Macgregor, widow of Major-General Sir Evan John Murray Macgregor, Bart., K.C.B. and K.C.H., formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and youngest daughter of the late John, Duke of Atholl. She was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1841.

14. At Carlisle, aged 77, Sir Simon Heward, Knt., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and formerly senior member of the Medical Board at Madras. He entered the service of the company as assistant-surgeon in 1795; was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1803; appointed superintendent or head-surgeon in 1819, and a member of the Medical Board in 1826; and retired from the service June 17, 1831.

— At Funchal, Madeira, William Gool-den, esq., of Maidenhead, Berks.

— At Berlin, aged 60, her Royal Highness Princess William of Prussia. She was the fifth daughter of the late Landgrave of Hesse Homburg. On the 12th of January 1804, she married Prince

William of Prussia, uncle to the King of Prussia.

15. At his residence near Gosport, after many years' severe illness, aged 72, Henry Garrett, esq., Vice-Admiral of the White. He was the son of Daniel Garrett, esq., of Portsmouth, and first went to sea in 1787, in the *Hebe* frigate, under that distinguished officer the late Admiral Sir E. Thornborough. He was made a lieutenant in 1793, and appointed to the *Princess Royal*, 98, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Goodall, and during the occupation of Toulon served on shore with a party of seamen belonging to that ship. He commanded the *Trial* cutter as a Lieutenant, and was very successful off Havre. In 1798 he was made Commander in the *Alecto* fire-ship. In 1799 he had the *Calypso*. He got his post commission Sept. 16, 1799. In the year 1802 Captain Garrett commanded the *Texel*, 64, but was paid off at the peace of Amiens. In 1803 he commanded the Southampton district of Sea Fencibles; and for about three years he was in command of the *Kent*, *Ville de Paris*, and *Royal Sovereign* ships of the line. In 1808 he was appointed to the Victualling department at Deptford, and held it for twelve years. He was then transferred to the same department at Gosport, and also made Governor of Haslar Hospital, the two offices being combined; and he retained them until 1840, when he was promoted to be a retired flag officer.

16. Aged 91, Domenico Dragonetti, the eminent double-bass player in the Opera orchestra. This well-known instrumentalist and very singular character was the son of Pietro Dragonetti, a Venetian musician, and at an early age gave proof of possessing extraordinary ability—holding the situation of first double bass at the Opera Buffa, and at the Grand Opera Seria, while yet in his teens. At the age of twenty-four he was engaged for the Italian Opera in London, a connexion with which establishment he retained to the last. His physical command over the colossal instrument he played was enormous, his personal strength being of an unusual kind; and this, conjoined with his musical sensitiveness, exhibited a combination of requisites as yet unrivalled. His personal manners were eccentric, and his habits penurious. Anecdotes are plentifully told as to his personal traits and characteristics. His conversation was an unintelligible jargon of three or four tongues; for, although he resided in this

country considerably more than half a century, he did not speak the language—either through inability to acquire it, or through the impulses of an affected oddity. He was childishly fond of dolls, a collection of which he had by him, dressed up in the costume of various nations; and instances are adduced of the waggish exemplifications of manual strength which he was prone to give—such as calling for pots of beer in public-houses, and crumpling up the pewter with his herculean gripe when he had drunk it. He has left behind him a curious assortment of musical instruments, among them an Amati double bass, which he has bequeathed to the chapel of St. Marco, at Venice. Dragonetti was a composer of no mean ability, and in early life the concertos and sonatas he wrote, to exhibit the hitherto unknown powers of the double bass, obtained great commendation.

— Aged 17, Mr. Philip Weld, a student of St. Edmund's Roman Catholic College, near Ware, and nephew of the late Cardinal Weld, was accidentally drowned while engaged in the amusement of boating with some of his fellow collegians at the Rye House, near Broxbourne.

— At Milton, next Gravesend, aged 68, Adam Park, esq., surgeon, brother of Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller.

— At Cheam, of water on the brain, aged 12, the Right Hon. Henry Thomas, fourth Earl of Carrick, county Tipperary, Viscount Ikerrin, and Baron Butler, of Lismallon, in the peerage of Ireland. He succeeded his father Feb. 4, 1838.

17. Aged 71, Mrs. Forster, of New-castle. She was the niece of the late Lords Eldon and Stowell, being the daughter of their brother Mr. Scott, who was a highly respectable coal-fitter in Newcastle. She was a great favourite and constant correspondent of her illustrious uncles.

19. In Portman-square, aged 45, the Right Hon. William George Hay, seventeenth Earl of Errol, and Lord Hay, in the peerage of Scotland (1452), Baron Kilmarnock, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire (1831), Hereditary Great Constable of Scotland (1315), and Knight Marischall, K. T., G. C. H., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and a Lieutenant-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland. Lord Errol was born on the 21st Feb. 1801, the second son of William, the sixteenth Earl, by his second wife Alicia, third daughter of Samuel Elliot, esq., of Antigua. His elder brother, James Lord

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Hay, an Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, being killed at the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, on the death of his father on the 26th Jan. 1819, he succeeded to the title, and married on the 4th Dec. 1820, Miss Elizabeth Fitzclarence, third daughter of his late Majesty William IV. and Mrs. Jordan. After the accession of his Royal father-in-law to the throne, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, Jan. 31, 1831, and created a peer of the united kingdom on the 17th June following. He was further honoured with a grand cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and was elected a Knight of the Thistle in 1835: and being a cordial supporter of the Whig party, on the accession of the Melbourne administration in 1835, he was appointed Master of the Buckhounds, which office he vacated, in Nov. 1839, for that of Lord Steward of the Household. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen, on the death of the Duke of Gordon, in 1836. His lordship left issue one son and three daughters.

— In Upper Brook-street, aged 80, General Sir Moore Disney, K.C.B. He was the eldest son of Mr. Moore Disney, of Churchtown, Waterford. He entered the army as Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards in 1783, and served with that regiment to the close of the American war. In 1793 he was ordered with his regiment to join the army in Flanders, and was engaged in most of the actions at that seat of war. In Dec. 1805 he was appointed Brigadier-General on the home staff. In July 1806 he commanded a battalion of the Guards in Sicily, and in August 1807 he was appointed Brigadier-General in that country. In Nov. 1808 he proceeded to join the army in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was present at the disastrous battle of Corunna, where he commanded a brigade of reserve. For his distinguished services during that unsuccessful campaign he obtained a medal. In the succeeding year, he accompanied the Walcheren expedition in the command of the first brigade of Guards. In 1810 he was ordered to Cadiz as second in command, and, in the next year, obtained the full command there. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 15th regiment of Foot in July 1814, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815. Sir Moore Disney married Mary, widow of Ralph Sneyd, of Belmont, esq., and one of the daughters of the late George Cooke Yarborough, esq., of Streethorpe, Yorkshire.

20. At the Rectory house, Birdbrook, Essex, in his 72nd year, after an illness of some months, the Rev. Jonathan Walton, D.D., Rector of the Parish and Rural Dean.

— In Dover-street, Piccadilly, after a long and severe illness, General Sir Henry Bayly, Knt. and G.C.H., Colonel of the 8th Foot. He was the second son of Colonel Nicholas Bayly, formerly M.P. for Anglesea, by Frances, sister-in-law of Hugh Dive, esq. He entered the army as an Ensign on the 12th April, 1783, and in April 1793 embarked for Flanders with the Coldstream Guards. He joined the first battalion at Tournay, and was severely wounded in his right hand at the battle of Lincelles; served at the battle of Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes, whereupon he was immediately promoted to a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain. He served during the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, and subsequently proceeded to the Helder, and was orderly officer to Sir Ralph Abercromby on the day of landing, and present at the action on the 10th of September following. While in Holland he succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Sept. 5, 1799. In 1808 he went to Lisbon as private secretary to Mr. Villiers, who was appointed minister at the court of Portugal, and in April 1809 returned to England with despatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley and Mr. Villiers. In October 1809, he was promoted to Colonel, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, and, on attaining the rank of Major-General in 1812, was appointed Equerry to his Royal Highness. In June 1813, he was placed on the staff of the home district as Major-General. In 1814 he was removed to the staff of the army under the Duke of Wellington, and commanded the brigade of Provisional Militia that had volunteered to serve abroad. In March 1816, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and he commanded the troops in Guernsey and Alderney till June 1821. He received the rank of General in Nov. 1841, and was appointed Colonel of the 8th Foot (or King's Regiment) in the month of September of the same year. He was created a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, 1834, and was knighted by King William the Fourth July 18, 1838.

21. At Ashbourne-hall, Derbyshire, aged 64, Sir William Boothby, the eighth Bart., of Broadlow Ash in the same

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county (1660), a Deputy Lieutenant, Receiver-general of the customs in the port of London, and Paymaster to the Hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms. He was born March 25, 1782, the elder son of Sir William Boothby, the seventh Baronet, by Rafela, daughter of Seigneur Miguel del Gado, of Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy March 17, 1824. Sir William Boothby married first, Jan. 19, 1805, Fanny, only daughter of John Jenkinson, esq., and niece to Charles, first Earl of Liverpool, by which lady he left issue; and secondly, in 1844, Mrs. Cranstons Nisbett, the well-known actress, widow of Captain Nisbett, of the 2d Life Guards.

— Aged 70, Thomas Tegg, esq. of Cheapside, Bookseller. Mr. Tegg's early career was one of struggling and difficulty, and his life presents a striking illustration of how much can be accomplished by perseverance and earnestness of purpose. He was born in 1776 at Wimbledon, in Surrey. Mr. Tegg's youth was embittered by extreme poverty, from which state his great perseverance and integrity enabled him gradually to emerge, and ultimately to obtain great wealth. After working in the printing-office of Mr. Sale of Sheffield, he set out for London, where he arrived broken in spirits and low in purse. As he did not immediately obtain employment, his sufferings were great; but perseverance overcame them, and he entered the service of the then well-known publishers, the Messrs. Arch, of Cornhill, with whom he remained nine years. His care and prudence during that time placed him in a position to think of commencing business on his own account, and he took a shop in Aldersgate-street, whence he afterwards removed to 111, Cheapside. In the former, Mr. Tegg laid the foundation of his fortune, commencing a system of evening book-auctions, which he continued for many years. By means of these and by entering largely into trade, either in issuing reprints or buying remainders of books at a low price, he rapidly increased his fortune. At length his trade increased so much, that he found extensive premises essential, and transferred his business to No. 73, Cheapside, known as "the old Mansion House." Here his transactions were as large, perhaps, as those of any single bookseller. In 1843 Mr. Tegg was elected Sheriff of London, but his declining health prevented him from serving that important office, and he not only paid the fine of 400*l.* to the

City of London, but presented an additional hundred to found a "Tegg scholarship" at the City of London School, together with a valuable collection of books.

— At Beverley, Charles Vavasour, esq., second son of Sir Edward M. Vavasour, of Haselwood, Bart.

23. At Notting-hill, aged 68, Dandeson Coates, esq., Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

— At Leasowes Castle, Henrietta-Maria-Christina, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

24. At Nassau, Mary, wife of the Hon. John Campbell Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Vesey Manning, formerly Chief Justice of the same island.

26. At Brighton, aged 58, the Right Hon. Charlotte, Countess of Beauchamp. She was the only daughter of John, first Earl of Clonmel and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, by Catherine-Anne-Maria-Mathew, sister to the first Earl of Llandaff, and was aunt to the present Earl of Clonmel. She was married in 1814 to John Reginald, present and third Earl of Beauchamp, but had no issue.

28. At the Residentiary House, Chester, Susanna, wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Clarke, and only daughter of the late John James Majendie, D.D., Canon of Windsor.

— At Naples, aged 16, John Talbot, esq., nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and heir presumptive to that ancient earldom. He was only son of the late Hon. George Henry Talbot, and Augusta, daughter of Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart. remarried to the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P.

— At Ore Place, near Hastings, aged 73, Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. and C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers. He was the youngest son of John Elphinstone, esq., Capt. R.N., subsequently Vice-Admiral and Lieut.-General in the Russian service, by Amelia, only daughter of John Warburton, esq., Somerset Herald of arms. He was born on the 4th March, 1773, and was appointed second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in April 1793. He was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and in 1801 served in Egypt in the army under the command of General Sir David Baird, in command of the Engineers. In 1806 he was intrusted with a mission to Portugal. He subsequently proceeded,

under General Whitelock, with the expedition to Monte Video in the capacity of commanding engineer. In 1808, he embarked for Portugal with the Royal Engineers, of which corps he was honoured with the command. At the battle of Roleia he rendered especial service, and was severely wounded in that engagement; for which he was rewarded with the decoration of a medal. Sir Howard served in the Peninsula from 1812 to the conclusion of the war, and was commanding engineer at the passage of the Adour and the blockade of and *sortie* from Bayonne. For his services in Egypt he had received a medal, and a medal and two clasps for Roleia, Nivelles, and Nive. He was created a Baronet by patent dated May 25, 1816, and was nominated a Commander of the Bath. Sir Howard Elphinstone married, on the 14th Feb. 1803, his cousin-german, Frances, eldest daughter of John Warburton, esq., of Parliament-street, Westminster, and had issue.

29. At Delapré Abbey, near Northampton, Catherine, wife of Edward Bouverie, esq. She was the only daughter and heir of William Castle, esq.

— At Plymouth, in his 77th year, Commander John Cawley. He was Midshipman of the *Barfleur*, and was slightly wounded in Lord Howe's action of the glorious 1st of June, 1794; subsequently mate of the *Providence* in a voyage of discovery from 1794 to 1798; Mr. Cawley was Lieutenant of the *Courageux* at the capture of Linois' squadron, and of the *Pomone* at the capture of St. Sebastian in 1813, and commanded the *Grecian* cutter in the West Indies, and destroyed a pirate schooner mounting eight guns, and three gun boats, in 1823. Having served and distinguished himself as a Lieutenant for a quarter of a century, he was made commander in 1825, and in 1837 had a Greenwich out-pension of 65*l.* per annum conferred upon him.

30. At Balmaclellan, Dumfriesshire, aged 91, Mr. Robert Paterson, son of "Old Mortality," the hero of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord," a worthy, quiet character of the olden school, who remembered much of the early history of Galloway, and the agricultural changes which have so conspicuously improved the appearance of the country during the present and preceding centuries.

MAY.

2. At his residence, in Derby, aged

81, the Hon. Henry Curzon, Admiral of the Red. He was the fifth and youngest son of Nathaniel, first Baron Scarsdale, by Lady Caroline Colyear, eldest daughter of Charles, second Earl of Portmore, K.T., and was born on the 24th May, 1765. He was a midshipman on board the *Superb* in the three general actions with Suffrein, in 1782, and Lieutenant of the *Monarch* in a fourth, in June 1783. He was posted in 1789, and was Captain of the *Pallas* in Cornwallis's retreat. In 1800 he commanded the *Indefatigable* in the expedition to Ferrol, where he captured the French frigate *Venus*; was subsequently Captain of the *Elizabeth*, blockading the Tagus in 1808, and superintending the embarkation of Gen. Moore's army at Corunna. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1814, and Admiral in 1830. He was sixth in seniority on the list of Admirals. Admiral Curzon was unmarried.

4. At Brighton, Mary, wife of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy. She was the eldest daughter of James Power, esq., of Youghall.

5. At Quebec, Lower Canada, aged 81, the Hon. James Kerr, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in that Province. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple July 8, 1791.

8. In Bryanstone-square, aged 38, the Right Hon. Samuel Hood, third Viscount Hood, of Whitley, Warwickshire, (1796), and Baron Hood of Cotherington, Hampshire, (1795), Baron Hood of Cotherington, in the peerage of Ireland (1783), and a Baronet (1778). He was born Jan. 10, 1808, the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood (eldest son of the second Viscount), who was killed in action on the heights of Aire in France in 1814, by Caroline, only daughter of the late Sir Andrew Jasper Hamond, Bart. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his grandfather, Jan. 25, 1836. His Lordship married, June 27, 1837, Mary-Isabella, daughter of the late Richard Tibbits, esq., of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, and left issue.

— At Wickham, Durham, aged 67, the Rev. George Newby, Rector of that parish.

— At Meerut, after having served with his regiment throughout the campaign of 1842, under Gen. Pollock, and throughout the recent one in the Punjaub, having been present at the battles of Moodkee,

Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and the occupation of Lahore, aged 24, William-Frederick-Willes, Lieut. 31st Reg., second surviving son of the late Robert Middleton Atty, esq., of Ingon Grange, Warwickshire.

9. At Barskining, Ayrshire, in his 90th year, Sir William Miller, Bart. (1788), formerly a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Glenlee. He was the son and heir of Sir William Miller, the first Baronet, who was Lord President of the College of Justice in Scotland, by his first wife Margaret, eldest daughter of John Murdoch, esq., of Rosebank, provost of Glasgow. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1789. He married his cousin Grizel, daughter of George Chalmers, esq., and left issue.

11. At Billingham, Lincolnshire, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Latham, Vicar of Billingham and Sempringham.

12. At the Rock Vale, near Dartmouth in his 12th year, the Hon. D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, second son of Lord Godolphin.

13. At Cupar, aged 100, Miss Hugina Leslie, the last representative of the ancient and distinguished house of Leslie of Lindores. In the rebellion of '45 her father took a very prominent part in the army of the Royalists under William, Duke of Cumberland, and long survived that eventful period. Many years ago, on the death of Lord Lindores, the brother of Miss Leslie, the title became extinct.

— In Hyde Park Gardens, aged 74, Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart. and G. C. B. and a Dignitario of the Brazilian order of the Cross, Admiral of the White, and one of the Grooms in Waiting to Her Majesty. This distinguished officer was the second son of Cooke Otway, esq., of Castle Otway, co. Tipperary, by Elizabeth, sister of Sir Robert Waller, Bart. of Lisbrian, in the same county; and younger brother to the late Henry Otway, esq., the husband of the Baroness Braye, and father of the late Mr. Otway Cave, M.P. for Tipperary. He was born April 26, 1772, and from an early age showed a preference so decided for the naval profession, that in 1784 he entered the service as Midshipman on board the *Elizabeth*, 74. He was Lieutenant of the *Impregnable* in Lord Howe's battle on the 1st of June, 1794, on which occasion his services were distinguished by his Admiral thanking him publicly on the quarter deck. Soon after the action he

was made Commander, and appointed to the *Thorn* sloop, in which vessel he captured, after a gallant action (in which he was wounded), the *Courier*, a national French corvette of superior force. On his promotion to post rank, he obtained the command of the *Mermaid*, of 32 guns, and whilst cruising off Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, fell in with, and beat off, after an action of three hours and a half, the French frigate *La Vengeance*, of 56 guns, sent by Victor Hughes expressly to destroy the *Mermaid*, and who was so incensed at the failure of *La Vengeance*, that he broke the Captain's sword, and deprived some hundreds of English prisoners of water, who cheered on seeing the result of the action. While commanding the same frigate, and in company with the *Hermione* and *Quebec*, Capt. Otway had a smart affair with the forts of Jean Rebel, St. Domingo, and succeeded in cutting out twelve sail of merchantmen. In the boats of the *Ceres* (into which vessel he had exchanged) he cut out the *Mutine* privateer, of 18 guns, and drove on shore and burnt another vessel of the same force; also a guarda costa off the Havannah, of 6 long 24-pounders and 4 small guns. In the boats of the *Trent* he took *L'Alexandre* and *Le Revenge*, French privateers of 18 guns each, and a Spanish brig of 10 guns. During a period of six years' service in the West Indies, Capt. Otway captured or destroyed 200 of the enemy's privateers and merchantmen, mounting in the whole above 500 guns, besides assisting at the sieges of Fort Matilda and Morne Fortunée. For these services the thanks of the Admiralty were three times communicated to him through the respective Admirals on the stations. At the battle of Copenhagen he commanded the *London*, and rendered much service. In 1805, in the *Montagu*, he was one of the supporters of the veteran Cornwallis, in his attack on the French fleet close to Brest harbour. He subsequently assisted at the sieges of Girona and San Sebastian, in Spain. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1830, and that of Admiral in 1841. He was nominated K. C. B. June 8, 1826, was created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831, and advanced to the grade of G. C. B. on the 8th May, 1845. On the 17th July, 1837, he was appointed one of the Grooms in Waiting to Her Majesty, which office he retained until his death. This gallant and distinguished officer, after having been thirty years afloat, and upwards

of one hundred times under the fire of the enemies of his country, closed his earthly career suddenly, May 12. Sir R. W. Otway married in 1801 Clementina, eldest daughter and coheir of Admiral John Holloway, of Wells, Somersetshire, and had issue.

15. At his residence in Harley-street, aged 61, the Right Hon. and Rev. Spencer, fifth Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Somersetshire, (1782), and a Baronet (1764). He was born on the 30th April, 1785, the third son of George, second Lord Rodney, by Anne, second daughter and coheir of the late Right Hon. Thomas Harley, uncle to the present Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. He was formerly a Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford. He was presented to the rectory of Elmley, in Kent, in 1805, by All Souls' college, and resigned it in 1818. He succeeded to the peerage Oct. 30, 1843, on the death of his second brother Thomas-James, the fourth Lord, unmarried. The noble Lord, the subject of this memoir, was likewise unmarried.

— At Little Missenden, Henrietta, widow of Sir Francis William Sykes, Bart. She was the eldest daughter of Henry Villebois, esq., of Gloucester-place, and Marham House, Norfolk.

17. At Charlton, near Woolwich, aged 77, Major-General Peter Fyers, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the 7th battalion of the Royal Artillery. This veteran had been throughout his life a very active, zealous, and scientific officer. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Fyers, Chief Engineer in Scotland. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, Mr. Peter Fyers obtained a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in which distinguished corps he served during the campaigns of 1794-95 in Holland. He was employed on board bomb-ships against the ports on the coast of France in 1796, and he was engaged in the same description of service in the year 1797-98 under Lord Gambier in his expedition to overawe the Northern coalition; he also served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1801, under Sir Hyde Parker, by whom he was appointed Acting Engineer to the force; and at the battle of 2nd April, under Lord Nelson, he was senior officer of Artillery; he was present and wounded at the attack of the Boulogne flotilla by Lord Nelson; and was engaged in the operations against Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart in 1807; served in the Walcheren expedition and the siege of Flushing

in 1809; also in the campaigns in 1813-14 in the Netherlands, including the surprise of Bergen-op-Zoom and the action of Merxem, where, with one gun which he laid with his own eye, he silenced a battery of several guns of the enemy, which threatened the flank of the 78th Highlanders, then advancing to drive the French out of that village. For this service (which was performed under the view of Sir T. Graham, commanding the forces) he was thanked in general orders, and received the Companionship of the Bath. Being promoted to the regimental rank of Major, he came home, and thus lost the opportunity of being present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1815, having then the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the Rocket Brigade, which he held for the period of ten years; subsequently to which he lived in retirement, until his promotion to be Colonel Commandant of the 7th Battalion on the 14th June, 1845.

20. At Mona Cliff, Isle of Man, aged 69, the Rev. Rowland Egerton Warburton, of Norley Bank, Frodsham, Cheshire, Rector of Davenham, in that county; he was the seventh son of Philip Egerton, esq., of Egerton, and took the additional surname of Warburton by royal sign-manual in 1813, on the death of his wife's uncle, Sir Peter Warburton, the fifth and last Baronet, of Warburton and Arley.

21. At her seat, Strub-hill, Dorking, the Right Hon. Charlotte Julia, dowager Countess of Rothes. She was daughter of Colonel John Campbell, of Dunoon, and was second wife of George William, 12th Earl of Rothes, maternal grandfather of the present Earl.

22. At Leamington, the Rev. William Newcome, of Hockwold Hall, Norfolk, and Vicar of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, son of the late Most Rev. William Newcome, Lord Archbishop of Armagh.

23. At his seat, Beningborough Hall, Yorkshire, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Henry Dawnay, sixth Viscount Dawnay of the county of Downe, in the peerage of Ireland (1680). His Lordship was born August 20, 1772, the second son of John, fourth Viscount Downe, by Laura, only daughter and heir of William Burton, esq., of Luffenham, Rutlandshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Pitt, esq., of Strathfieldsaye, and aunt to George, first Lord Rivers. His Lordship was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and was presented to the rectories of Thormanby and Sessay, in the north

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riding of Yorkshire, by his elder brother Lord Downe in 1798, and to that of Ashwell in Rutlandshire, by the same patron, in 1803. On the death of his brother, February 18, 1832, he succeeded to the Irish Peerage, the English barony of Dawnay then becoming extinct. His Lordship married June 6, 1811, Lydia, only daughter of John Heathcote, of Conington Castle, Huntingdonshire, esq., by whom he had issue.

— At Kensington, aged 46, George Robert Michael Ward, esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Deputy High Steward of that University. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Rev. Michael Ward, Rector of Stiffkey and Marston, in Norfolk, who died in 1841, and was educated at Winchester and Trinity college, Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn June 19, 1822. Mr. Ward was most known as the editor of a series of Collegiate Statutes, illustrating the foundation of his university. His death resulted from a melancholy accident, the unfortunate gentleman being at the time of unsound mind.

— At Nettlecombe Court, Somersetshire, aged 85, Sir John Trevelyan, the fifth Baronet of that place, and of Wallington, Northumberland (1661-2). He was the eldest son of Sir John Trevelyan, the fourth Baronet, M.P. for Somersetshire, by Louisa Marianna, daughter and coheir of Peter Symond, esq., merchant of London, and sister to Susan, Lady St. John, of Bleto. He succeeded to the Baronetcy, April 1828, on the death of his father. In 1798 he raised "the Wallington and Kirkdale Volunteer troop of Cavalry," of which he was constituted Captain commandant, and in 1830 served the office of sheriff of Northumberland. Sir John Trevelyan married, in August 1791, Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton in Kent, Bart., and by that lady had issue.

— At Lower Knowle, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, William Fletcher, esq., Captain R.N. He was wounded while serving as lieutenant on board the *Northumberland*, 74, Captain (the late Sir Henry) Hotham, at the destruction of two French frigates and a brig, near l'Orient, May 22nd, 1812.

24. At Haslar, Captain William Jones, of Her Majesty's ship *Penelope*, late Commodore on the coast of Africa.

— At Richmond-park, in her 72nd year, the Right Hon. Susan, Countess

Dowager of Dunmore. She was the third and only surviving daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton, by Lady Harriet Stewart, fifth daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway.

25. In Rutland-square, Dublin, Peter Purcell, esq. Mr. Purcell had at one time acquired much notoriety in the political contests which distract his unhappy country. From these he had long retired, devoting himself to pursuits of practical utility. Deeply impressed with conviction that the improvement of Ireland, and of the social condition of her inhabitants, mainly depended on the cultivation of the land and the employment of her rural population, he embodied his sentiments in an appeal which was responded to by all classes; and the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society now stands as a living record of the soundness of his views, and of the estimation in which they were held by the public. While others were distracting the public mind with abstract questions, Mr. Purcell stood forth to preach the arguments of reason and common sense, and to teach all classes of society that there was no short cut to national or individual prosperity; that in the application of labour to the cultivation of soil, and the introduction of new and acknowledged improvements in husbandry, lay the chief hope of elevating the prospects of this country, or ameliorating the condition of its suffering inhabitants. Mr. Purcell himself affords a practical illustration of the truth of these views, having died exceedingly wealthy.

— At Southwick-crescent, aged 14 months, Frederick Henry, youngest son of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, M.P.

— At Greenhill, near Brookeborough, county Fermanagh, in his 77th year, Hamilton Irvine, esq., Major of the Fermanagh militia, Provost of Enniskillen, a Deputy Lieutenant and justice of the peace.

27. At Milan, aged 25, the Hon. Elias Robert Plunkett, second son of the Earl and Countess of Fingall.

28. In Crawford-street, Portman-square, aged 71, Thomas Bunbury, esq., M.P. for the county of Carlow. This gentleman was the son and heir of Thomas Bunbury, esq., of Moyle, formerly M.P. for the same county. Mr. Bunbury twice unsuccessfully contested the county of Carlow in the year 1837; but at the general election of 1841 was more successful, being returned with Colonel Bruen on the Conservative interest. The

estates and vast wealth of the late Mr. Bunbury are inherited for life by the deceased's brother, Colonel Bunbury, and at his demise they will devolve on his nephew, Captain William Bunbury McClintock, R.N., who has been elected his successor in Parliament, and is to assume his name.

29. At his seat, Kimberley Hall, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. John Gurdon, Lord Wodehouse. The demise of this respected nobleman has occasioned the heartfelt sorrow, and the deepest regret, of people of every rank and condition in life, not only from one extremity of Norfolk to the other, but also throughout the far wider portion of England, and the more extended sphere of society, in which the person and character of that excellent nobleman were known, and, being known, never ceased to be honoured, loved, admired, and revered. His Lordship's health having declined into an infirm state, he had, in consequence, for the last two years, been compelled to relinquish taking his habitually active part in public business, and had been recently suffering from indisposition. He was, however, so much recovered, as to be at Norwich on Thursday week, where, unfortunately, he was attacked with fatal illness; and on Sunday morning the noble lord expired at his ancestral seat of Kimberley Hall, in the 76th year of his age. The late Right Hon. John, Baron Wodehouse, was in every way a worthy representative of his illustrious forefathers. The Wodehouse family (the most ancient in the county of Norfolk) is derived, through a succession of knights, from the time of Henry I., in whose reign their great ancestor received knighthood, and from whom descended John Wodehouse, who was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry IV., and subsequently Esquire of the Body to Henry V., whom he attended in his French wars. He fought near his royal and intrepid master at the battle of Agincourt, where he displayed great bravery, and acquired imperishable renown. The King, as a reward for his services, granted him the profits issuing from his manor of Thetford, and made him steward of the royal demesne of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Majesty also granted him an augmentation of his arms, *i. e.* the crest of the hand and club, with its appropriate motto, "Frappe Forte." The drops of blood on the chevron, with the motto "Agincourt" underneath, are also commemorative of

the exploits performed by the single arm of this gallant knight, in that ever-to-be-remembered battle. It may be remarked, that the supporters—the wild men, with clubs—were won by the gallant deeds of one of the Wodehouse family in the Crusades. Sir John Wodehouse died in 1480. A descendant of his, Sir Thomas Wodehouse, was made Knight of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. His great-grandson, Sir Roger, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1578; and his son, Sir Philip, was knighted by the Earl of Essex, at Calais, in 1623. His son, Sir Philip, an accomplished and learned gentleman, died in 1681; and his grandson, Sir John, in 1754, leaving a son, Sir Armine, who represented Norfolk during 32 years, in five successive parliaments, dying May 2, 1777. Sir John Wodehouse, the first Baron Wodehouse, of Kimberly, in the county of Norfolk,—was the eldest son of Sir Armine, by Letitia, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. He was born April 4, 1741; and married, in March 1769, Sophia, daughter and sole heiress of the Hon. Charles Berkeley, of Bruton Abbey, in Somersetshire, and brother to John, fifth Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, whose title became extinct in 1773. Sir John Wodehouse, after having represented this county in Parliament from 1784 to 1796, was elevated to the peerage in 1797. The late Lord (the 14th descendant in a direct line from the Norfolk hero of Agincourt) was born January 11, 1771. He married 18th November, 1796, Charlotte Laura, only child and heiress of the late John Norris, esq., of Witton Park, in this county, whose mother was Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. and Very Reverend Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich, brother of Charles, third Viscount Townshend, of Rainham, in this county. By this amiable lady, who died on the 25th of June, 1845, the noble lord had a numerous family, six sons and five daughters, most of whom survive him. The noble lord, whom it has pleased Providence to take from us, succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1834. He was made Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk (in the room of Lord Suffield), in 1821, and vice admiral of the coast. He was also Colonel of the East Norfolk Regiment of Militia, and Lord Steward of Norwich Cathedral. He is succeeded, in his title and extensive family estates, by his grand-

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son, John Gurdon Wodehouse (now Lord Wodehouse), son of the late Henry Wodehouse, and of Anne, only daughter of the late T. T. Gurdon, esq. The noble lord is in his 21st year; and will attain his majority in January. A provincial journal in recording the decease of the noble lord says, "The sentiments of veneration and attachment which we ever entertained for the late Lord Wodehouse, and the very desire by which we are at this sad moment influenced to pay a proper tribute to his memory, serve but to render us the more fully sensible of our own inability to do justice to the merits of so distinguished a character.—Of his private life, it would be difficult indeed to speak in terms of adequate commendation. As a husband, a father, a friend, a landlord, a patriot, and a Christian, he was an honour to mankind, an ornament to his age and country, a blessing to society, an example worthy of general imitation.—Possessing, as he did, that true nobility of mind and disposition, which is the best characteristic, and ought to be the inseparable attribute, of elevated rank, it was the firmness, rectitude, and purity of his conduct, which obtained and secured for him, in his public capacity, under every variety of circumstances, the meed of spontaneous confidence, and of cherished esteem, from men of all parties and persuasions. A staunch Conservative in politics, and in religion a conscientious and zealous member of the Church of England, he was truly liberal to all; and filling the highest office in the county,—as the representative of his sovereign—as the head of the magistracy—as conservator of the public peace,—he performed his important duties with no less admirable diligence than strict and unimpeachable impartiality.—In the more retired walks of life, his conduct was equally to be admired and praised; and in many respects his loss will be seriously felt. He was a liberal supporter of almost every charity in the county, and Norwich is peculiarly indebted to him, for his patronage of our Musical Festivals,—a patronage to which they owed much of their success in a pecuniary point of view.—The late Lord Wodehouse was of most commanding appearance, in respect both to personal figure and to dignity of deportment. During the contest for the representation in 1806, it was remarked, with perfect truth, that three finer men or more polished gentlemen than Mr. Windham, Mr. Coke, and Colonel Wodehouse,

never presented themselves together as candidates for the electoral suffrages of a great county. His Lordship's natural predilections were not for the turmoils and excitements of political warfare. But, at the call of what he regarded as an Englishman's duty to his sovereign and the constitution of his native land, no one was more ready than himself to brave dangers and incur sacrifices.—It was observed, by those who had the best opportunities of knowing his real qualities, and of appreciating his genuine feelings, that it almost required a political earthquake to move him; but when once aroused to action by the importance of any public emergency, decision, promptitude, and ability, were alike conspicuous in his proceedings, conjoined with indomitable energy and the most persevering determination.—As president at the occasional meetings of his fellow Conservatives in this county, the noble lord was always felicitous in promoting both the conviviality and the animation of such loyal gatherings. His speeches were never long, but strictly to the purpose, and they were marked by an earnestness of demeanour, united to an extemporaneous warmth and emphasis, which imparted peculiar effect to their delivery, convincing those present that the speaker was in earnest, and had the cause he advocated at his 'heart's core, yea, in his heart of hearts?'—But it was in the intercourse of domestic and of social life that the manners of this truly good and amiable man displayed themselves in the most pleasing aspect, and to the greatest advantage. It was in the bosom of his family, and amidst his friends and tenantry, loving and beloved, that those endearing virtues shone with the brightest lustre, which made him the object of general regard, and which will consecrate his memory, so long as social, moral, and religious worth retain their due place in the consideration and respect of the community at large."

— In Hyde-park-gardens, aged 47, Captain Sir Spencer Lambart Hunter Vassall, R.N., K.H. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer Thomas Vassall, who was mortally wounded at the storming of Monte Video, in South America.

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1. At Rome, aged 80, His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. The late Pope Mauro Capellari, was born at Belluno, in the Venetian States, on the 18th of September, 1765, and entered at an early age

the Camaldoli, a branch of the Benedictines. He distinguished himself in his studies, and in course of time became professor of theology in his order. He appears first to have attracted the attention of a wider public by the dialectic talent he displayed in 1799, in a controversy with Tamburini and his scholars. Father Capellari was one of the first members of the Academy of Catholic Religion, instituted by Pius VII. From 1801 to 1804 he resided at Rome, was constant in his attendance at its meetings, and continued an annual dissertation tending to promote the objects of the institution. When Pius VII. was carried off from Rome, Father Capellari returned to the Venetian territory, and joined several of his religious brethren in their monastery at Murano, near Venice. For some years he taught in the college established there by Cardinal Zurla. In 1811, the library of the Camaldoli (already much diminished by revolutionary plunder) was taken from them and sold by auction, and in 1814 Father Capellari, with the other members of the college, removed to Padua. He was recalled to Rome soon after the restoration of Pius VII., and appointed successively Procurator and Vicar-General of the Camaldoli, and Abbot of St. Gregory's on Monte Celio. He was soon after nominated councillor of several of the sacred congregations; amongst others, of the Supreme Tribunal and the Propaganda. Leo XII. elevated Father Capellari to the purple, March 21, 1825, and, in his allocation to the consistory, intimated that the new cardinal owed his promotion to "the innocence of his life, and the gravity of his manners, the extent of his knowledge, and his experience in ecclesiastical matters." He was soon after nominated Prefect of the Propaganda, and continued to discharge the duties of that arduous office with unabating zeal and activity, until he was elected Sovereign Pontiff. He was elected Pope on the 2nd of February, 1831, and assumed the name of Gregory XVI. The following admirable review of the Pontificate of Gregory XVI. is taken from an article in the *Times* newspaper, evidently the production of a well-informed writer. "Pope Gregory filled the Pontifical chair for more than fifteen years, during a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the affairs of the Church, and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom. When the vote of the Sacred College summoned Cardinal Ca-

pellari to the highest office of the Romish Church, the French Revolution of 1830 had just inflicted a tremendous blow on the ecclesiastical party in France, and the elder branch of the Bourbons had sunk into exile and impotency, mainly from its blind devotion to the ultra-montane policy and the religious bigotry of its leading members and advisers. Throughout Europe it seemed probable that the great contest of freedom and of absolutism in matters of opinion and of faith, as well as of government, was about to be renewed; and the convulsions which had paralysed the influence of Rome in other states threatened to destroy her security at home. The first foreign act of the new government of France was to plant the tricolor flag at Ancona. Italy quivered in her chains; disturbances broke out in almost every part of the peninsula, but especially in the Papal States. It seemed as impossible to support the crumbling fabric of the temporal power of the Vatican as to effect a sufficient reform of abuses, which time, superstition, and a thousand vices had rendered inveterate. The Austrian troops crossed the Po to support the Papal Government; and though the whole reign of Gregory XVI. has been spent upon a volcano on the eve of an eruption, the ancient system of Papal misgovernment has survived another Pope; and he leaves his temporal powers to his successor more enfeebled, more embarrassed, more disgraced by the oppression of Rome and of the Legations, but nevertheless not wholly lifeless or overthrown. The promises he made for the reform of the administration upon his accession remain unfulfilled. The natural tendencies of the moderate party to which he had belonged, and of his own amiable disposition, were overruled by the Cardinals who exercised power in his name; and his reign cannot escape the charge of cruelty in the repression of political offences, and of a most bigoted resistance to the practical improvements of the age. The reign of Gregory XVI. will, however, be chiefly remembered for the remarkable activity which has pervaded the Roman Catholic Church in every land whilst he occupied the chair of St. Peter, and by the great conflicts it was his lot to sustain with most of the great Powers of the world. Simple in his habits, narrow in his ideas, timid in his manners, incapable of civil government, the Pope nevertheless displayed in the affairs of the Church a vigour and a decision equal to the great emergencies which

arose about him. He was deeply versed in all the lore of the Roman hierarchy: he was conscientiously devoted to the maintenance of the rights of his Church and the performance of the duty he owed her; and in this spirit of modest dignity he guided the destinies of that mighty institution, and governed the most complex system of spiritual polity which has ever existed among men. We have already alluded to the French revolution, which had so recently preceded his election; but that blow was destined to be followed by various events of the deepest interest to the Roman Church—by controversies touching the ecclesiastical polity of that kingdom, and striking at the root of ecclesiastical influence in the education of the country, and by a fierce contest between the national spirit of the French revolution and the reviving influences of Christianity. The Pope ultimately sacrificed the Jesuits in France; but the eminent man who obtained that concession, as the representative of King Louis Philippe at the Court of Rome, has since employed it to strengthen all the ties which once united the Cabinet of France to the Vatican. Whatever events may now be in store for Italy, the ascendancy acquired at Rome by M. Rossi is an auspicious omen of the services he may render by his adopted to his mother country. The revolutions of Spain and Portugal, the changes of dynasty and the civil wars which have devastated the Peninsula, shook the Roman Catholic Church in those states to its foundations, plundered it of its wealth, and, we trust we may add, purged it of some abuses and expiated some of its crimes. The closing years of the reign of Gregory XVI. witnessed a renewal of the relations which had subsisted for so many ages between the Sovereigns of the Peninsula and the Sovereign Pontiff; and the government of the Church has once more been re-established in the dominions of the Most Catholic and the Most Faithful Queens. In Belgium, the Catholic cause, adapting itself with singular pliancy to the political accidents of the age and to the social condition of the people, formed an alliance with the principles of national independence and civil freedom. A new State was added to the family of Europe, which owed its rise to the influence of an active and ardent priesthood. In Ireland a similar spirit has animated a large portion of the Romish clergy. But, upon the whole, the policy of Gregory XVI. has not been to

foment by spiritual influence the intrigues of political agitators. During his reign the Court of Rome has laboured to repress rather than to incite them; and the Pope has more than once reminded the more zealous members of the priesthood under him, that they are before all things the ministers of a religion of peace. When, however, the principles or discipline of the Church of Rome have been invaded by the authority of temporal governments, or by the persecutions which have disgraced the reigns of some contemporary sovereigns, Gregory XVI. upheld with unflinching resolution the cause of which he was the natural defender. The great quarrel between the Vatican and the Court of Berlin, under the late King of Prussia, arising out of the suspension and captivity of the Archbishop of Cologne, was one of those occasions which would have shaken all Europe to its centre two or three centuries ago, and which even now astonished the world by a display of the firmness and authority with which the influence of Rome may resist even an absolute sovereign. That contest terminated with no diminution of the claims of the Church, and with a great increase of zeal on the part of the Roman Catholic population of Germany. But ere long a fresh cause of anxiety broke out in that country, in the shape of a new schism, more active and more formidable to Rome than any which has occurred since the days of Luther; but this great movement baffled the control of Rome, and its consequences may long be felt by Popes who have not yet entered the Sacred College. We might extend this summary of events, fraught with good or evil in no common measure to the Romish Church and to mankind, by numerous incidents which have marked the reign of the late Pontiff. The ancient Church of Africa has been reinstated in those regions which witnessed the ministry of St. Augustine and the death of St. Louis. The Chinese empire has been once more opened to the Propaganda of the Roman faith, as well as to the missionaries of the reformed Churches. In Switzerland, the disputes arising out of the presence of the religious orders of Rome and the property of the convents have recently reached the height of civil war, in which the aggression of the revolutionary party was signally punished under the walls of Lucerne. In Poland the calamities of the Latin Church have been aggravated to actual persecution; and perhaps the most glorious mo-

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ment in the life of Gregory XVI. was that in which, but a few months before his death, the Autocrat of Russia stood before him to render an account to that aged and defenceless pastor of the members of his Church who had suffered for conscience' sake. The eloquence and energy of the Pope on that occasion are not forgotten; and they have not been, we trust, without their reward. But we must pause in this rapid recapitulation of the Pontiff's reign. The world can hardly present us with a stranger picture than that of an Italian Camaldule drawn by accident or foreign intrigue from the retirement of his convent to play his part on the great stage of life, and to devote the last years of a protracted existence to the arduous duties of a policy which embraces the globe itself. Some other obscure monk will probably ascend the vacant throne. It is said that Austria and France have already agreed upon the object of their choice, and the deliberations of the Conclave will not be prolonged. Whoever he be, the task before him is one of extreme magnitude. His position is the most extravagant of contradictions. One hundred and thirty millions of Christians acknowledge him as their head; and the man who assumes this overwhelming dignity will probably be unable to maintain his authority for six months in an Italian principality without the assistance of an Austrian army!"

3. At Waterstock, Oxfordshire, in his 68th year, William Henry Ashhurst, esq., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for that county, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament. Mr. Ashhurst was the eldest son of Sir William Henry Ashhurst, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, by Grace, daughter of Robert Whalley, M.D., of Oxford. Mr. Ashhurst served the office of Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1810, and during fifteen years represented that county in Parliament, but withdrew from the representation in the year 1830. He was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and in that and other duties appertaining to his station so conducted himself, as to gain the approbation of all parties and classes. He was a very active and popular magistrate, and highly esteemed for his private worth.

— At Marlow, Buckinghamshire, aged 83, Francis Glanville, esq., of Catchfrench, Cornwall, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the latter county. He was fifth in descent from the learned judge,

Sir John Glanville, Justice of the Common Pleas, temp. Eliz. and fourth in descent from Sir John Glanville, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640. His father, also Sir John, was knighted when Sheriff of Cornwall in 1753. Mr. Glanville served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall in 1793. In 1794 he was returned to Parliament for Malmesbury; and in 1797 for Plymouth, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1802. Mr. Glanville was twice married; first, in 1790, to Sarah, youngest daughter and coheir of William Masterman, esq., of Restormel Park, Cornwall; she died in 1792, leaving an only daughter, Sarah; secondly, in 1796, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq., Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard, by whom also he had issue.

4. At Twickenham, aged 36, the Hon. Frances Tufnell, wife of Henry Tufnell, esq., M.P. and second daughter of Gen. Lord Strafford, G.C.B.

5. In Wilton-crescent, after a short illness, brought on by her accouchement, in her 35th year, the Right Hon. Margaret-Harriet, Countess of Romney, sister to the Duke of Buccleuch.

— At Eslington House, aged 16, Horatio Frances, third daughter of the Hon. Henry T. Liddell, M.P.

7. At Freeland, near Winchester, aged 73, Alethea, relict of Major George Groves, formerly of the 28th Foot, and niece of the late Sir William Blackstone.

— At Reigate, Surrey, in his 72d year, the Rev. Horace Salusbury Cotton, formerly Ordinary of Newgate.

8. At Malta, aged 19, Frederick Annesley, younger son of the late Bishop James, of Calcutta.

13. In York-street, Lambeth, aged 71, the Hon. Pierce Butler, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia. He was born May 6, 1775, the fourth and youngest son of Edmund, eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, by Lady Henrietta Butler, second daughter of Somerset Hamilton, first Earl of Carrick. Mr. Butler contested unsuccessfully for the county of Kilkenny at the general election in 1826, and again, in Feb. 1831, opposed the re-election of Lord Duncannon, but was again defeated. After the passing of the Reform act, he was returned without a contest, as again in 1835, 1837, and 1841. He was an extreme Radical in his politics, and supported the proposition of a repeal of the Union. Colonel Butler married, in 1800,

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Anne, daughter of Thomas March, esq., of Lisburne; and by that lady, who survives him, had issue.

14. In Park-road, Regent's-park, in her 82nd year, Lady Jane Muirhead, great-aunt of the Duke of Atholl. She was the only surviving daughter of John, the third Duke, by his cousin Lady Charlotte Murray, only surviving child of James, second Duke of Atholl.

16. At Ditton-park, aged 37, the Hon. Jane Caroline Scott Montagu, third daughter of the late Lord Montagu.

—Aged 70, John Cayley, esq., of Low Hall, Brompton, Yorkshire. He was the only son of the Rev. John Cayley, of the same place (descended from the second son of Sir William Cayley the first Baronet), by Frances, only daughter of Sir George Cayley, the fourth Baronet, of Brompton, and he married in 1798 Miss Elizabeth Sarah Stillingfleet, great-granddaughter of the celebrated Bishop of Worcester; and by that Lady he had issue four daughters, who all died unmarried, and one son, the present Edward Stillingfleet Cayley, esq., of Wydale house, near Scarborough, M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

18. At the Court Lodge, Hunton, Kent, in his 72d year, Thomas Turner Atkin, esq., for many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county. He served the office of Sheriff of Kent in 1838.

19. In Upper Gower-street, aged 82, the Rev. James Moore, LL.D. Vicar of St. Pancras.

20. At his residence, Linwood, near Lyndhurst in the New Forest, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Phillips, Knt., K. St. J. This officer received an Ensigny in the 33d foot of the 20th June, 1783, and served in the West Indies as Lieutenant and Adjutant the whole of the campaign under Sir Charles Grey; and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, the taking of the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He succeeded to a Company, Sept. 2, 1795; he served three years on the staff in England as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis and General Grenville; one year at Gibraltar, and in the expedition to Egypt. The 14th Jan. 1802, he obtained a majority in his regiment, and he served on the staff at Malta, as Acting Deputy Adjutant-General to General Fox. In March, 1803, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General at Malta, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He afterwards served on

the staff of the army, under Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, in Italy, Sicily, &c. The 1st Jan. 1812, he received the rank of Colonel; of Major-General, the 4th of June, 1814, and Lieut.-General, the 22d July, 1830. He received permission Jan. 20, 1817, to wear the grand cross of St. Januarius of Sicily, conferred upon him for the defence of Sicily and the expedition to Italy in 1815; and was knighted by the Prince Regent at home, March 6, 1817. Sir Charles Phillips married, in 1830, the relict of the Rev. Richard Strode, of Newnham Park, Devon, and daughter of the late Sir Fred. Lemon Rogers, Bart.

21. At Woolwich, aged 56, Mr. James Marsh. He was the inventor of the test for arsenic, now generally used in medical jurisprudence. He held the situation of practical chemist at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and was assistant to Dr. Faraday, at the Royal Military Academy.

22. At 14, Burwood-place, Edgeware-road, by his own hand, aged 60, Benjamin Robert Haydon, esq., historical painter. Mr. Haydon was a native of Plymouth, where his father was a bookseller. His fondness for the arts of design unfolded itself in his childhood. At seven years of age he was sent to the grammar school at Plymouth, then conducted by Dr. Bidlake; and afterwards to Honiton to the care of the Rev. W. Haynes, with whom he removed to Plympton grammar school, which was formerly the place of Sir Joshua Reynolds's education. After his father had for some time opposed his predilection for drawing, he at length gave way to his son's wishes, who left Plymouth for London on the 14th May, 1804, and commenced his studies at the Royal Academy. He was introduced by Mr. Prince Hoare to Fuseli, whose exaggerations both of style and behaviour he afterwards too faithfully copied. His first picture was commenced in October 1806, and exhibited in 1807. The subject was ambitious—"Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt:" it was purchased by Mr. Hope, the author of *Anastatius*. His second work "*Dentatus*," was commenced in January 1808, but delayed, and materially altered, in consequence of his deriving fresh principles of art from the study of the Elgin marbles, to which he for some time devoted ten or twelve hours a day. It was finished and exhibited in 1809, and in the following year obtained the great prize at the Royal

Institution. He next applied himself to the subject of "The Judgment of Solomon," during the progress of which his resources failed, and he continued his labours under severe privations. At length, it was completed, and exhibited in Spring Gardens, and the directors of the Institution voted him a present of a hundred guineas. He had already quarrelled with the Royal Academy, or he might now have become an Academician. He continued however a fast friend with Wilkie, though the latter was a man of directly contrary temperament, being all caution, circumspection, and deference, whilst Haydon was all incaution, obstinacy, and pride. Wilkie went with Haydon into Devonshire in 1809, and Haydon went with Wilkie to Paris in 1814. There Haydon studied in the Louvre. After an absence of two months, he returned home, and commenced his largest work, "Christ entering Jerusalem." This was exhibited with triumphant success in 1820, both in London and Edinburgh. In 1817 he fixed his residence in Lisson Grove, where he established a school of painting, and had several pupils; where he painted several historical works of great merit and greater pretension. His aspirations for the grand, led to the production of works beyond the estimation and above the price of private purchasers, and too large for admission into the rooms of moderate mansions. His career therefore, even when his fame was, highest, was eminently unsuccessful. In 1827, Haydon's pecuniary embarrassments compelled him to become an inmate of the King's Bench Prison; where he turned his misfortunes to good account by painting the "Mock Election" that was held there. The picture was bought by King George the Fourth for 500 guineas, and its companion, "Chairing the Member," also found a purchaser for 300 guineas in Mr. Francis, of Exeter. Another picture of the same period was his "Pharaoh dismissing Moses at the dead of night, after the Passover," bought by Mr. Hunter, an East India merchant, for 500 guineas. He now attempted portrait-painting, which he had previously disdained, but he did not study the graces enough to make him fashionable, and his manner of painting, always tending to coarseness, had become less delicate. His great portrait-picture of the "Reform Banquet" did not advance his reputation in portraiture; and his best essay in this walk, the "Anti-Slavery Society," attracted little notice. His

"Napoleon at St. Helena" was one of his most successful works; but the intended companion picture, "Wellington at Waterloo," proved a failure. His late small historic pieces were a sad falling off, until he painted "Uriel and Satan," and his last finished work, "The Banishment of Aristides," which showed that he had not lost all his power. In 1830 he a second time passed the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and again in 1836. During this checkered and troubled career, Haydon wrote and lectured incessantly. He made continual tirades against the Royal Academy; even quarrelled with the British Institution about the prize they had awarded him, and controverted Mr. Payne Knight's theories upon the Elgin marbles. In his own fashion he laboured most actively and zealously to promote the advance of the British school of painting, and to improve popular taste. Both in his writings and his conversation he was as warmly eloquent in praise of fine qualities in works of art as he was violent in his censure of their defects. In 1840 he gave a course of six lectures on painting in the university of Oxford. As a lecturer and teacher he showed complete knowledge of his subject, and great powers of conveying it to others. His mastery of drawing and his knowledge of the human figure were very great. His power lay in the representation of realities: what he saw he depicted boldly and truly—bating that excess consequent upon his marking points of character too strongly. Historical and imaginative subjects were not his forte: he thought they were, because he burned to do great things, and liked to work on a large scale. Perhaps he should have been a sculptor: the resistance of clay or marble would have suited his physical energy, which often made his gusto run into extravagance. However large a share the faults of the man had in producing his misfortunes, there can be no doubt but that, had he lived in France or Germany, his devotion to his profession, and his endeavours to advance the cause of art, would have been more highly appreciated and better rewarded. The melancholy fact that a man of strong natural talents and great ability both as an artist and a teacher of his art—who was equally remarkable for high courage, energetic determination, and active industry, and as temperate in his habits of life as he was ardent and sanguine in disposition—that such a character should be driven to desperation by

the failure of his endeavours to earn a subsistence and achieve a reputation—and this, too, at the very time when the Government had taken the arts under its protection—excites surprise as well as regret. For above forty years had Haydon struggled bravely with adverse circumstances, and amid the fluctuations of fortune maintained a cheerful confidence that historical painting, to which he had enthusiastically devoted himself, would be encouraged in England. He lived to see his anticipations realized, so far as the art itself was concerned; but his hopes of benefiting by the result that he had so strenuously laboured to bring about were doomed to disappointment. The slighting of Haydon's cartoons by the Royal Commission was the death-blow to his hopes. From the very outset of his career he had set his heart on being employed to paint pictures for the House of Lords; and his last efforts were directed to vindicate his claims to this distinction, by carrying out the plan he conceived thirty years before. He appealed from the Commissioners to the public when he exhibited his "Aristides" and "Nero;" and people passed the door of his exhibition-room in crowds to go and see "Tom Thumb." Pecuniary embarrassments, the result of the failure of this exhibition, were the immediate cause of Haydon's last act; but mortification at the apathy of the public and the neglect of the Royal Commission broke his heart—he died of disappointment. He had fought through overwhelming difficulties before; and would have borne up against them now, had he but entertained the hope of painting a fresco for the new Houses of Parliament, or been cheered under his disappointment by popular support. As it was, his eyes were opened to his life-long delusion of identifying his own success with the prosperity of what he called "high art." The particulars of the self-inflicted death of this ill-starred son of genius will be found in our CHRONICLE, p. 91.

— At Standerwick Court, Frome, in his 79th year, Henry Folkes Edgell, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Somersetshire. He entered

* In an entry made in his diary on the 21st of April the unfortunate man had noted down the number of visitors to his own exhibition, during one week, as 133½; while Tom Thumb's levee, during the same period, had been attended by 12,000 persons.

the Navy in 1779, was midshipman of the *Bienfaisant* at the capture of *Le Comte d'Artois*, a 64-gun privateer, and was in the same ship in Admiral Parker's sanguinary action with the Dutch Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, August 5, 1781. He was subsequently midshipman of the *Artois*, at the capture of the Dutch schooners *Mars* and *Hercule*; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790, and was flag-lieutenant on board the *Barfleur*, in Jervis's action, off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in the following year, and from that time commanded the *Pluto* sloop of war, chiefly on the Newfoundland station, until made post captain in 1802; after which he held an appointment in the Sea Fencible Services between Dungeness and Sandgate. He commanded the *Cornelia* at the capture of the Isle of France, in Dec. 1810, when six French frigates fell into our hands, and for his gallantry on this occasion his name appeared in the London Gazette; and he also commanded that ship at the capitulation at the island of Java, in the following year. He was afterwards appointed to the *Cornwallis*, 74; and was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1840.

25. At Stoke-upon-Tern, Shropshire, aged 93, the Rev. Oswald Leycester, Rector of that parish.

— At St. Leonard's-hill, near Windsor, aged 75, Elizabeth Sophia, relict of Major-General Charles Amadée d'Harcourt, Marquis d'Harcourt, peer of France, daughter and heiress of Richard Bard Harcourt, esq., of Penley, Herts. She died from the effects of a large quantity of laudanum, taken in mistake for a draught of medicine. The Marquis d'Harcourt was killed by a fall from his horse in 1831.

27. At Kent-terr. Regent's Park, aged 65, Captain Thomas Richard Toker. He was midshipman in the *Defence* at the battle of the Nile, and senior Lieut. of the *Colossus* at Trafalgar, for which he was made Commander, Dec. 24, 1805.

29. At Surenden Dering, Kent, aged 50, Henry Handley, esq., of Culverthorpe Hall near Sleaford, formerly M.P. for South Lincolnshire. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Heytesbury in 1824; and was subsequently elected for the southern division of the county of Lincoln at the first election after the Reform Act in 1832, and again in 1835 and 1837, on the Whig interest.

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In 1841 two Conservative candidates appeared; Mr. Handley alone opposed them at the poll, and was defeated by a large majority. Mr. Handley married, October 15, 1825, the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, eldest daughter of Lord Kensington.

— Aged 56, Mr. Matthew Henry Barker, the author of several naval novels and sketches, and known under the name of the Old Sailor. He was the son of a dissenting minister, who for nearly half a century preached in the same chapel at Deptford, and served many years in the Royal Navy; from the experience derived in this service, he was enabled to paint sea life with so much truth and vigour. Among his works were “Land and Sea Tales,” “Tough Yarns,” “The Life of Nelson,” “Nights at Sea,” and hundreds of communications in verse as well as prose, to the *Literary Gazette*, Bentley’s *Miscellany*, various annuals, and, at the close of his life, the *Pictorial Times* and the *United Service Gazette*. Like the vast majority of his order, he died in harness and in poverty—all his toils failing to do more than support him in decent humility and wasted health, denied needful repose to recruit his strength, and restore him to useful labour and mental exertion.

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2. In Whitehall-place, in his 56th year, Robert Vaughan Richards, esq., M.A., a Queen’s Counsel. He was the third son of the late Sir Richard Richards, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, by Catherine, daughter and heir of Robert Vaughan Humphreys, esq., of Caernwch, Merionethshire. He was for some time a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1811, being placed (in Easter Term) in the first class both in *Literis Humanis*, and in *Discipl. Math. et Phys.* He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, November 26, 1819, and practised as a special pleader; also in the Common Law Courts, and on the Oxford and Welsh circuits. He was one of the examiners of the Society of the Inner Temple; and was nominated a Queen’s Counsel in February 1839.

— At the Rectory, Pewsey, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, Canon of Salisbury.

— At Great Alne, Warwickshire, aged 66, Rev. Robert Pedder Buddicom, M.A., Principal of St. Bee’s Clerical College.

6. At Folkstone, in his 70th year, Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, D.C.L., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir Nicolas Tindal was the son of Mr. Robert Tindal, a solicitor at Chelmsford, descended from Dr. Matthew Tindal, a celebrated controversial writer, and from the Rev. Nicolas Tindal, a man of literary reputation, who was Rector of Great Waltham in 1722. The early education of Sir Nicolas was received at the grammar school of Chelmsford, under the mastership of the Rev. Thomas Naylor, where he is said to have given indications of those quick parts and that solid talent which afterwards marked his career. He entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1795, and took the degree of A.B. in 1799, being eighth wrangler and senior Chancellor’s medallist. In 1801 he obtained the second Members’ prize. In October of that year he was elected a Fellow of his college, and held the fellowship for eight years. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him at the installation of the Marquess Camden as Chancellor of the University in 1834. On taking his degree he became a student of Lincoln’s Inn, and in due time began practice with very considerable success as a special pleader: Lord Brougham was among the number of his pupils. There can be no question that a young law student could hardly have chosen a safer guide, for a man more thoroughly learned than Mr. Tindal even then was, in every department of the law, could scarcely be found within the range of the profession; and he was especially celebrated for what is called “black-letter learning.” His high reputation brought him so many clients, that after a few years he thought it safe to go to the bar, and accordingly he was called in Trinity Term, 1809. In the Court of King’s Bench, and on the Northern Circuit, every year brought Mr. Tindal additional reputation as a lawyer, but his fame did not stand high as an advocate; yet he had what the profession calls a “capital business;” and a large income rewarded his learning, his industry, and his high reasoning faculties. The natural process by which lawyers seek advancement in their profession is to get into Parliament. Mr. Tindal, however, enjoyed a distinguished opportunity of appearing before one house of Parliament long before his election as a member of the other. A Bill of Pains and Penalties was preferred against the Queen of George IV., and Mr. Tindal, con-

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jointly with several others, was counsel for the Queen. How far his astuteness and knowledge rendered him an efficient assistant to her Majesty's Attorney-General, was a matter not very apparent at that period. That he was capable of giving valuable hints to his more showy brethren, Lords Brougham and Denman, there can be no doubt; but his oratory was not of the order to neutralize the dazzling ingenuity of Copley, or to cope with the wily manœuvres of a cloud of Italian witnesses. Hence, though he enjoyed the honour of being a Queen's Advocate, he obtained with the public little additional reputation from his share in this extraordinary inquiry. Mr. Tindal entered the House of Commons in 1824 as member for the Wigton district of burghs; but here also his qualifications as a public speaker were not eminent. His manner was cold, dry, and unimpressive; his political and historical knowledge displayed itself to small advantage; it bore upon few questions, and not even upon those with much power. One would have expected that his talents and learning as a lawyer must have often enabled him to enlighten the House on legal difficulties, but yet he had not a popular mode of discussing even questions of law. Nevertheless, when Sir C. Wetherell became Attorney-General in 1826, in consequence of the elevation of Sir John Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, to the Mastership of the Rolls, Mr. Tindal (now Sir Nicolas) became Solicitor-General, with a seat in Parliament for the Treasury borough of Harwich. This office, however, brought no material increase of professional fame, nor was he called upon during his tenure of office to assist in any important prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Sir John Copley, who had represented the University of Cambridge, became Lord Chancellor in the year 1827, during the Canning Administration; and Sir N. Tindal became a successful candidate for the vacant seat, his opponent being Mr. W. J. Bankes; the result of the polling was 479 for Sir Nicolas Tindal, and 378 for Mr. Bankes. Two years after, when Lord Wynford resigned the chief seat in the Common Pleas, the Solicitor-General became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which position he occupied during the long period of seventeen years, although, under the 6th of George IV., cap. 83, he might, at the end of fifteen years, have claimed exoneration from the toils of that

high station. As to the merits of Chief Justice Tindal, the bar may be divided, but the public are unanimous. They looked at his summings up as among the most masterly exhibitions of judicial sagacity, and they regarded his calm, thoughtful, and tranquil inflexibility, as the impersonation of British justice. They admired the vigour and promptitude with which he would cast the light of a clear and searching intellect upon some vast accumulation of minute facts, inferences, and expositions,—how he would track out a plain and palpable path amidst some labyrinth of contradictory evidences. The world viewed with admiration the manner in which he threw aside the sophistries and disentangled the forensic perplexities with which cases are sometimes enveloped—how he dissipated the obscurities, lopped off the irrelevancies, curtailed the redundancies which had been imported into the cause by the weak or wily advocate, and finally how he reduced the real point in dispute to its strict and indisputable merits. Such was the impression that the character of Chief Justice Tindal made upon the community at large; and, whatever criticism his alleged eccentricities might occasionally provoke among the members of the Bar, all was forgotten in the intervals between one term and another, while his imperturbable temper, the uniform amenity of his manner, his perfect independence of spirit, his high integrity, and great judicial abilities, were always present to the mind of every observer. His earthly career was terminated rather suddenly. About ten days before his decease, he was seized, after attending an appeal case, with paralysis of the left leg: he removed to Folkestone, but there unhappily expired. By his lady, daughter of Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N., who has been dead for some years, Sir Nicolas Tindal had a numerous family.

8. At his house in St. James's-place, aged 65, William Tyringham Praed, esq., of Trevethow, Cornwall, M.P. for St. Ives, and a banker in London. He was the second son of William Praed, esq., of Tyringham, Bucks., by Elizabeth Tyringham, daughter of Barneby Backwell, esq. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Ives in 1833. At the general election in 1841, there was a severe contest for the representation, Mr. Praed succeeding only by a majority of four votes. He was a Conservative in politics, and when elected in 1841 announced

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himself a Protectionist. Mr. William Praed was unmarried.

12. At Ramsgate, Charlotte Elizabeth, lady of Lewis H. J. Tonna, esq., better known under her literary designation of "Charlotte Elizabeth." This very successful religious writer was born at Norwich about the year 1792, and was the only daughter of the Rev. Michael Browne, a Minor Canon of the cathedral, and Rector of St. Giles's in that city. At a very early age, Miss Browne became the wife of Captain George Phelan, of H. M. 60th Regiment, a gentleman whose affairs were dreadfully embarrassed, and whose harsh conduct soon caused a separation. During the law-suits in which her husband was involved, her time had been chiefly passed in writing out documents for the lawyers. She was already regarded as a literary recluse, when, from a casual communication with a lady who devoted her time to the distribution of tracts among the poor, she was induced to make her first essay in authorship in aid of the objects of the Dublin Tract Society. After removing to the town of Kilkenny, she finished "Osric, a missionary tale," which formed a good-sized volume, and wrote several smaller tales for that Society, which paid her liberally, and cheered her on her path with all the warmth of Christian affection. "My little books and tracts became popular because, after some struggle against a plan so humbling to literary pride, I was able to adopt the suggestion of a wise Christian brother, and to form a style of such homely simplicity, that if, on reading a manuscript to a child of five years old, I found there was a single sentence or word above his comprehension, it was instantly corrected to suit that lowly standard." Whilst thus largely benefiting others, and supporting herself by her own exertions, Mrs. Phelan was not exempt from continued persecution. Claims which, however unjust, appear to have had some legal validity, were made upon her, and she was in consequence obliged to publish her works under her baptismal names of "Charlotte Elizabeth," not from any affectation of singularity, but simply to enable her to derive the benefit of her literary labours. A series of religious tales followed, which have attained very great celebrity among certain classes of the community; their main purport being directed to the support of the truths of the Gospel, and to combating the exertions of the Church of Rome; in which last she was at least so far

successful, that some of her works have attained the honour of a place in the "Index Expurgatorius." In the year 1841 (Captain Phelan having been dead some years), she was married to L. Hyppolytus J. Tonna, esq., Assistant Director of the United Service Institution,—an alliance which was as happy as her first was the reverse.

13. At Rose Park, county Galway, Daniel M'Nevin, esq., for many years an active member of the Catholic Association, the Repeal Association, and the '82 Club. He was a solicitor in extensive practice, and an enthusiast in extreme anti-English opinions.

— In Dublin, aged 66, Mr. John Bernard Logier, the author of the celebrated Logierian system of musical instruction, and inventor of the keyed bugle.

— At Poonah, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fanshawe Martin, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Queen's forces at Bombay, youngest son of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G. C. B.

16. At Ballyconra, Kilkenny, aged 75, the Right Hon. Edmund Butler, Earl of Kilkenny, and 12th Viscount Mountgarret, county Wexford, and Baron of Kells (1550). His Lordship was born January 6, 1771, the eldest son of Edmund, eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, by Lady Henrietta Butler, second daughter of Somerset Hamilton, first Earl of Carrick. He succeeded to the title of Viscount on his father's death, July 16, 1793, and on the 20th of December in the same year was advanced to the dignity of an Earl. His Lordship married, June 8, 1793, Mildred, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, D. D., Lord Archbishop of Dublin; but by that lady, who died December 30, 1830, he had no issue, and the ancient Viscounty of Mountgarret has devolved on his nephew, Henry Edmund Butler.

— At Genoa, aged 56, Major-General Lord George William Russell, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, a Brigadier-General in the army of Portugal, G. C. B., and Knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium, brother to the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell. Lord William Russell was the second son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, K. G., by his first wife the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. He was born on the 8th of May, 1790, and was gazetted as Cornet in the 1st Dragoons on the 5th of February, 1806. Having rapidly acquired those steps in rank which were to be ex-

pected by a youth of such high connections, not unaided by natural talent, he served on the staff at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, as Aide-de-Camp to Sir G. Ludlow; and subsequently embarked with the 23rd Dragoons, in which he was now a Captain, for Lisbon in 1809, where he landed with that regiment, and accompanied them to the battle of Talavera, on which occasion he was wounded. At Cadiz in 1810, and at the battle of Barrosa, he was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lynedoch. In February 1813, he ceased to be a cavalry officer, being appointed to a majority in 102nd Foot, and he served subsequently as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington on several occasions; amongst others, at the battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813. He was also present at the storming of San Sebastian, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, for the latter of which he received a medal. After this closing triumph in the Peninsula, he accompanied the British army into France. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet on April 12, 1814. During the long peace, Lord William Russell passed his time in the usual routine of a military man in command. But, on the advent of his friends to power in 1830, he entered upon a new career, being attached to one of our most important foreign embassies, that of Sir Robert Adair, who represented England in the Netherlands during that struggle between Holland and Belgium which ended in placing King Leopold upon the throne of the latter country. There was not only much negotiation, but some fighting upon that occasion; and the military experience of Lord William Russell proved a valuable adjunct to the skill in negotiation for which Sir Robert Adair had been justly celebrated. In the following year Lord William Russell was sent on a special mission to Lisbon, the object of which was to assist in arranging the differences which prevailed among the members of the House of Braganza, and to endeavour to restore public tranquillity; this mission was not terminated until the month of March 1834. In the month of September following his return from Portugal, he received the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary at Wurtemberg, which he held till November 1835, when he succeeded Lord Minto as British Ambassador at Berlin; and at that court he represented the British Government, until, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in September 1841, he

resigned, and was succeeded in that important office by Lord Burghersh, now Earl of Westmorland. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1830, and the rank of Major-General in 1841, and received the civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1838 for his diplomatic services, and in 1841 the order of Leopold of Belgium (1st class). Lord William Russell married, June 21, 1817, Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, brother to the first Marquess of Hastings; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue.

— At the seat of his son-in-law, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., Lissadell, county Sligo, Thomas Goold, esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. Mr. Goold was a native of Cork. He was called to the Irish bar in 1791, and he was, with one exception—Lord Plunkett—the last star in that galaxy of talent which shone forth with such a splendid and brilliant radiancy in Ireland towards the close of the last century. The contemporary, as well as associate, of all the bright luminaries of that day in oratory, literature, and *belles lettres*—of Flood, Woolfe, Fitzgibbon, Ogle—he was the personal friend of Saurin, Plunkett, Grattan, and Bushe, and took his stand and played his part in all those brilliant displays and “keen encounter of men’s wits” by which the Irish House of Commons, of which he was then a member, was characterized. Having expended an ample fortune in the enjoyment of these brilliant friends, Mr. Goold found himself compelled, at an advanced period of life, to apply seriously to his profession. With Mr. Goold, once resolved upon achieving a great object, action was immediate. His energies and his powers were put forth with a strength and a vigour, and a perseverance and assiduity, for the possession of which few then gave him credit; and it may be said of him that *per saltum* he sprang into full business, and within a comparatively brief period established himself securely at the very head of that branch of the profession which he selected as best suited to his tastes and capabilities, and it has been said, that Mr. Goold was the best *nisi prius* lawyer who ever held a brief at the Irish bar. Having been appointed third-serjeant in 1823, and King’s serjeant in 1830, he was in 1832 made Master in Chancery, when his zeal, his energies, and his whole time, were devoted to the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office.

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— At Rome, aged 65, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, brother to the late King.

19. After a short illness, aged 70, Daniel Wakefield, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, one of her Majesty's Counsel. Mr. Wakefield was the second son of Mr. Edward Wakefield, merchant, of London, and Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, who was well known for the many ingenious works which she wrote for the promotion of juvenile improvement. He was educated under the immediate care of his parents, and attained great knowledge at a very early age, and when scarcely twenty became a political writer of much eminence. He was called to the bar in 1807 by the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was soon considered one of the ablest equity draughtsmen of his day. In attention to his professional duties he was indefatigable, and was a most zealous and pleasing advocate. He was nominated one of his late Majesty's Counsel in 1833, and after that period practised as a leading counsel with great éclat. He was counsel for Mr. Attwood in the great cause of *Small v. Attwood*, when, the Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst having decided the cause against Mr. Attwood, Mr. Wakefield advised and undertook the successful appeal to the House of Lords from that decision, which involved a question of no less than one million of money; and for the great ability he displayed in this cause he received a silk gown from the Lord Chancellor and a cheque for 5000*l.* from Mr. Attwood. Mr. Wakefield was one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and the most active of the Committee for building the splendid new Hall and Library, in the erection of which he took the most lively interest, and had the great pleasure to see it finally completed, and the honour, with his brother Benchers, to entertain her Majesty and Prince Albert to dinner therein. Mr. Wakefield was twice married, but, leaving no issue, his heir-at-law is his brother, Edward Wakefield, esq.

— At Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, Anne, widow of Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart. She was the daughter of John Alves, esq., of Shigland, co. Inverness, M.D.

20. At his house in Glenmoyle, near Londonderry, in his 80th year, John Claudius Beresford, esq., formerly M.P. for Dublin and for co. Waterford. He was the third son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus, first Earl of Tyrone, and brother to the first Marquess of Waterford, by his first wife,

Anne Constantia Ligondes, a grand-daughter of the Count de Ligondes, a French General taken prisoner at Blenheim. The name of Mr. Beresford is identified with the mercantile, political, municipal, and social history of Ireland. He was senior partner in one of the greatest banking houses ever established in this country; he represented the metropolis at, and for many years previous to, the Union, which measure he most violently opposed; and was one of the first members after that event selected for the Imperial Parliament. He was an alderman, and served the office of Lord Mayor for the city of Dublin with princely hospitality; and in his habits and intercourse with his fellows he was joyous, frank, and entertaining. In the terrible times of '96, a Commandant of the Merchants' Corps of Yeomanry, a severe and a distressing duty was committed to its Captain. The exigency of the times, and the very nature of the functions to be administered, required a man firm of heart, resolute of purpose, quick in conception, and rapid in execution. The very occupancy of such circumstances, and at such a crisis, of course brought upon him the malignant vituperation of the rebellious and disloyal, whose schemes it was his duty to detect and defeat. Now that the passions of those dreadful times have passed away, the conduct of Mr. Beresford, in the firm discharge of his duty, has received its due approbation from all parties. On the death of his father in 1806, Mr. Beresford was elected for the county of Waterford, and again at the general election in the same year and in 1807. He married, March 3, 1795, Elizabeth, only daughter of Archibald Menzies, of Culdare, co. Peebles, esq., but had no issue.

— At Kingstown, near Dublin, in his 66th year, Reuben Caillaud Mangin, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue. This officer was a son of Lieut-Colonel Samuel Henry Mangin, of the 12th Dragoons, and was born in Dublin 1780; and entered the naval service in 1794, under the patronage of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., with whom he served the greater part of his time as a midshipman, on board the *Pomone*, *Canada*, *Téméraire*, *Renown*, and *Minerva*. He was midshipman of the *Pomone*, in the expedition to Quiberon, in 1795, and of the *Canada*, in the action with Bompard in 1798; and of the *Minerva* at the capture of the French frigates *Succès*, off Leghorn, at the evacuation of that city in 1799. He was made Lieutenant

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in 1800, and a Commander in 1804, and commanded the *Valorous* pram at the memorable four months' defence of Dantzic, in 1807, for which service he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the month of October in that year. In 1811 he was appointed to the *Saldanha* frigate on the Irish station, where he continued for only a short period, and was not subsequently employed. He was made a Rear-Admiral in Nov. 1841, at the general promotion in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

23. At Garscube, co. Dumbarton, aged 77, Sir Archibald Campbell, the second Bart. of Succoth, in that county (1808), and formerly a judge, under the title of Lord Succoth. He was born Aug. 1, 1769, the son and heir of Sir Ilay Campbell, the first Baronet, who was Lord President of the Court of Session, and bore the same title of Lord Succoth, by Susan Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray, of Cringletie, esq. In 1809 he was appointed a Lord of Session, when he assumed the title of Lord Succoth, and subsequently he was made a Lord of Justiciary. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, March 28, 1823, and in the following year he resigned his appointments on a pension. Sir Archibald married, in Aug. 1795, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Balfour, esq., of Balbirnie, Fifeshire, by whom he had issue.

23. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Winchester, K.H. late of the 92d Highlanders. Colonel Winchester entered the army at an early period of life, having been appointed to an ensigncy in the 92d Regiment on the 18th of September, 1805, in which gallant corps he continued to serve with much distinction during a period of nearly forty years: He accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and that to Walcheren in 1809. He served in the Peninsula from October, 1810, to the end of the war, including the lines at Torres Vedras, action of Arroyo de Molino, taking of Almaraz, defence of Alba de Tormes, battle of Vittoria, affairs of Puerto de Maya, 4th and 8th of July, 1813, battles of the Pyrenees, 25th, 30th, and 31st of July, 1813, affair of Roncesvalles, battle of the Nivelle, affair of Cambo, battle of the Nive, on the 9th and 13th of December, 1813, affair of Helletto, action at Garris, affair of Ariverette, battle of Orthes, actions at Aire and Tarbes. He was slightly wounded in the Pyrenees,

July 25, and severely at the Nive, 13th of December, 1813. Colonel Winchester also served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at Quatre Bras, where he was wounded in the left hand, and at the memorable battle of Waterloo, when his right arm was fractured by a musket-shot. He had retired on full pay.

26. At Stratton Park, aged 72, Mary Ursula, wife of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. and mother of the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, M.P. She was the eldest daughter of Charles Sealy, esq., barrister-at-law, of Calcutta.

— At Waldi Beni Jabor, in Muscat, the Rev. Thomas Brockman, Rector of St. Clement's, Sandwich. Mr. Brockman was travelling in Southern Arabia under the patronage of the Royal Geographical Society. His diaries and papers are likely to prove of considerable interest, and the drawings consist of some forty or fifty sketches of the country, of buildings, and of costumes. There are also a few botanical and geological specimens. Mr. Brockman had, however, been unable, from the jealousy and inhospitality of the people, to penetrate far into the country.

28. In Belgrave-square, aged 74, General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, a Privy Councillor, Colonel of the 1st Foot, and Governor of Fort George; G.C.B., G.C.H.; Knight Grand Cross of Leopold, St. Alexander Newski, and the Red Eagle; a Commander of the Tower and Sword, Maximilian Joseph, and St. Henry, and a Knight of the Second Class of the Crescent of Turkey; Governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, President of the Royal Geographical Society, D.C.L. and F.R.S. Sir George Murray was born Feb. 6, 1772, at the family seat in Perthshire, being the second son of Sir William Murray, Bart., by Lady Augusta Mackenzie, seventh and youngest daughter of George, third Earl of Cromarty. His education commenced at the High School, and was finished at the University of Edinburgh. His first commission of Ensign in the 71st Foot was dated March 12, 1789. From that regiment he soon after removed to the 34th, and in June 1790 to the 3d Guards. In 1793 he participated in the campaign in Flanders, and in Jan. 1794 was promoted to a lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain. He returned to England in April, and, having rejoined the army in Flanders in the following summer, was present in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795

he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Alexander Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army, in the expedition intended for Quiberon. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded to the West Indies under the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby; but ill health soon obliged him to return, and he served on the staff in England and Ireland during the years 1797 and 1798. In Aug. 1799 he obtained a company in the Guards, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In the dangers and disasters of the expedition to Holland he fully participated, and, though he was wounded at the Helder, he was soon able to proceed with his regiment to Cork. From that port he embarked for Gibraltar, as part of the force under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Having been placed in the Quartermaster-General's department, he went to Egypt, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to our celebrated expedition against the French in that part of the world. In that country he displayed such gallantry and skill, that the Turkish Government conferred upon him the Order of the Crescent. Although present at every one of the engagements there, he escaped unhurt. At Marmorice and Aboukir, at Rosetta and Rahmanich, at Cairo and Alexandria, he was alike active and successful. From Egypt, in 1802, he went to the West Indies, where he remained a year as Adjutant-General to the British forces in those colonies. His next appointment, in 1804, was that of Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland; but, in the interval between his quitting the West Indies and assuming that post, he filled a situation at the Horse-Guards. The next occasion upon which Colonel Murray was engaged in active service was the expedition to Stralsund, which was undertaken in 1806; but this design was rendered wholly abortive by the successes of the French arms in Poland. In about two years after that time, a diplomatic mission to Sweden was entrusted to Colonel Murray, and, being there at the time that the expedition under Sir John Moore went to that country, he received from Sir John the appointment of Quartermaster-General. Very soon afterwards these troops joined the army in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley; and throughout the long series of victories which they achieved Colonel Murray was scarcely ever separated from them until the armies of England had been quartered for three years in the city

of Paris. On the 1st Jan., 1812, he became a Major-General, and on the 9th Aug. 1813, he was appointed Colonel of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment; from which he was removed to the 72d Foot in 1817. He was nominated a Knight of the Bath Sept. 11, 1813, before the enlargement of that order. After serving for a short time as Adjutant-General in Ireland, he was appointed to the government of the Canadas, and thither he proceeded without delay. A short period had only elapsed, when the Secretary of State announced to him that Napoleon had landed at Cannes. Sir George had the choice of either remaining in Canada or of returning to Europe. He preferred rejoining his old companions in arms; the natural feelings of a soldier, and the spirit of enterprise, which formed one of the elements of his character, would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of such stirring scenes. The delay occasioned by the embarkation of a large body of troops, and the slow progress made in sailing with a fleet of transports, prevented his overtaking the British army till it had nearly reached Paris. During the stay of our army of occupation on the continent, Sir George remained with them, enjoying the local rank of a Lieutenant-General. While in Paris he received seven Orders of Knighthood, besides those conferred upon him by his own Sovereign,—a sufficient proof of the esteem in which his character and services were held by continental monarchs. On the return of the Army of Occupation, he was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, but he held that office for only a year, exchanging it on the 18th Aug. 1819, for the Government of the Royal Military College. On the 14th of June, 1820, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L.; and in January, 1824, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. His appointment to the command of the 42d Foot took place in Sept. 1823, and, on the 6th of March following he became Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. In the same year he was chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Perth; but at this time his attendance in Parliament was much interrupted by duties which devolved upon him in Ireland, where he filled the office of Commander of the Forces. At the general election in 1826, he was again returned for his native county. In 1828 he gave up the command of the army in Ireland

to take the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies,—an office far beyond the parliamentary reputation which, up to that time at least, he had acquired; but thenceforward he rose rapidly in the estimation of the House of Commons; and very few military men ever approached to the excellence which he attained as a public speaker. While Sir George Murray was at the Colonial Office, our possessions abroad were not seriously embarrassed by any of those difficulties which usually afflict the Minister who happens to preside at the colonial department; but the Government of that day had delicate duties to perform, and were surrounded with various and formidable difficulties. In uniting with his colleagues to meet and overcome these difficulties, Sir G. Murray bore his part most efficiently. In supporting the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and in opposing the measures of the Liberal Government in 1830 and 1831, he was singularly successful. But it was not alone in Parliament, or in the “registration courts,” that Sir George Murray fought what he conceived to be the “battle of the constitution.” He fought it as vigorously on the hustings and in the polling-booths. He was re-elected for his native county at the general election of 1830, and again in the following year. In 1832, when the Reform Bill became law, and Parliament was dissolved, Lord Ormelie, now Marquess of Breadalbane, stood for Perthshire upon Liberal principles, and proved successful. On the accession of Lord Ormelie to the peerage in 1834, a vacancy again occurred in the representation of Perthshire, and a contest ensued, in which Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate, was defeated, and Sir G. Murray again sat for that county. In Sir R. Peel’s administration of 1834-5, he filled the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, but was thrown out of the representation of Perthshire by Mr. Fox Maule, who defeated him by a majority of 82. At the general election of 1837, Sir George stood for Westminster, but was defeated by Mr. Leader and Sir De Lacy Evans; and two years subsequently he stood for Manchester, but was again rejected. When the Whigs resigned in 1841, Sir George Murray again received the appointment of Master-General of the Ordnance, and again became a candidate for the representation of Manchester, and was again defeated. Although, however, he failed to get into Parliament, he still

remained a Minister of the Crown. On the death of Lord Lynedoch, in 1843, he succeeded that venerable General as Colonel of the 1st (the Royal) Regiment of Foot. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General May 27, 1825, and that of General Nov. 23, 1841. The last occasion upon which Sir George Murray came prominently before the public was in a literary capacity, namely, as editor of five volumes of “Marlborough’s Despatches,”—a work which tended much to raise our estimate of that celebrated commander’s character. It is not, however, as a literary man that the name of Sir George Murray will descend to posterity. As a successful soldier, an able minister, a skilful and fluent debater, he will long be remembered. His personal appearance, when in the enjoyment of health, was distinguished by that bearing and character which bespeaks the soldier as well as the gentleman. In the 54th year of his age, in 1826, he espoused the Lady Louisa Erskine, sister of the Marquess of Anglesey, and widow of Lieut-Gen. Sir James Erskine, Bart., who died in 1825. Lady Louisa had then attained the mature age of 48. Sir George became a widower on the 23d Jan. 1842, having had issue one daughter.

AUGUST.

1. At his residence, St. George’s Hotel, Albemarle-street, aged 51, the Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore. The family of Dwarkanauth Tagore have been known in Calcutta for the past century as wealthy and most respectable members of its native community. His ancestry were held in the highest respect by the natives; and he declined all title of honour, as being unbecoming to add any thing to his hereditary claim to respect. Joyram Thakoor, the common ancestor of the present branches (now known as the “Tagores”) held the office of Aumeen of the 24 Pergunnahs, and head native revenue supervisor, previous to and at the time of the capture of Calcutta, 1756. He was a man of opulence and reputation, and was proprietor of the ground on which the present Fort William was erected. Joyram Thakoor left three sons—Neelmoney, Durponorain, and Gobendram Thakoors. The last died without issue, and the present families in India are the descendants of the two former. Dwarkanauth Tagore was the second son of Brommoney Thakoor, the son of Neelmoney Tha-

koor; and was thus the great-grandson of the Aumeen Joyram Thakoor first described. In 1799 he was adopted by his paternal uncle, Ramlochun Thakoor, who died in 1802, leaving Dwarkanauth, while yet a child, under the control of his adoptive mother. Under these circumstances Dwarkanauth inherited, with other landed property, the Commercolly estate (well known in the commercial world for its valuable silk of that name), and also estates in Cuttack, and houses and land in and adjoining Calcutta. His spacious family residence in the Chotapore road descended to him from his grandfather. He was brought up wholly in the tenets of Hindooism, and in 1812 was married to the daughter of Prawn Nauth Roy Chowdry, of Naranderpore, Jessore, with the usual expensive marriage festivities, and alms to Brahmins, which cost no less a sum than 30,000 rupees, or 3,000*l.* sterling. At an early age, however, his predilection for European society and for commercial enterprise began to display itself. When only eighteen, he proceeded to his Commercolly property, and remained there a year in its active management. In 1821 he built himself Sylladak and other indigo factories on the estate of that name, which he carried on with ability entirely from his own pecuniary resources; while, with an unusual spirit of enterprise for a young Hindoo, he purchased a large ship, the *Resolution*, and himself despatched it to South America, with a valuable cargo of his own. In 1822, at the invitation of the public authorities, he followed the custom then obtaining among young natives of family and opulence, and accepted a high office under Government, and became the head Dewan of the Salt Department, a situation of considerable native importance, in which he secured the honourable approval of the Board, and has since enjoyed to the day of his death the friendship of some of its most distinguished functionaries. Since quitting the Government service for the more independent operations of commerce and the management of his own estates, he has held a high position in the Calcutta community, distinguished there for his princely hospitality and his munificent support of every public enterprise for the improvement of his country. His donations to the different institutions and colleges, and his active advocacy of every measure to advance the education and civilization of his native brethren, were associated with all the noble institutions

flourishing in Calcutta. To the District Charitable Fund he made the munificent donation of 10,000*l.* Having managed the foundation of the College of Anatomy for the instruction of Hindoos, he had the courage to witness the dissection of a subject—a thing most abhorrent to the prejudices of his caste, and he lived just long enough to reap the fruits of his triumphant energy, in witnessing the brilliant success of his two native (Hindoo) students in the University of London, who have just passed the examination of the College of Surgeons. They were sent to this country and wholly maintained at his sole expense. Dwarkanauth Tagore was first in England for a few months in 1842, and from that time was anxious, not only on account of the flattering reception he had met with, but from his own love for its institutions, the many friendships he had formed, and the state of his own health, which required a lengthened change, to revisit this climate, and enjoy the advantages of a longer residence. But he brought with him the seeds of serious illness, and although his removal to a more favoured latitudewarded off for some time the fatal results of the evil, he at length sunk under the effects of a fever, heightened by an organic disease of the lungs. His loss is deeply felt by many, and is a public, as well as private, source of regret; for, although simple in his character, unobtrusive to the last, and averse to put himself prominently forward in political discussions, there are few men who had sounder views as to Indian policy, and who upon important questions could offer a safer or more comprehensive opinion. His decision was one of the foremost on the abolition of the Sutte. He ever boldly broke through the trammels of mere ceremonial caste, and has shown a noble example to his countrymen, not only by venturing to Europe himself, but by bringing his youngest son and nephew for the purpose of advancing and finishing their education. Not content with the pleasures of travelling and sight-seeing to enlarge his already extended information, he laboured hard to acquire the language of France, as a passport to those of Europe, and also took delight in the various accomplishments of society, especially that of singing, and more particularly Italian and English music. In the town hall of Calcutta the inhabitants, both native and European, in testimony of their regard, had his portrait painted by Say, and at the same time

authorized a marble bust of their benefactor to be executed by Weekes. The Company struck a gold medal of large intrinsic value to commemorate his services; and, to crown the whole, Her Majesty, on a subsequent occasion, presented to him her own miniature and that of Prince Albert. Some of the noblest statuary of Gibson, and paintings of the old and modern masters, are placed in his galleries and add to the beauties of his garden palace. It is said by those who know his affairs well that his landed property is next in extent to the dominions of the Rajah of Burdwar, and pays nearly ten lacs of revenue to the East India Company yearly. The mortal remains of this distinguished Hindoo were interred in a vault at Kensal-green. No religious service was performed over the body, but the mourners were requested by Nogendranath Tagore, his son, to remain until the vault was closed.

4. At his seat, Lullingstone Castle, Kent, in his 80th year, Sir Percival Hart Dyke, the fifth Bart. of Horeham, co. Sussex (1676-7). He was the second son of Sir John Dixon Dyke, the third Baronet, by Philadelphia Payne, daughter of George Horne, of East Grinstead, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother, Sir John Dyke, Nov. 22, 1831. Sir P. H. Dyke married Anne, daughter of Robert Jenner, of Chislehurst, esq., and had issue ten sons and five daughters.

8. At Glassnevin House, near Dublin, aged 87, the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kildare. Bishop Lindsay was uncle to the present Earl of Balcarres, being the eighth child and sixth son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres. He was born Dec. 14, 1760, and was a member of Balliol College, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. July 15, 1786, and that of D.D. was conferred upon him by diploma April 11, 1804. In 1793 he was vicar of Luttermton, Lincolnshire; but went to Ireland during the viceroyalty of his brother-in-law Philip, third Earl of Hardwick (1801-1806), to whom it is believed he was private secretary, and by whom he was appointed to the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin. On the 20th Oct. 1803 he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and in the following year he was translated to the see of Kildare, over which he continued to preside for the long period of forty-two years, retaining the deanery of Christ Church. By his death the bishopric of Kildare becomes extinct as a se-

parate see, and will henceforth be united to that of Dublin; the deaneries of Christ Church and St. Patrick's are united, and the title is henceforward to be Dean of Dublin. The Bishop of Kildare was twice married, and has left issue.

9. At Bognor, Sussex, aged 53, Elizabeth, relict of Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle, Knt., Capt. R.N.

13. At the Residence of the Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, aged 81, Robert Plumer Ward, esq., of Gilston Park, Hertfordshire. Mr. Ward was the younger son of John Ward, esq., a merchant of Spain, and he was born in that country on the 19th of March, 1765. His mother was a native Spaniard. Mr. Robert Ward was educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford, and, after a period of continental travel, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, June 18, 1790. He went for some time on the Northern Circuit, but afterwards confined his practice chiefly to the Court of Appeals. In 1802 he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Cockermonth. In 1805 he was appointed one of the Welsh Judges, but in the same year he relinquished the profession of the law to become Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department. Upon going out of office with the administration of Mr. Pitt, we believe he was not returned to the Parliament of 1806; but on the next change of ministry he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, April 4, 1807, and elected M.P. for Haslemere. He continued to sit at the Admiralty Board until June 1811, when he was made Clerk of the Ordnance. In this last office he was succeeded by the present Lord Hardinge in 1823. Finally, Mr. Ward was for some time Auditor of the Civil List, until the abolition of that office in 1831. He received a grant of a pension of 1000*l.* in 1828. He retained his seat for Haslemere until the dissolution in 1820. Mr. Ward's early literary labours were directed to the important topics of international law and polity. In 1795 he published "An Enquiry into the foundations and history of the Law of Nations in Europe, from the time of the Greeks and Romans to the age of Grotius;" in 1801, "A Treatise of the relative Rights and Duties of Beligerent and Neutral Powers in Maritime Affairs, with the principles of Armed Neutralities," &c.; and in the same year, "An Essay on Contraband." He also wrote "An Enquiry into the different Modes by which the Wars of Europe

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have commenced, with the authorities stated." When released from the labours and responsibilities of official requirements, Mr. Ward favoured the world with the results of his experience in the most agreeable form, in his celebrated novel entitled "Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement."

Success and popularity immediately attended this work; and just two years after appeared his "De Vere, or the Man of Independence." The admirable study of George Canning, among other well-known literary and political characters, in these pages, helped to render them still more popular than, with all their merits, they might otherwise have been. His "Illustrations of Human Life" issued from the press in the spring of 1837, and was followed, in December, 1838, by "Pictures of the World," 3 vols. replete with variety, and the result of much reading, great experience of the world, sensibility towards the beauties of nature, a highly-cultivated taste and philosophical turn of mind. In 1838 Mr. Ward also produced "An Historical Essay on the real Character and Amount of the Precedent of the Revolution of 1688," in two volumes 8vo. In 1841, "De Clifford, or the Constant Man," in 4 vols.; and in 1844, "Chatsworth," another novel. On his second marriage, in 1828, Mr. Ward took the additional name of Plumer before his own by royal sign-manual, and in 1832 he served the office of Sheriff of Hertfordshire. Mr. Ward was thrice married; first, on the second of April, 1796, to Catherine Julia, daughter of Christopher Thompson Maling, esq., of Hilton, Durham. By this lady he had issue a son, Henry George Ward, esq., now Secretary to the Admiralty, and M.P. for Sheffield. In July 1828 Mr. Ward married, secondly, Mrs. Plumer Lewin, of Gilston Park, Herts. Mr. Ward married thirdly, Feb. 14, 1833, Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. Charles Gregory Okeover.

14. At Ballinasloe, county Galway, aged 75, the Hon. William le Poer Trench, Rear-Admiral of the Red, uncle to the Earl of Clancarty. He was born in July 1771, the third son of William, first Earl of Clancarty, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, and sister to Luke, Viscount Mountjoy. He was brother to the late Archbishop of Tuam, to the late Richard, Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B., Ambassador to the Netherlands, and to the late Colonel Hon. Sir Robert le Poer Trench, K.C.B., and K.T.S. He was made a

Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1793; promoted to the rank of Commander in 1799; to that of Post Captain 1802; and to that of Rear-Admiral 1840. In 1819 he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Customs and Port Duties in Ireland. Admiral Trench was twice married; first in 1800, to Sarah, daughter of John Loftus Cuppage, esq. By that lady he had issue two sons and one daughter; and secondly, in Jan. 1837, Margaret, widow of Arthur Handcock, esq., brother to the present Lord Castlemaine, youngest daughter of Dawson Downing, esq., of Rosegift, county Londonderry. By this lady he also had issue.

15. In Portman-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. Benjamin Bloomfield, Baron Bloomfield, of Oakhampton and Redwood, in the county of Tipperary, G.C.B. and G.C.H., a Privy Councillor, a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica. Lord Bloomfield was born on the 13th of April, 1768, and was the only son of John Bloomfield, esq., of Newport, co. Tipperary. He obtained his Commission as a second Lieutenant in the Artillery on the 24th of May, 1781; was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant on the 21st of November, 1787; and to that of Captain on the 9th of September, 1794. Having received an important appointment in civil life forty years ago, Lord Bloomfield has all through his long career been regarded more as a courtier and a diplomatist than as a military officer. In the year 1806, he became a gentleman attendant upon the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and, speedily attaining a higher degree of royal favour, his promotion was rapid. His useful qualities were very soon perceived by the Prince, who speedily advanced him to the rank of Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal; and in the year 1815 he received the honour of knighthood. Sir John M'Mahon had for many years enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of George IV., but as every period of court favour must sooner or later reach its termination, Sir John found it necessary, in the year 1817, to resign; and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield succeeded him as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Private Secretary to his patron, who was then Prince Regent; at the same time Sir Benjamin was sworn a member of the Privy Council. For a period of five

years from that date, he was the confidential adviser of the Prince, and was, so to speak, the chief executive officer of his will and pleasure. In this position he took a share in that dispensation of patronage which falls to the lot of royal favourites. His tenure of this influential office closed in the year 1822; and then, having served a long probation both in camps and courts, he was considered fully qualified to undertake the duties of a diplomatist, and was sent a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sweden, upon which occasion he received the distinction of a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath. On his return in 1825 he was raised to the rank of a Baron in the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Lord Bloomfield. In the meantime his military promotion proceeded without interruption. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in the year 1806, Colonel by brevet on the 20th Feb. 1812, Colonel-Commandant on the 4th Nov. 1823, a Major-General in the army on the 4th June, 1814, and Lieut.-General on the 22d July, 1830. It was not until some time after his return from Sweden that he took the command of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in the exercise of which important office he was long known and much respected. At Woolwich his numerous unostentatious acts of charity worked much general good. He was the founder of the regimental schools for children of soldiers belonging to the Ordnance corps. Some months ago the state of his health rendered him incapable of further service, and he resigned his command, after a connection with the Army which extended over a period of sixty-five years. Lord Bloomfield married, Sept. 7, 1797, Harriet, eldest daughter of John Douglas, esq., of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and by that lady, who is Ranger of Hampton Court Park, he had issue one son and three daughters.

16. At the Gun Wharf, Chatham, aged 83, Lieut.-General George Wulf, late Colonel of the 8th battalion of Royal Artillery. He served at the siege of Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, in 1791-2; in the West Indies, in 1796; and proceeded from thence to Quebec, where he remained until the 10th of September following, when he embarked to join his company in the West Indies. He volunteered his services with the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served with that army until it returned to England.

17. At Preston Hall, Kent, the seat of

Charles Milner, esq., aged 76, Sir Charles Wetherell, Knt., formerly Attorney General to King George the Fourth. Sir Charles was the third son of the Very Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D., Dean of Hereford, and for more than half a century Master of University College, Oxford. From his earliest years he was destined for a learned profession. When only fifteen, he was admitted as a commoner of University College, Jan. 14, 1786; and in that year or the next he was elected to a demyskip of Magdalene College, on the nomination of Bishop Horne, who was a personal friend of his father. He took his degree of B.A. June 2, 1790, and in 1790, being then in the 21st year of his age, he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple, and by that society was called to the bar on the 4th of July, 1794. At the outset of his professional career he committed the great mistake of presenting himself for practice at the common-law bar, for which his kind of learning, and peculiar turn of thought and language, were totally unfitted. These, however, were the very things which recommended him to Lord Eldon, who thought never the worse of an advocate for being over-learned or uselessly elaborate. He wished well to the son of his old friend, the Master of University, of which college he and his brother had been fellows; he relished the ancient traditional jokes of his *alma mater*, reproduced in the quaint and fanciful guise with which Mr. Wetherell invested them. No refinement of ingenuity was in those days unsuited to the Court of Chancery, no variety of human learning beyond its range, no amount of human oratory could exhaust the patience or disturb the temper of that tribunal. In the year 1801, Lord Eldon first received the Great Seal, and in a very short time afterwards Mr. Wetherell applied himself with great energy, and proportionate success, to the study of the equity branch of the legal profession. Fortunate was it for him that he gradually became a stranger in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; the solicitors in Chancery knew that he had the ear of the Court, and his business continued to improve steadily, until in 1816 he was appointed a King's Counsel, with a patent of precedence. But he had then been at the bar two-and-twenty years; and he thought himself much better entitled to be one of the law officers of the Crown than either Sir Samuel Shepherd or Sir William Gar-

row, who at that time respectively held the offices of Attorney and Solicitor-General. Although he received every possible encouragement from Lord Eldon in the Court of Chancery, yet as regarded the matter of legal patronage he seemed always to consider himself grievously neglected, and apparently in a fit of desperation he resolved to seize one great occasion of proving to the profession and to the world that his intellectual stature towered far above that of him who then held the position of chief advocate to the King. In the year 1817, Watson, Preston, Thistlewood and others, were indicted for the Spa-fields riots, which took place in the latter end of the preceding year. Mr. Wetherell undertook the defence of Watson; Mr. Serjeant Copley, now Lord Lyndhurst, appeared for Thistlewood; and Mr. Holt, afterwards Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for two of the other prisoners. In the defence of these men Mr. Wetherell was, therefore, the leading counsel; and very elaborate excuses have been put forth to palliate the apparent inconsistency of a strong Tory becoming the advocate of Radicals—that he, the Lord Chancellor's friend, should fiercely assail the Government, seemed to some men an offence that required an ample apology: but the public ought to have known that every Englishman has an indefeasible right to the services of any practising barrister,—at the same time it must be admitted that Mr. Wetherell was no reluctant advocate. This short excursion of his into a court of criminal jurisdiction was perfectly voluntary, and in taking that step he seems to have been influenced by mixed motives. Heregarded with feelings of generous indignation the system of *espionage* by which that memorable prosecution was supported. He resolved to eclipse the Crown lawyers, to baffle the Home Secretary, to resist the Chief Justice, and to rebuke the Prime Minister, who occupied a seat on the bench throughout the whole trial. These objects he accomplished, but he did not succeed in then acquiring the confidence of the Administration, and he was still obliged to pursue the routine of his professional labours without being able to alarm or to conciliate the Government of the day. It was in vain, however, that the Government continued to withhold its patronage from such a man as Mr. Wetherell; his professional fame was not dependent on Court favour. In suits affecting corporation rights; in weighty causes

which demanded varied knowledge, black-letter reading, or much grasp of intellect, he was most frequently retained; and not only the Court of Chancery, but the business of Parliamentary committees, the Privy Council, and the House of Lords bore ample testimony to the qualifications which gave him an elevated rank in the profession of the law. Still he was unpromoted and even unplaced. He wanted to be the King's Attorney-General, and finally the Keeper of his Majesty's Conscience; yet he was four-and-twenty years at the bar before he adopted the usual method of accomplishing those objects. For the first time he obtained in 1818 a seat in Parliament as member for the borough of Shaftesbury: but he never acquired any great influence with the House. The Liberals sneered at his extreme Toryism; neither was his political creed very palatable to his own party, whose doctrines of government were gradually giving way under the enlarged views and bold leadership of Mr. Canning. Mr. Wetherell was, therefore, treated by both sides of the House as a whimsical pedant rather than a formidable debater; his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, revered his learning, and honoured his consistency. During the first Parliament of the reign of George IV., namely, from 1820 to 1826, Sir Charles Wetherell represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton until 1830, when he was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Upon the consummation of that great event he ceased to be a legislator. The principal subjects upon which Sir Charles exercised his talents as a debater, were the Reform in Chancery, the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, Reform in Parliament, in the Church, in Universities, or in Municipal Corporations. Upon these subjects he was a strenuous and uncompromising supporter of the existing state of things. The natural and just ambition entertained by the subject of this memoir to become a law-officer of the Crown was gratified on the 31st Jan. 1824, when he received the appointment of Solicitor-General, together with the honour of knighthood, and in 1826 he succeeded to the Attorney-Generalship, an office which he did not retain longer than the 30th of April

in the following year, when Lord Liverpool ceased to be prime minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Canning. Upon the accession to office of this celebrated statesman, a very large majority of those who had served under Lord Liverpool threw up office, and amongst that number was Sir Charles Wetherell, who by so doing lost his chance of becoming Vice-Chancellor of England, upon the promotion which followed the accession of Lord Lyndhurst to the Woolsack. A few months, however, sufficed to bring the Tories again into power, under the Duke of Wellington; and Sir Charles Wetherell, for the second time, became Attorney-General in Jan. 1828. The second Attorney-Generalship of Sir Charles Wetherell ended, after a duration of fifteen months, in May. At that juncture the Duke of Wellington, then at the head of the Government, prevailed on his parliamentary adherents and his royal master to concur with him in thinking that the penal laws which affected the Roman Catholics must be repealed; Sir Charles Wetherell, however, was an exception to the general rule—he was immovable; he would have nothing to do with “the scarlet individual whose seat is on the seven hills;” and, having declined to assist in preparing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, he gave in his resignation, and never again held any ministerial office. In the course of the tedious debates on the Reform Bill, no one spoke more than Sir Charles Wetherell; often, indeed, to no good purpose, but as often to such purpose as to force applause from his opponents, and, on some occasions, even to induce ministers to adopt his suggestions. His jokes were sometimes in bad taste, his sarcasm was too keen, his speeches were too long, and too many, but his vote told only as one vote. He could delay, but he could not defeat the measure. Although the course which he took exposed him to the effects of extreme unpopularity, yet every one admired the learning, talent, enthusiasm, and even good humour and drollery, with which he took his part in the debates. It was quite true that the collective wisdom of the nation often laughed with Sir Charles, but they sometimes laughed at him; his manner was odd and whimsical, and his “words of learned length and thundering sound” conveyed sentiments which the young reformers of the age were supposed to regard as antiquated and absurd. To the latest moment, however, his indomitable

zeal knew no abatement. Even at the close of the final observations which he addressed to the old Parliament, his inexhaustible humour did not desert him, and he sat down exclaiming, “This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge.” The strenuous opposition offered by Sir Charles to this measure gave rise to a memorable catastrophe. He had long held a judicial office, to which he had been elected by a municipal corporation—that of Recorder of Bristol. His able, strenuous, and persevering opposition to the ministry of Lord Grey, and especially to the great measure of Parliamentary reform, had rendered him exceedingly unpopular, and when the period approached for holding the October Sessions of 1831 in Bristol it was intimated to Sir Charles that if he then visited that city in the usual manner his presence might be the signal for a very strong expression of popular feeling, if not for actual disturbance and riot. Unwilling to shrink from the discharge of a public duty, but careful at the same time not to take any step likely to interrupt the peace of a community with which he was so closely connected, he consulted Lord Melbourne, then Home Secretary. With the full sanction of that Minister, and after much deliberation, he resolved to proceed to Bristol, and the sessions were opened with the usual procession and other formalities according to immemorial usage. When Sir Charles entered the city his carriage was surrounded by an infuriated multitude. He, and the other corporate authorities, were hooted, were pelted with stones; and it was with the utmost difficulty that they were protected from the murderous rage of their assailants, who pursued them first to the court, in which the sessions were to be opened, and subsequently to the Mansion House. In the course of the following day and night, riots ensued, of a character unparalleled since those of which Lord George Gordon was the leader. It was not without great difficulty that the Recorder escaped with his life, but the city was in the possession of the rioters; many houses were sacked and burnt, and many lives lost. The firmness of Sir Charles was not shaken by these events; he retained his office and continued to fulfil its duties until his death. In 1830 he was appointed counsel to the University of Oxford, on Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet's becoming a Judge of the Common Pleas. He was created an honorary D.C.L. at the installation of the

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Duke of Wellington, 1834, and shortly before his death was nominated Deputy Steward of the University. It was not until Sir Charles Wetherell had reached the age of fifty-six, and ascended to the highest station at the bar, that he contracted matrimony. On the 28th Dec. 1826, at Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, he espoused his cousin, Jane Sarah Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir Alexander Croke; but her ladyship died without surviving issue on the 21st of April, 1831. Sir Charles then remained a widower for seven years; and at length, when he wanted only one year of being "three score and ten," on the 27th Nov. 1838, he married Harriet Elizabeth, the second daughter of the late Colonel Warneford, of Warneford-place, in Wiltshire. Of that marriage there was no issue; and the second Lady Wetherell survives her husband. Sir Charles Wetherell's death was occasioned by an accident which occurred on the 10th of August. He had been to Smarden to view an estate he had thought of purchasing, and slept at the Star Inn, Maidstone, on the night of Sunday the 9th. On the morning of Monday, the 10th, he ordered an open fly to proceed to Rochester. He got outside on reaching Rocky Hill, and on approaching the back entrance to Mr. Milner's, Preston Hall, the mare got her tail over the reins, and on the driver loosening them to disentangle them naturally slightly increased her pace. This apparently frightened Sir Charles, who caught hold of the off rein, and immediately the horse started, drew the carriage over a heap of stones, and overturned it. Sir Charles fell on the side of his head; he partly recovered sensibility on the fourth day, but subsequently relapsed, and died on Monday the 17th. A coroner's jury returned their verdict, "Death from concussion of the brain."

17. John Whittingham, esq., of Ashted, near Birmingham. He has bequeathed to his several tenants the houses they respectively occupied, whether freehold or leasehold, except four freeholds, which he leaves to his residuary legatees. To the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham 1,000*l.*; to the General Hospital 1,000*l.*; to the Birmingham Dispensary 1,000*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edgbaston, 1,000*l.*; to the trustees of Ashted Chapel, 2,000*l.*, the interest to be expended in bread and clothes for the poor of Duddleston and Nechells, in the parish of Aston; also bequeaths 200*l.* for the erection of a clock to Ashted Chapel, and his execu-

tors are to invest 1,000*l.*, the interest to be expended in bread and clothes for the poor of Wybunbury, Chester; and by his will he expressly directs that tablets shall be erected in Ashted chapel and Wybunbury church, descriptive of these gifts. There are numerous bequests to his family and friends. The personal estate was estimated for duty at 45,000*l.*

19. In Wilton Crescent, having completed his 70th year, his Excellency Baron Dedel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Netherlands. Baron Dedel was appointed to fill the post of minister at the British Court in 1833, having been previously engaged in similar duties at several of the continental Courts. He mixed much in English society, and was on terms of intimacy with several members of the nobility, including the late Lord Montagu, the late Lady Holland and others, whose deaths, so rapid in succession, had, it was reported, the effect of accelerating his own.

21. At Taplow House, near Maidenhead, the Most Hon. William O'Brien, second Marquess of Thomond (1800), sixth Earl of Inchiquin and Baron of Burren, county Clare (1654), eleventh Baron of Inchiquin (1536), Baron Tadcaster, of Tadcaster, Yorkshire (1826), a Representative Peer and Privy Councillor of Ireland, Knight of St. Patrick, Colonel of the Cork City Militia, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, a Governor of the county Cork, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture. He was the eldest son of Edward O'Brien, esq., brother to the first Marquess. He entered the army at a very early age, served in the 12th Foot at the taking of Guadaloupe and St. Lucie, and afterwards proceeded to the East Indies. He subsequently exchanged into the 14th Dragoons, with which regiment he saw some service. He retired from the army in 1808, having succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, who died on the 10th Feb. that year, by a fall from his horse in Grosvenor-square. In 1814 the late Marquess was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick; in 1816, he was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland; and in 1826 he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Tadcaster. He married, 16th Sept. 1799, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Trotter, esq., of Duleck, by whom he had issue four daughters. The Marquess having died without male issue, his peerage of the United Kingdom has become extinct.

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His dignities of the kingdom of Ireland have devolved on his only surviving brother, Vice-Admiral Lord James O'Brien, G.C.H.

— At Elcott House, aged 88, Lady Elizabeth Shelley, relict of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., of Field-place, Sussex, mother of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet.

— At Stamford villas, Fulham-road, in his 62d year, Alfred John Kempe, esq., F.S.A. Mr. Kempe was the only son of John Kempe, esq., of his Majesty's Mint, and brother of Mrs. Anna Eliza Bray, formerly Mrs. Charles Stothard, whose historical novels have imparted a wide celebrity to her name. Mr. Kempe was greatly esteemed for his antiquarian researches, of which he contributed to the "Archæologia," and to the "Gentleman's Magazine," many very interesting memoirs. He edited in 1836 the valuable collection of papers called "The Loseley Manuscripts," and contributed the letter-press to his brother-in-law's beautiful work the "Monumental Effigies."

— In Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, aged 51, Mr. Alfred Freebairn, engraver.

23. At Barton Hall, aged 69, Jane, widow of Sir Thomas Preston, Bart., of Beeston Hall.

24. At Llantillo Cossenw, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Lewis, esq., of the same place, and widow of Mr. Serjeant Taddy, Ancient Serjeant and Attorney-General to the Queen Dowager.

— At Lausanne, the Right Rev. Michael Henry Thornhill Luscombe, LL.D., a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris. This amiable and respected prelate was the son of a physician at Exeter; receiving his early education at the free grammar school there, he proceeded to the University of Cambridge, becoming a member of Catharine Hall. On being ordained, he accepted the curacy of Clewer, near Windsor, and in 1806 was appointed Master of the East India College School, in Hertfordshire, which institution he conducted for some years with ability and success, at the same time officiating as Curate of St. Andrew's, Hertford. Owing to some difficulties as to standing, Mr. Luscombe took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford. While at Hertford he exerted himself earnestly in promoting the several religious and educational institutions

in the town, and was unremitting in his zeal in urging the necessity and vital importance of ever uniting the National Religion with National Education. Dr. Luscombe resigned his school and curacy in 1819, and retired to the continent with his family, and settled at Caen, and subsequently at Paris. In 1824 he returned to this country; and in the following year, with the sanction of Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State, was consecrated a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, with a view to render himself more useful on the continent by administering the rite of confirmation, and other offices of the Church, from the want of which the French Protestants had long felt great inconvenience. In the subsequent year Bishop Luscombe was appointed by Mr. Canning chaplain to the Embassy at Paris, which he held to the time of his death. While in the discharge of his duties in this situation, his earnest endeavours in the cause of Protestantism never flagged. By his unwearied exertions he accomplished an object which he had long had much at heart, and in April 1833 the Bishop had the satisfaction of laying the foundation stone of the first Episcopal Church ever built in Paris, in the ground bought for that purpose in the rue d'Aguesseau, Faubourg St. Honoré. Bishop Luscombe's mind was endowed with many intellectual accomplishments; his manners of great suavity and urbanity. Besides some smaller publications and several single sermons, the Bishop published, in 1825, a volume of Sermons translated from the French by Protestant Divines on the Continent; and about the same time the "Pleasures of Society, a Poem," 8vo. This poem contains many striking passages of great pathos and simplicity. He was also the first projector of the "Christian Remembrancer," and a frequent contributor to its pages. Bishop Luscombe married Miss Harwood, only daughter of Henry Harwood, esq., a Commissioner of the Navy, by whom he has left an only surviving daughter.

25. At Cheltenham, in his 30th year, Sir Justinian Vere Isham, the 9th Bart., of Lamport, Northamptonshire (1627). He was the elder son of the late Sir Justinian Isham, who died on the 26th March, 1845, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. S. Close, of Elm Park, county Armagh.

— In Upper Harley-street, aged 80, Daniel Stuart, esq., of Wykeham Park, Oxfordshire. This gentleman was a veteran member of the political press,

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being the younger brother of Mr. Peter Stuart, who started the first daily evening paper, the *Star*, in 1788, in consequence of the increased facilities of communication then lately commenced by the adoption of Palmer's mail-coach system. The same gentleman in 1795 purchased for 80*l.* the copyright of the *Oracle* newspaper, then selling 800 daily; and Mr. Daniel Stuart soon after joined with his brother in purchasing the *Morning Post*, the circulation being then only 350 per diem, for 600*l.* By the spring of 1797, Mr. Stuart had raised the number sold of the *Morning Post* to 1000 a day. The *Morning Herald* and the *Times* had been the leading papers; they were then much neglected, and the *Morning Post*, by vigilance and activity, now threw them both into the background. It took a strong part against Buonaparte during the Peace of Amiens,—a popular course, and which materially contributed to its success. Mr. Stuart also effected an increase in the sale by the purchase of two morning papers, the *Gazetteer* and the *Telegraph*. By these means, the *Morning Post* became a journal of considerable influence and circulation. Mr. Stuart afterwards became part-proprietor of the *Courier*. In this paper he also gave a qualified support to the Government, when Mr. Pitt had returned to power, and after Mr. Pitt's death. From that time, indeed, the *Courier* was considered a ministerial paper, and by degrees even an organ of government. From these successful undertakings, Mr. Stuart retired into private life with an ample fortune.

26. At Old Warden, aged 36, the Hon. Frederick Henley Ongley, fourth surviving son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Ongley.

27. At Holyrood House, Edinburgh, aged 73, the Right Hon. Thomas Lyon Bowes, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Lord Glamis, Tannadyce, Sydlaw, and Stradichtie. His Lordship was born May 3, 1773, the third and youngest son of John Bowes, the ninth Earl, by Mary Eleanor, only daughter and heir of George Bowes, esq., of Gibside, county Durham. In the year 1810 he served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Leicester. He succeeded to the peerage July 3, 1820, on the death of his brother John, the tenth Earl. His Lordship was three times married: his eldest son, Viscount Glamis, died in 1834, leaving two sons, of whom the eldest succeeds to the title.

30. At Blackadder, aged 90, Sir Robert Preston, Bart., of Valley-field, Perthshire, and Lutton, Somerset, and of Sydney-place, Bath.

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1. Aged 48, Mr. G. Wynn, comedian, once a favourite actor. The loss of his left hand some years since, by the bursting of a gun which he discharged at some persons he supposed to be breaking into his house, caused his partial retirement from the profession.

2. At Bockhold (Prussian Westphalia), His Highness Prince Florentin William, reigning Prince of Salm-Salm.

5. On board his yacht the *Kestrel*, at Vigo, on the coast of Portugal, aged 65, the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, and Baron Worsley of Apuldercombe in the Isle of Wight (1837), second Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, Lincolnshire (1794), Vice-Admiral of the coast of the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A. His Lordship was born Aug. 8, 1781, the elder son of Charles, first Lord Yarborough, by Sophia, only daughter and heir of George Aufrere, esq., of Chelsea, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. For many years he was one of the members for Lincolnshire, which his father had previously represented, being first returned in 1807, on the Whig interest. In 1818 a second Whig candidate was proposed, but the old members were returned. Mr. Pelham succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Sept. 23, 1823, and was raised to the dignity of an Earl on the 24th Jan. 1837, by Viscount Melbourne's administration, having been always an ardent supporter of Whig principles. He did not, however, give way to the views of his party on the Corn Laws. He was also Vice-Admiral of the coast of the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton, and formerly Recorder of Grimsby and Newport. His Lordship was, however, best known as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which command he had held for a long series of years, during which the members of the squadron have had repeated instances of his zealous superintendence, as well as of his princely hospitality. The Earl of Yarborough married Aug. 11, 1806, Henrietta Anne Maria Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson (uncle to the present Earl of Bradford), and sole heir

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to her uncle, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.; and by that lady, who died June 30, 1813, he had issue two sons and two daughters. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and princely estates by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Lord Worsley, M. P. for Lincolnshire.

— At Stockholm, Lady Augusta Bondé, second daughter of the late Earl of Munster, and grand-daughter of his late Majesty William IV. She was born on the 31st of July, 1822, and was married last year to M. Bondé at Paris.

8. At St. Margaret's, his seat near Isleworth, Middlesex, aged 76, the Most Hon. Archibald Kennedy, Marquess of Ailsa, of the Isle of Ailsa, Ayrshire (1831), and Baron Ailsa of Ailsa (1806), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; 12th Earl of Cassilis (1509), and 14th Baron Kennedy (1452), in the peerage of Scotland; a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1682), K. T., and F. R. S. His Lordship was born in 1770, the eldest son of Capt. Archibald Kennedy, R. N., afterwards 11th Earl of Cassilis, by his second wife Anne, daughter of John Watts, esq., of New York. The deceased nobleman raised in 1790, during the War of the Revolution, an independent company of Foot, and was afterwards Lieut.-Colonel of the West Lowland Fencible regiment; and in 1793 became Lord Kennedy, on his father's succeeding a distant cousin in the peerage.

On the death of his father Dec. 30, 1794, he became Earl of Cassilis. At the general election in 1802 he was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage. On the 4th Nov. 1806, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Ailsa. He was invested with the order of the Thistle, July 17, 1821; and, at the coronation of King William the Fourth (one of whose daughters was married to his younger son), he was by patent dated the 10th Sept. 1831, advanced to the dignity of a Marquess, together with the late Marquess of Breadalbane. His Lordship generally supported the Whig party, and voted in favour of the Reform Bill upon the decisive division of the 14th of April, 1832. The Marquess of Ailsa married, June 1, 1793, Margaret, youngest daughter of John Erskine, esq., of Dun, Forfarshire; and by that lady had issue two sons, who are both deceased, and four daughters: the eldest son Archibald, Earl of Cassilis, who died Aug. 12, 1832, in his 38th year, left issue by Eleanor, only child of Alexander Allardice, esq., of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire,

Archibald, now Marquess of Ailsa, and several other children.

9. At Leamington, aged 75, Ann, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart., G. C. B.

11. At How Caple Parsonage, near Ross, Herefordshire, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Anthony Stillingfleet, M. A. He was the eldest son of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester, and great-great-grandson of the learned Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester.

12. At Malshanger, near Basingstoke, aged 61, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baron Metcalfe, of Fern-hill, Berkshire (1825), and the third Baronet (1802); a Privy Councillor and G. C. B. His Lordship was born Jan. 30, 1785, the second son of Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, of Fern-hill in the parish of Winkfield, Berkshire, a Director of the East India Company, who was created a Baronet in 1802, by Susannah Sophia Selina, daughter of John Debonnaire, esq., and widow of Major Smyth. In 1800, Mr. Metcalfe received his appointment as a writer in the service of the East India Company, and quitted Europe at the early age of fifteen. His advancement, probably due in the first instance to the influence of his family, was very rapid. At the age of sixteen he received the appointment of assistant to the resident with Dowlut Row Seindieh, the resident being Lord Cowley. In Oct. 1802 he became assistant in the Chief Secretary's office; in less than seven months from that time—namely, on the 4th of April, 1803—we find him an assistant in the Governor-General's office; and early in the year 1806 he was transferred to the office of the Commander-in-Chief. On the 15th of Aug. in the same year, he became first assistant to the British resident at Delhi, and on the 29th of Aug. 1808, he proceeded to Lahore. At that time the growing power and territorial encroachments of the late Runjeet Singh induced Lord Minto, then Governor-General of India, to send a mission to the court of Lahore, the object of which was to secure the Sikh states between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers from the grasp of Runjeet. He selected Mr. Metcalfe, though then a very young man, only just twenty-two, for that difficult undertaking, and he was authorised to announce the unpalatable fact that those estates were taken under British protection. He was, however, supported by the march towards

the Sutlej of a body of British troops under the command of Colonel (afterwards General) Ochterlony. The management of the negotiation was attended with considerable difficulty; but Mr. Metcalfe, by tact and firmness, completely succeeded; and a treaty, concluded in April, 1809, which recognised the independence of those states, was the result. With this event it may be said that the more distinguished portion of Mr. Metcalfe's career commenced; and in the course of the next ten years we find him filling a succession of important offices, until in 1819 he received the appointment of secretary in the Secret and Political Department, along with that of Private Secretary to the Governor-General. In 1820 he was appointed resident at the court of the Nizam. In 1822 he succeeded his elder brother Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, in the Baronetcy. At the close of 1823 the state of his health compelled him to leave Hyderabad. His health being somewhat restored, he returned to active service in Aug. 1825, when he received the appointment of Resident and Civil Commissioner in the Delhi territories; and two years afterwards he became a member of the Supreme Council. The Presidency of the Board of Revenue was conferred on him in July, 1828; and in November, 1830, he was constituted Vice-President and Deputy-Governor of Fort William. The discharge of his duties in that position gave so much satisfaction that he was entrusted with the Presidency of Agra, to which he was appointed in 1834. An entertainment was given in Calcutta upon the occasion of Sir C. Metcalfe's departure for Agra; and at that banquet Lord W. Bentinck pronounced a high eulogium on him. In Feb. 1835, Lord W. Bentinck gave in his resignation, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was provisionally appointed Governor-General, which office he held till the 28th March, 1836, until the arrival of Lord Auckland. In that year he was made a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. During that short period Sir Charles originated, as well as adopted, several important measures—namely, the issue of a uniform money for all the presidencies, the abolition of chowkies in Bengal—and, a still more important step, the liberation of the press from all restrictions. This last measure met with universal eulogy in India, and rendered him pre-eminently popular amongst the natives as well as Europeans. It, however,

gave great umbrage to the Court of Directors, and was the eventual cause of his resignation and return to Europe, though he had always declared his intention of spending his life in India. In the month of September, 1837, he signified his intention of withdrawing from the public service, and his retirement from Agra was marked by every token of the public sympathy and affection, including dinners, balls, addresses, and the presentation of a magnificent piece of plate. By public subscription a statue was erected to his honour, and an address presented by the community of Agra, which styled him the “brightest ornament of the civil service.” Finding that his position with respect to the Court of Directors was very unsatisfactory, Sir Charles withdrew from the service of the East India Company on the 21st of February, 1838. The reputation, however, which he had acquired was such, that soon after his arrival in England he was selected by the Ministry to succeed Sir Lionel Smith as Governor of Jamaica. The Negro Emancipation Act had recently been passed, and Sir C. Metcalfe encountered a difficult task in soothing the irritation and reconciling the differences of the classes affected by that measure. He proved eminently successful, and gave the greatest satisfaction both in Downing-street and at Kingston. The climate of Jamaica proved unfavourable to his health, and, after a residence in the island of two years, he was compelled to resign. The colonists were much attached to him, and, in 1844, his statue was erected in Spanish-town. He returned from the West Indies in 1842, and was almost immediately selected by Sir R. Peel to undertake the government of Canada, which then gave considerable trouble to the Colonial Office. In this most difficult task, the great administrative talents of Sir C. Metcalfe, his untiring industry, and his nerve, were again successful; and, having been entrusted with the supreme direction of affairs when their administration formed the most difficult problem in the government of our colonies, he handed over to his successor a united province, in which he had greatly mitigated political asperity, and in which he had broadly laid the foundations of good order and expanding civilization. His labours here completed the ruin of a constitution that had been weakened on the banks of the Ganges, and further impaired by the unhealthy climate of the Western Indies. He returned home in 1845, after he had

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been raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Baron Metcalfe. He did not live long to wear the honours that poured in upon him—honours which the agony of disease forbade him to enjoy, and which he has left no child to inherit.

13. In Portland-place, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. William Carey, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. Dr. Carey was a King's Scholar at Westminster School, whence he was elected in 1789 to Christ Church, Oxford. He graduated M.A. 1796, B.D. 1804, and D.D. 1807. Having entered holy orders, in 1801 he was appointed Whitehall preacher; in 1802 he was made a prebendary of York; and in the following year he received the appointment of head-master of Westminster School, which he held for thirteen years, with great popularity and success. On his retirement in 1815 he was presented with two splendid silver vases, one from the King's scholars, and one from the Town boys. In 1808 he was appointed sub-almoner to the King; and in 1809 installed a prebendary of Westminster. He was entrusted by his Royal Highness the Duke of York with the educational arrangements of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea at its formation. In 1820, on the translation of Dr. Pelham to Lincoln, Dr. Carey was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, from which he removed to St. Asaph, vacant by the death of Dr. Luxmoore, in 1830. Dr. Carey was not an author beyond a few sermons.

— At Ashwood House, Kingswinford, aged 48, John Joseph Bramah, esq., one of the most extensive iron masters of Staffordshire.

15. At his residence at St. John's Wood, Middlesex, aged 68, the Most Noble John Murray, fifth Duke of Atholl, Marquess of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathsay and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquhider, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1703), sixth Marquess of Atholl, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount of Balquhider, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1676), seventh Earl of Atholl (1628-9), tenth Earl of Tullibardine (1606), and Baron Murray of Tullibardine (1604), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; second Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, Gloucestershire, in the peerage of Great Britain (1786), and Baron Strange (by writ, 1628); Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire. His Grace was born June 26, 1778, the eldest son of John, the Fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T., by his first wife, the Hon. Jane Cathcart,

eldest daughter of Charles, sixth Lord Cathcart. He succeeded his father in his dignities Sept. 29, 1830; but, being afflicted with mental disease, had never come forward in society.

— At his residence, Livermore Park, near Bury St. Edmunds, aged 69, Sir John Williams, Knt., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench. Sir John Williams was a native of Bunbury, of which place his father was rector, and also of a parish in Merionethshire, and Sir John always considered himself as belonging to the Principality. At the well-known grammar school of Manchester, Sir John Williams received the early part of his education, and he proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge in the year 1794, and obtained a scholarship the first time that he sat. He took his bachelor's degree in 1798, and during his under-graduate course obtained several prizes, and at length obtained a fellowship, the foundation of his ambition. Long after Mr. Williams quitted college, he devoted his time occasionally to classical studies, as the pages of the Edinburgh Review amply testify, for they contain articles written by him on the orations of Demosthenes and on several Greek plays. His classical attainments, indeed, were exhibited throughout his whole career. Sir John Williams was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1804, and, although he did not rise to the highest rank of the profession, he obtained a very respectable amount of business. Mr. Williams chose the Northern as his circuit, and the Liberal party as his political friends, a circumstance which led to his retainer at the subsequent proceedings against Queen Caroline, and his consequent promotion to the Bench. Slowly, but securely, did Mr. Williams advance in the arduous profession of the law, achieving that success which ever attends unwearied diligence and perseverance. The proceedings against Queen Caroline formed by far the most important occasion upon which any lawyer has been employed during the present century. The Attorney-General of that Princess became Lord Chancellor, her Solicitor-General became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, two of her counsel successively Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, and a fourth one of the Judges of the ecclesiastical courts. Amongst those eminent men Mr. Williams took a conspicuous part as one of her Majesty's advocates; and the almost unrivalled

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powers of cross-examination which he displayed upon that memorable occasion fully realized the expectations of his friends. His skill as a cross-examiner was generally acknowledged by the profession, but it was not until after he had exercised that astonishing power upon the notorious Theodore Majocchi that the public at large became aware of his matchless talents in that branch of an advocate's duty. Professional success followed "the Queen's trial." Mr. Williams then got into Parliament, sitting for Lincoln, Winchester, and Ilchester, on the Liberal interest, and distinguished his Parliamentary career by his advocacy of Chancery Reform. A change of the Ministry at length procured for him that professional position to which he had been for some years fairly entitled. He received a silk gown, and soon after the accession of William IV her Majesty, now Queen Dowager, appointed him her Attorney-General. In Feb. 1834 he became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and having sat in that court only one term was transferred to the Court of King's Bench, where he remained until the period of his lamented death. As a Judge Sir John Williams enjoyed great respect, and as a criminal judge much eminence. His death was sudden. He had suffered severely from pains in the chest, but had apparently recovered. On Lady Williams's return from a short absence from the room, she found Sir John apparently asleep on the sofa; but he had expired without a struggle. His body was deposited on the 23d Sept. in the vault of the Temple Church appropriated to the Benchers of the Middle Temple. In addition to the chief mourners were present, Lord Chief Justice Denman, the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), Justices Sir John Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir William Wightman, Sir T. Coltman, Sir C. Cresswell, and Messrs. Cole, Williams, Egan, Humphrey, Bayley, and other members of the equity and common-law bar. Sir John Williams has left no issue.

16. William Trenchard Dillon Trenchard, esq., of Lytchett House, near Wimborne. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. H. Luke Dillon, Rector of Lytchett Matravers.

— At Dublin, aged 82, Lieutenant-General Robert Owen. He entered the army in 1782, and served with his regiment at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794. He distinguished himself at the repulse given

to the enemy on the attack at Berville, in Guadaloupe, when he was severely wounded. He was actively employed during the rebellion in Ireland, 1798, and in the following year accompanied the expedition to Holland.

— On board the *Queen*, at Cadiz, aged 60, Major George Elliott Balchild, R. M. (1827.) He was Second Lieutenant serving in the *Edgar*, *Discovery*, and *Meteor*, in various actions against flotillas and batteries between Dunkirk and Boulogne, 1805-6, and in the latter was severely wounded at the passage of the Dardanelles, in 1807. He continued serving in the *Meteor* until 1810, and was present in action with gun-boats in the Bay of Naples; at the defence of Rosas, where he was wounded; and in several boat actions in the Adriatic. Commanded a rocket equipment at the attack on Craney Island; the taking of Hampton; and occupation of Kent Island, in the Chesapeake, 1813-15; and served in a rocket and mortar battery at Plattsburgh.

17. Aged 53, Mr. John Doddridge Humphreys, of Pentonville, great-grandson of the eminent Dr. Doddridge, and editor of his *Diary and Correspondence*.

18. At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 65, Richard Simmons, esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, F.R.S. and F.S.A., of Cumberland-place, Regent's-park. He was the only son of Dr. Samuel Foart Simmons, Physician Extraordinary to King George III., and Physician to the Westminster and St. Luke's Hospitals; who had the care of his Majesty George III. during his mental malady; in which charge his son was professionally employed in assistance. Dr. Richard Simmons enjoyed a pension of 500*l.* from the Crown; and is supposed to have died very wealthy. He has bequeathed to the National Gallery fourteen pictures, which he valued at nearly 4,000 guineas; they are not, however, of a very high style of art. They are:—1. Godfrey Schalken—Lesbia weighing Jewels against her Sparrow. 2. Sassoferrato—the Madonna. 3. Joseph Vernet—a Seaport. 4. Hondikoeter—Domestic Poultry. 5. Gerard Van Harp—Conventual Charity. 6. Backhuysen—a Brisk Gale. 7. Dietrichi—Itinerant Musicians. 8. Greuze—Head of a Girl. 9. Nicholas Maes—the Idle Servant. 10. Breenberg—Landscape, with figures. 11. Both—a Landscape, the Judgment of Paris, figures by Pölemborg. 12. Canaletto—the Piazza of St. Mark, Venice. 13. Jan

Van Huytenberg—a Battle-piece. 14. Theodore de Keyser—a Merchant and his Clerk. To the University of Oxford Dr. Simmons has bequeathed a collection of minerals, in addition to numerous and very valuable specimens which he presented.

19. At Reading, aged 80, Harriet, widow of the late Sir Robert Baker. Lady Baker was the fourth daughter of Anthony Aufrère, of Hooeton House, Norfolk, esq.

— At Naples, Colonel Benjamin Ansley, K.C., late of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Colonel Ansley obtained his first commission in the Fusilier Guards in 1798, and in the following year was employed with his battalion in the expedition to the Helder. Colonel Ansley went upon this expedition an Ensign; he returned in three months, without purchase, a Lieutenant and Captain—so rapid was military promotion in those days. In August, 1800, he went with his regiment to Ireland, from whence he embarked, under the command of the gallant Abercromby, for Egypt, where, in the last of the three arduous actions there fought, Captain Ansley, while gallantly heading the light troops in front of his battalion, was struck down by a grape-shot, which passed through his body. On the breaking out of the second war with Bonaparte, in 1803, Captain Ansley again embarked on service, being employed with his regiment in the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In 1809 he proceeded to Portugal, and formed one of that army which, by a most rapid movement, passed from Coimbra to Oporto in four days without preparation or adequate means; and in the face of a brave and prepared enemy crossed a deep, wide, and rapid river as if by magic, and drove an army of French veterans, equal in itself in number, commanded by one of their ablest officers, out of the country, disorganized, dispirited, and with the loss of all their baggage and artillery. Colonel Ansley continued with the advance until the enemy had passed Salamondè, where, from want of provisions, the pursuit was obliged to be given up. The wound, which had healed in Egypt, now, however, began to tell on his constitution. Leave was obtained to return to England; and having reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 28, 1811, after some delay, he found himself compelled to quit his regiment, and give up all the active duties of his profession. He was placed on the half-pay of the Royal Corsican

Rangers, and was promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel in 1821.

21. At Castle Upton, county Antrim, Ireland, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. John Henry Upton, Viscount Templetown (1806), and second Lord Templetown, Baron of Templetown, county Antrim (1776); F.S.A. He was born November 8, 1771, the eldest son of Clotworthy, first Baron Templetown, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton, esq., of Poston Court, Herefordshire. He inherited the Barony on the death of his father, April 16, 1785, and in 1806 was created a Viscount. In August 1803, he was elected a member of the House of Commons for the borough of St. Edmund's Bury, for which he was rechosen in 1806 and 1807, and continued until 1812. The deceased Viscount was a Whig in politics. Viscount Templetown married, the 7th of October, 1796, Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John, fifth Earl of Sandwich, and by her Ladyship, who died October 4, 1824, he had issue four sons and three daughters.

— At Gibraltar, aged 64, the Right Hon. Joshua William Allen, sixth Viscount Allen, county Kildare, and Baron Allen of Stillorgan, county Dublin (1717). He was the only son of Joshua, the fifth Viscount, by Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gaynor Barry, esq., of Dounstown, county Meath; and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, February 1, 1816. Viscount Allen served in the Peninsular war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Talavera. The family of Allen, which has thus become extinct by the death of this nobleman without issue, was first raised to consequence in the person of John Allen, who was factor for the Dutch merchants in Ireland during the lieutenantancy of Lord Strafford. His son, Sir Joshua Allen, was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1673, and his grandson John was the first Viscount, so created in 1717.

22. Aged 69, Mr. William Walker, bookseller, in the Strand.

23. At Cheltenham, aged 74, from burns and injuries received by falling into the fire, the Hon. Mrs. Maria Josepha Moore, widow of the Hon. Robert Moore.

24. At Lee Grove, Blackheath, Thomas Lawrence, esq., Assistant Secretary to her Majesty's Postmaster-General. He was appointed to office in 1809, and after a long and laborious official career he was called to the general superintendence of the Post Office, which post he occupied

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till his death. Well acquainted with all the peculiarities and intricacies of the official routine, he rose, step by step, to the highest office under the Secretary, each office beneath which he filled so ably as to merit and obtain the highest confidence and esteem.

— At Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, aged 63, Sir Edward Smith Lees, Knt., late Secretary to the Postmaster-General in Edinburgh. Sir Edward Lees was brother to the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., well known for his political writings, being the fourth son of Sir John Lees, the first Baronet, of Black Rock. In 1801 he was appointed, by letters-patent, Joint Secretary to the General Post Office in Scotland; and in 1831 he was appointed Secretary. He received the honour of knighthood from King George the Fourth, in person, on his Majesty's visit to Ireland in 1821. He resigned his official situation in 1845, after having been in the public service for forty-five years. Sir Edward Lees married, in 1821, the youngest daughter of Captain Clarke, of the 40th Foot.

— At Boa Vista, Cape Verd Islands, Henry William Macaulay, esq., her Majesty's Commissioner in the Court established at that island under the treaty with Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade.

25. At Stowey, Somersetshire, aged 90, the Right Hon. George Sandford, third Baron Mountsandford, of Castlereagh, county Roscommon (1800). The late lord was the fourth son of Henry Sandford, esq., of Castlereagh, county Roscommon, by the Hon. Sarah Moore, eldest daughter of Stephen, Viscount Mount-Cashel. His eldest brother, Henry Moore, was created Baron Mount-Sandford in 1800, with remainder to his brothers and their issue male. On his death without issue in 1814, he was succeeded by his nephew Henry, only son of his brother, the Rev. William Sandford. This young lord was killed in a riot which occurred at Windsor during Ascot Races on the 14th of June, 1828. On that deplorable occurrence the title reverted to the nobleman now deceased. His Lordship was born on the 10th of May, 1756. He was formerly in the army, having held the commission of Captain in the 18th Dragoons. By his lordship's death the peerage becomes extinct.

— In Merrion-square, Dublin, Louisa Dorcas, Baroness Muskerry, of Springfield Castle, Limerick, fourth daughter of H. D. O'Grady, esq.

26. At Playford Hall, Suffolk, in his 86th year, Thomas Clarkson, esq. Mr. Clarkson was the son of a clergyman who was master of the Wisbeach Free Grammar School. He was born in that town on the 28th of March, 1760. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and proceeded thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he attained considerable distinction. In the year 1785, Dr. Peckard, the Vice-Chancellor, announced to the senior Bachelors of Arts the following question, as a subject for a prize Latin dissertation:—"Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" Mr. Clarkson in the preceding year had gained the first prize for the Latin dissertation competed for by Middle Bachelors, and, filled with an earnest desire to sustain the fame thus acquired, he repaired to London, and purchased as many books connected with the subject of slavery as he could possibly afford to buy. With these he speedily returned to Cambridge, and set himself earnestly to the work of preparing to indite his essay. But so painful to him was the perusal of these volumes, that for a considerable time he scarcely took any rest day or night; he ceased to regard the essay as a mere trial for literary distinction, his great desire being to produce a work which should call forth a vigorous public effort to redress the wrongs of the injured African. His essay was composed under the influence of feelings so excited, and with labour so intense, that when his acknowledged talents are taken into account, no one will be surprised to learn that its reading was attended with brilliant success. Thenceforward he resolved to devote his life to a crusade against African slavery. In a very short time after the prize for his Latin essay on slavery had been awarded to him, he adopted the resolution of presenting it to the public in the language of his native country, and the measures taken for printing and issuing that celebrated tract led to his becoming acquainted with some members of an Anti-Slavery Association, which had already been formed in America. Nothing could surpass the delight which this introduction seemed to have afforded him; he was enthusiastic and single-minded, as almost all men are who effect great objects: his one idea was to accomplish measures for suppressing the slave trade, and that result he had the good fortune to witness full forty years ago. Its natural consequence, an abolition of negro slavery, he had likewise the happiness to see ef-

fectcd in the year 1833. Of course, in the progress of his labours, the number of his acquaintances rapidly augmented; and so contagious was the influence of the spirit which animated him, that Hannah More wrote on the subject of slavery one of those pieces of stilted prose which by courtesy is called a poem. But, passing by all these minor connections, we find him, many years before the consummation of the work in which he had engaged, forming an alliance with the much more celebrated William Wilberforce—an alliance which proved greatly conducive to their joint success. From the moment that Wilberforce and Clarkson first met, they proceeded in perfect unison, and they soon secured the co-operation of many men influenced by the same feelings, but not sustained by the same intellectual vigour. In the year 1787 Mr. Wilberforce agreed to bring the subject under the notice of Parliament, at the earliest convenient opportunity: a committee was formed for the purpose of organizing an association, and the work of controversy began in right earnest. Mr. Clarkson proceeded from town to town—from Liverpool to Bristol, and from Bridgewater to Manchester, labouring to make converts and to overcome the prejudices which indifferent, as well as interested parties, naturally indulged. Years were spent in this process, books were published, meetings were held, evidence was collected, petitions were forwarded to Parliament, successive motions were made by Mr. Wilberforce, and lengthened discussions in the House of Commons took place; but neither Pitt nor Fox was yet prepared to pledge himself irrevocably to a conflict with those formidable opponents of suppression who had embarked vast capital in the African slave trade. At length the objections of the party leaders were mitigated. Mr. Pitt became instrumental in bringing forward a discussion, though he abstained from expressing any decided opinion, and the House of Commons resolved that in the ensuing session of Parliament they would proceed to a careful investigation of the slave trade. Petitions on the other side were numerous signed and forwarded to both houses of Parliament, and the whole progress of the agitation went on as nearly as possible in the manner that Roman Catholic Emancipation, and the great measure of Reform, were in their respective periods of our history discussed by the people of England and their Parliamentary

representatives. In this process the slave trade underwent a most searching investigation. Mr. Clarkson and others published numerous essays, pamphlets, and reports. The Privy Council entered into an examination of the subject, and made a report. Counsel were heard at the bars of both houses, and witnesses were carefully examined. In the course of these proceedings the labours of Clarkson were inconceivably great; but from the year 1789, down to the successful issue of his toils, Wilberforce, from his position in society, from the fact of his being in Parliament, and from his personal intimacy with the Prime Minister, was enabled to take a lead in the anti-slavery cause which rather eclipsed the otherwise brightening fame of Thomas Clarkson; nevertheless, he continued to labour with power undiminished and with zeal that never slackened. He even went to Paris in the midst of the Revolution, to obtain, if possible, the aid of the French Government; and though recommended to assume a feigned name and disguise his purpose, yet, strong in the righteousness of his mission, he took the more manly course of proceeding direct to his object. In Paris, however, he met with little support. Notwithstanding the labours of Wilberforce and Clarkson, the slave-trade, at the close of the last century, still continued to exist; but in the year 1801 the Union with Ireland was finally accomplished, and the addition of the Irish members, who cared little for trade, gave a preponderance to the cause. By their aid a motion for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the slave trade was successful, and, eventually, the measure passed both houses. Some years, however, elapsed before the triumph of the anti-slavery party was complete, for this memorable measure did not become law until the 25th of March, 1807. The bill of 1807 having once received the Royal assent, it no longer was necessary for Mr. Clarkson to appear before the public as the author of so many pamphlets, reports, statements, and annotations. The amount of correspondence which it was necessary for him to carry on became sensibly diminished; he had not so many private conferences to hold, not so much evidence to collect or witnesses to bring together, not so many petitions or resolutions to draw up, not so many conflicting opinions to reconcile, and therefore he might be said to have enjoyed, during the remainder of his long life, something like comparative

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repose. It was at that time he began and completed his history of the great struggle in which he and his friends had been engaged. More, however, remained to be done, and the Anti-Slavery Society was formed in 1823, when men began seriously and earnestly to devote themselves to the task of following up the suppression of the slave-trade, by procuring an abolition of West India slavery. In conducting the affairs of that association Mr. Clarkson embarked with characteristic energy, and in the 74th year of his age enjoyed the unalloyed happiness of witnessing its greatest triumph, in the enactment of that bill which awarded 20,000,000*l.* as compensation to the slave-owners. For some few years previous to that event, however, his health had become uncertain, and he was in a great degree precluded from taking an active share in working out the emancipation of the Negro. Cataract formed in both his eyes, and for a short time he was totally blind. He endured this affliction with Christian resignation; but eventually he underwent an operation, and was restored to the complete use of his sight, which he retained to the last. In 1840 the octogenarian attended for the last time a public meeting in Exeter Hall, when the Duke of Sussex was in the chair. From that period he remained in retirement at his residence, Playford Hall, near Ipswich. There, living in great comfort, and in the exercise of constant but unostentatious hospitality, he received the friends of that great cause which still occupied his thoughts, and more especially emancipationists from America, who came to kindle at his hearth the flame which burned so intensely in his own ardent breast. But it was not the cause of the negro which alone occupied his anxieties. His benevolence was diffusive, although in earlier years his energies had been concentrated on one object. To the neglected condition of our mercantile seamen his attention had been directed during his visits to Bristol, Liverpool, and other seaports. He preserved notes of his observations at that period, and for the few last years he was much occupied in devising means to promote the establishment of institutions similar to the Sailors' Home. He published several characteristic addresses on the subject, full of details calculated to produce a powerful effect, and within the last fortnight of his life he addressed a long letter to Lord John Russell, as Prime Minister, on the same subject. The diffusiveness of his benevolence

did not prevent its exercise towards individuals, and in the more private sphere of his own vicinity. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the advancement of merit wherever it was to be found. He was one of those who first discovered the extraordinary talents of the distinguished Astronomer Royal, Mr. Airy, when a visitor at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Arthur Biddell, of Playford, and suggested the steps taken for their further development at the university, where he had the satisfaction to see him far outstripping his competitors, and proving himself one of the first mathematicians of the age. Mr. Clarkson finished his long and arduous course with the faith of a sincere Christian. His widow, daughter of the late William Buck, esq., of Bury, survives to mourn the stroke which has snapped the bond of half a century. His name, and it is indeed "*clayum et venerabile nomen*," descends to his only grandchild, Thomas Clarkson, a youth at school at Rugby. Mr. Clarkson was originally destined for the ministry of the Church of England, and actually took Deacon's orders; but his pursuits bringing him much in contact with the Society of Friends, he became a convert to their persuasion.

28. At his seat, Harptree Court, Somersetshire, aged 30, the Right Hon. George Edward Waldegrave, seventh Earl of Waldegrave, Northamptonshire, and Viscount Chewton, of Chewton, Somersetshire (1729), eighth Baron Waldegrave of Chewton (1685), and the eleventh Baronet (1643). He was born on the 8th of February, 1816, the eldest son of John James, sixth Earl of Waldegrave, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 30, 1835. Thus succeeding to rank before he arrived at discretion, the excesses of the young nobleman were unfortunately too notorious. The sale in 1842 of the villa of Strawberry Hill, and the dispersal of the museum of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, which had been bequeathed to the Waldegrave family in consequence of their descent from Maria, dowager Countess of Waldegrave and Duchess of Gloucester, the daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., were the result of his pecuniary difficulties. He married, September 28, 1840, Frances Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr. Braham, the eminent vocalist, and widow of his elder (but illegitimate) brother, John James Henry Waldegrave, esq. He is succeeded in his titles by his uncle

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the Hon. William Waldegrave, Captain R.N., and C.B.

— At his seat, Broughton Old Hall, near Manchester, aged 69, the Rev. John Clowes, M. A. Mr. Clowes was the second son of Samuel Clowes, esq., of Broughton and of Chorlton Hall, Lancashire, high sheriff of that county in 1777. His elder brother, Samuel Clowes, esq., having succeeded to his father's estate, resided at Broughton Hall, and was sheriff of Lancashire in 1809. The reverend Gentleman was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was elected a Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. He resigned his fellowship in 1833, having succeeded, on the death of his elder brother, to the family estates, which include nearly the whole of the township of Broughton-with-Kersal. This valuable property was acquired through the marriage of Samuel Clowes, esq., the direct ancestor of the deceased gentleman, with Mary, daughter and coheir of Edward Chetham, esq., great-nephew of Sir Humphrey Chetham, the munificent founder of the Hospital bearing his name in Manchester, of which the late Mr. Clowes was one of the trustees. On resigning his fellowship Mr. Clowes ceased to hold any benefice, and occupied himself during the last ten or twelve years of his life chiefly with botanical pursuits, which he cultivated with great ardour and perseverance. He possessed one of the finest private collections of orchidaceous plants in the kingdom, procuring the rarest kinds at very considerable expense.

30. At Worton Hall, Isleworth, Henrica, wife of Charles Sneyd Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworth's Town, Ireland.

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1. Aged 76, Thomas Naylor, esq., of Great Newport-street, Westminster, and Hammersmith.

2. At his residence in Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, in his 70th year, Clement Joseph Philip Pen de Bode, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. The misfortunes of this nobleman have at length been brought to a close by his unexpected death. He was born at Loxley-park, in the parish of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, on the 23rd of April, 1777, (his father being a German, his mother an English lady,) and was educated in this country. The father of Baron de Bode possessed in Alsace an estate of consider-

able extent and value, called Soultz-sous-Forêt, and the Baron was there at the breaking out of the French Revolution in the year 1789; but his presence was insufficient to protect it from the wholesale confiscations of the French Directory. For several years after that event the Baron resided in Russia, where he married. Some time before his marriage he obtained a commission in the Russian Artillery, from the Empress Catharine; on the memorable advance of Napoleon upon Moscow, the Baron raised a regiment of cavalry at his own expense for the service of Russia, of which the Emperor Alexander gave him the command. Time passed on, and the fortunes of the French Emperor gradually declined, until at length the allied forces reached the capital of France. The Baron de Bode, at the head of his regiment, and in the van of the Russian army, accompanied the forces of the Allied Sovereigns until they fixed their quarters in the city of Paris. In the course of these campaigns the Baron greatly distinguished himself, particularly at the battle of Leipsic, where he was wounded, and again in a charge on Macdonald's corps, when he received a severe sabre cut on the head. The Baron—his father being dead—was of course fully entitled to the family estates in Alsace. But the Jacobinical Governments of France yielded without reserve to that appetite for plunder which induced them to seize on the property of all men whom they chose to designate as aristocrats. All feudal and seigniorial privileges were abolished by the decrees of revolutionary Governments, and all English subjects who held property in France were deprived of their rights. This decree of course included the estates of the Baron de Bode. As soon as those treaties were perfected which had been framed with a view to secure indemnity to the English subjects who had held property in France, the Baron came to this country to urge his claims. He and his friends naturally considered that one who had thus fought and bled for the restoration of the Bourbons, for the independence of Europe, and especially for the existence as a nation of this his native land, would not have been exposed to the grievous injustice which he has endured in England throughout the third part of a century. After the peace of Europe had been finally established, the French Government paid over to Great Britain sums of money at various times, amounting to several mil-

lions sterling, as compensation to British subjects whose property had been seized amidst the lawless plunder of the revolutionary period. The Baron de Bode claimed of this sum as much as half a million on account of his patrimonial property in Alsace. Commissioners were appointed to investigate all the claims, and they rejected the Baron's, on the ground that he had not fully made out the fact of his being a British subject. So many persons thought his claims well founded, not only upon legal but upon equitable principles, that by the aid of friends he was enabled to renew, from time to time, his demands upon the British Government. With the history of this case the public has been familiar for the last five-and-twenty years. In Parliament scarcely a session was allowed to pass over without a motion on the case of the Baron de Bode, which generally ended in the House being counted out. It was in vain that he addressed memorials to the Privy Council and petitions to the House of Commons; that he proceeded in the Court of Chancery by means of what is called a "Petition of Right;" that arising out of this "Petition of Right" there was a trial at law in the Court of Queen's Bench, where, in the month of June 1844, a verdict was pronounced in his favour, awarding him a sum of 364,266*l.* with interest from the 1st of January, 1819. All these efforts, however skilfully directed and perseveringly urged, proved unavailing against such an adversary as the Crown; and the Baron was told, that being too late, as it was alleged, in bringing forward his claims, it became fair and just to use against him every species of legal technicality, and to place him under every one of those disadvantages to which all litigants are exposed who have the Crown for their adversary. Though courts and juries decided in favour of the claims of De Bode, he was at length met by the Statute of Limitations. In December 1845, another trial took place, when the Lord Chief Justice held that the plaintiff had not shewn that his property had been unduly confiscated; a writ of error was allowed, which in due course would have led to further legal argument in the course of the next month. But the harassment of those proceedings was too much, for the aged Baron suddenly expired in the presence of his family. The Baron acquitted the French Government of any unfair proceeding in the matter. The Baron de Bode was a man possessed of consider-

able energy, moral and intellectual; and had acquired many friends. Those who were best acquainted with his character represent him as a man eminently amiable and honourable, while the whole current of his long life displays the unbending spirit and unshaken fortitude with which he endured a series of disasters that have imparted to his life a character of romance, and subjected him to miseries under which most men would have sunk into irrecoverable despondency. An inquest was held on his body, at which Dr. Shute, who had made a dissection of the corpse, attributed the death of the Baron to ossification of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict of Natural Death, adding their opinion "that the deceased's death was hastened by excitement of mind consequent upon the state of his affairs."

3. At Wolsley Hall, Staffordshire, in his 78th year, Sir Charles Wolsley, the seventh Baronet of that place (1628). He was born on the 20th July, 1769, the eldest son of Sir William, the sixth Baronet, by Miss Chambers, of Wimbledon; and succeeded to the baronetcy upon the death of his father, August 5, 1817. Sir Charles made himself exceedingly notorious at the close of the war, when the efforts of the Parliamentary Reformers first made themselves felt. Sir Charles's family seat being in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, he was placed at the head of the radicals of that place, and of the organized unions which ultimately produced the Reform Bill. But in the days when Sir Charles Wolsley was a demagogue the idea of electing a member for Birmingham was regarded as something just short of high treason. The sturdy smiths, however, were resolved to secure the agency of a legislative attorney, and summoned a meeting, which resulted in the clamorous election of Sir Charles by 15,000 or 20,000, some say 50,000, of the men of Birmingham and its vicinity! For this pretence to send a man to Parliament, who—as the electors well knew—could not sit, Mr. Wooler and others were tried, convicted, and imprisoned. Unfortunately, Sir Charles was not to be taught by the lessons which the experience of others presented; and, accordingly, in the same year he made a speech at Stockport, for which he was brought to trial, and suffered twelve months' imprisonment. Every effort was made to give his trial, his imprisonment, and even his liberation, all the advantages to be derived from theatrical effect and popular enthu-

siasm; but the measures taken for that purpose were not quite so successful as they usually prove, for Sir Charles was not a first-rate demagogue, and the distress of the working-classes was gradually beginning to abate. But the reforming propensities of Sir Charles were not destined yet to undergo any abatement. On the 11th of March, 1820, he was again brought to trial, at Chester, for sedition, jointly with a man of the name of Joseph Harrison, a schoolmaster; both were found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Even these heavy punishments did not altogether check the mistaken zeal of Sir Charles Wolseley, for he continued to attend Reform meetings as long as they continued to be held; but when the late Lord Sidmouth ceased to be Home Secretary, and Mr. Canning began to lead the ministerial party, the question of parliamentary reform went somewhat out of fashion, and the only occasion which presented itself for the display of Sir Charles Wolseley's patriotism was that of becoming one of the sureties for Mr. Hunt upon his liberation from Ilchester gaol. Parliamentary reform, though it slumbered for a season, awoke in 1830 with an energy which proved to be the harbinger of eventual triumph. But by that time Sir Charles had declined into the vale of years; the frost of more than threescore winters had chilled in his heart the spirit of political enterprise; mightier men than he stood forward to lead the popular movement, and therefore he retired to his proper position in society, ending his days in the privacy of his own home. Sir Charles was a man of good talents, of high family and breeding, of large fortune; and his career, although marked by the eccentricity which tinged his whole life, was perfectly free from any suspicion of advancing the mischievous and ruinous schemes of some of the persons who were his associates, or of any self-seeking or ambitious views; and it is only fair and just that the close of his life should be attended by some expression of regret and respect. Sir Charles Wolseley was twice married; first on the 13th Dec. 1794, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, in Staffordshire, by whom he had no surviving issue; and on the 2nd of July, 1811, Sir Charles married, secondly, Anne, the youngest daughter of Anthony Wright, esq., of Wealdside, Essex, who died Oct. 24th, 1838, having had issue three sons, of whom only

the eldest, Sir Charles, the present Baronet, survives, and two daughters.

— At Brighton, aged 80, Sir Henry Rycroft, Knight Harbinger to the Queen. He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Richard Nelson Rycroft, Bart. In 1816 he was appointed Knight Harbinger to the King, receiving at the time the honour of knighthood.

— At Cove, aged 76, Dr. Crotty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross. He was educated at the Irish college at Salamanca; he subsequently filled the office of President of the Irish college in Lisbon, and in two years afterwards was appointed President of the Royal College of Maynooth.

6. Aged 80, Mr. William Anderson, F.L.S., for 32 years Curator of the Society of Apothecaries' Botanic Garden, at Chelsea.

— The celebrated Russian circumnavigator, the Chevalier A. T. De Krusenstern, died on the 6th of October, 1846, at St. Petersburg. He entered the Russian navy at an early age, and soon reached the grade of Captain. He served in the East Indies from 1793 to 1797, and passed the years 1798-9 at Canton. With the tact of true genius, he saw at once the immense advantages which the Russians must derive from a direct commerce with China, in transporting skins from their possessions on the north-west of America. On his return to Russia he submitted a project to his Government, for the purpose of assisting the Russian American Company, by enabling the merchants established on the north-western coasts of America and the Aleutian Isles, to carry on a direct commerce with China and Japan. This project, at first rejected, was ultimately patronized by the Emperor Alexander, and by the Minister of Commerce, the Count de Romanzoff. M. De Krusenstern was in consequence furnished with full powers to accomplish this object, and quitted Falmouth for that purpose on the 5th of October, 1803, with a squadron of several vessels. The *Nedeshda* (the *Hope*) was commanded by Krusenstern in person; while the *Neva* was placed under the orders of Prince Lisanskoy. The *Nedeshda* returned to Grönstadt in 1806. Two narratives of the Voyage appeared; 1st, "Voyage round the World in 1804-5, by Captain Krusenstern;" and 2nd, "Voyage round the World, by Prince Lisanskoy." The discoveries made by Captain Krusenstern during this voyage are the more valuable, since they

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fully confirm those which were made before him by the celebrated and unfortunate La Peyrouse, and leave, in fact, little undone to complete our knowledge of the countries he visited. Captain Krusenstern determined in the most precise manner the position of Nangasaki and of the Straits of Sangar. He explored the west coast of the Isle of Jedso and the Strait of La Peyrouse; and we are indebted to him for a more thorough knowledge than that supplied by his predecessors of the west coast of the Isle of Saghelian, the northern extremity of that isle, the north east coast which touches upon Tartary, and the strait which arrested the progress of La Peyrouse. He during this voyage, on the coasts of Non-kaiwa, in the great Pacific Ocean, met with one of the Isles Mendocia, and from thence he brought away a French sailor, who had been shipwrecked on the coast some few years before. This was the celebrated Joseph Cabris, who was so long "*lionized*" by the good people of Paris. On his return to Russia in 1815, Captain Krusenstern was charged with a new expedition round the World. The especial object of this latter was to examine Behring's Straits, and to find a passage from the north-west coast of America to Archangel, by the American or Asiatic continent. The results have been made public. After the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, who has greatly patronized voyages of discovery, Krusenstern was made "Vice-Admiral," and in Dec. 1835 published his great work "*Recueil des Mémoires Hydrographiques*," &c.

7. Dame Mary, relict of Sir Richard De Capel Brooke, Bart., of Great Oakley House, Kettering; only daughter and heiress of Major-General Richard Worge.

8. Anna-Maria, relict of Joseph Ferdinand, Count de Taaffe, and eldest daughter of the late Philip Monoux Lucas, esq., of Nottingham-place.

10. In White Lion-street, Islington, aged 80, Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton. Lady Anne was one of the ladies in waiting to the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline). When the Princess went abroad in 1814, Lady Anne did not accompany her with her other ladies; but when she became queen, and was on her return to this country, Lady Anne joined her on her way back to Flanders, and she entered London in the same carriage with her.

— At Grove Hill, Tunbridge Wells,

aged 57, Sir Edward George Thomas Page Turner, Bart., of Upper Harley-street, London, and Battlesden Park, Bedfordshire. He succeeded his brother, the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, March 6th, 1843.

— At Barossa House, Brixton, aged 68, Sambrooke Anson, esq., late Lt.-Col. 1st Foot Guards; brother to Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Wm. Anson, Bart. and K.C.B., the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, &c., and uncle to the Earl of Lichfield.

11. In Fig-tree Court, Temple, William Bond, esq., Barrister-at-law, Recorder of Poole and Wareham, and one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Court. Mr. Bond was the son of the Rev. William Bond, of Tyncham. He was called to the bar Nov. 26, 1824, was a member of the Inner Temple, and chose the Western Circuit, in which his connections and his legal acquirements gave him an honourable *status*. The death of Michael Angelo Taylor, esq., July 16, 1834, caused a vacancy in the recordership of Poole, and Mr. Bond was elected to the office by a large majority. On the death of Thomas Bartlett, esq., in March 1836, a vacancy occurred in the recordership of the borough of Wareham, and Mr. Bond was unanimously chosen. In Oct. 1842, Mr. Bond was appointed to be one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Court, London, the duties whereof from that time he has since discharged to general satisfaction. Mr. Bond was of an ancient family in the isle of Purbeck; and the offices of recorderships of Poole and Weymouth were almost hereditary in the family. Mr. Bond died unmarried.

12. At Great Gransden House, aged 74, Benjamin Dealtry, of Lofthouse Hall, Yorkshire, and of Upton, Lincolnshire, esq., for many years an active magistrate of the two latter counties.

— In Dublin, aged 37, Francis Beaufort Edgeworth, esq., son of the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworth's Town, county Longford, by his 4th wife, Frances Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort.

13. At his residence in Dorset-square, the Rev. George Saxby Penfold, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone, and of Kingswinford, Staffordshire.

15. At Spittle, aged 80, Edward Walpole Brown, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, of Hans-place, London. He was a native of Kent, and for many years resided at Walmer, one of the cinque

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ports. He entered the naval service at a very tender age.

— At Prince's Town, county Fermanagh, aged 79, Lieutenant-Colonel John Gordon. He was present at the capture of the Danish Islands St. Thomas and Santa Cruz; and in 1809 at the capture of Martinique, siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Les Saintes. Again, in 1810, he served at the capture of Guadeloupe.

— In Eaton-place, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H., formerly British Minister at the Court of Berlin. He was the third son of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, and brother to the late Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor. Many years ago he was appointed one of the Clerks of the Signet. After having served in a diplomatic capacity at the Courts of Hesse Cassel, Wirtemberg, and Munich, he proceeded to that of Berlin, in 1828, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia; on this occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor. He received, in 1822, the Guelphic Order from George IV.

— At Southampton, aged 78, Colonel Frederick Griffiths, late of the Royal Artillery. Colonel Griffiths was not engaged in active service until 1809. On the expedition to Walcheren, he volunteered his services, and was actively employed in the previous operations for the attack of Flushing. This campaign having been brought to a close, he resumed his duties at Woolwich, as Field officer of the Garrison, and Assistant in the Carriage department. During the period he held that situation, and subsequently, when Secretary to the Select Committee of Field officers, Col. Griffiths, and his attached friend the late General Millar, were both conspicuous for their ability, zeal, and the successful manner in which the various experiments were carried on, and the true merits of inventions and improvements ascertained. On the breaking out of the Luddite disturbances, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths was ordered to take the command of the Northern District, and proceeded to Weedon with half a battalion of artillery.

17. Aged 59, Thomas Pakenham, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of Adm. the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B., by Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples.

18. At Norbiton-hall, the residence of her nephew, R. H. Jenkinson, esq., the

Right Hon. Mary, Countess Dowager of Liverpool. She was the daughter of Charles Chester, esq., brother to the first Lord Bagot, by Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Heneage Legge, son of William, Earl of Dartmouth. She became the second wife of Robert, Earl of Liverpool, the premier, in 1822, and was left his widow in 1828, without issue.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 69, the Hon. Harriet Grimston. She was the only surviving sister of the late Earl of Verulam. She was the editor of an annotated edition of the Common Prayer Book, of which many impressions have been circulated.

— At Thornbury, aged 90, Joseph Hume, esq., for many years a well-known practical and scientific chemist in London, and corresponding member of most of the learned societies of Europe. His numerous discoveries will long be remembered as benefits to mankind.

18. At Landport, near Portsmouth, aged 61, Lieut. William Pringle Green (1806). This gallant officer entered the service in 1797 as midshipman on board the *Cleopatra*, Capt. Penrose, one of the western squadron (the only ship at Portsmouth that put to sea and did not mutiny); and was engaged in several gallant affairs in various ships prior to the peace. Peace now taking place, a regulation was made precluding midshipmen from passing their examination for the rank of Lieutenant on foreign stations; whereby Mr. Green, as he could not obtain leave to repair to England for that purpose, owing to the deficiency of officers of his class, from the unusual mortality which had prevailed in the fleet, lost his promotion. In 1803 Mr. Green followed his Captain (Caton) into the *Trent*, and after three years' service in the West Indies came home in her. War having been declared some weeks before his arrival, he was draughted, with part of the crew, into the *Conqueror*, 74, when the urgency of the service again prevented his obtaining leave to pass his examination, whereby he lost more than three years' rank, besides all the chances which the possession of that rank would have afforded him in war. The *Conqueror* was one of the fleet which, under Nelson, pursued the enemy in the four quarters of the globe, and ultimately fought the combined fleets off Trafalgar, in which action the *Conqueror* captured the *Bucan-taure*, on board of which was the French Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Green was in the command of boats which were

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twice sunk in the attempt to take that precious prize in tow. For his services on that day Mr. Green was selected by his Captain (Israel Pellew) as having merited the rank of Lieutenant, which he received, and was appointed to the *Formidable*, one of the Channel fleet, and for some time the flag-ship of Lord St. Vincent, the Commander-in-Chief. In 1807 Lieut. Green was appointed, at the intercession of the Duke of Kent, to whom he had acted as naval aide-de-camp, to the *Decade* frigate, as Second Lieutenant, and soon after to the *Eurydice* frigate, as First Lieutenant, having been eleven years afloat in active service. The *Eurydice* was employed, during the American embargo, in the year 1808, as a ship of observation on the American lines adjoining Nova Scotia; and Lieut. Green very early pointed out the superiority of the enemy's frigates to our own, and urged the remedy. In 1811, Lieut. Green again, through the intervention of the Duke of Kent, was appointed to the command of the brig *Resolute*, 14, for the purpose of putting in practice his mode of training the crew, to the entire satisfaction of the Admiralty, who kept the vessel in commission on that service during the war. She was paid off at the peace of 1815, without any reward to her commander, who had thus lost his chances of promotion in active service. On paying off the *Resolute*, in 1815, the Duke of Kent applied for Lieut. Green's promotion, when Lord Melville, then First Lord of the Admiralty, replied, "Owing to the Navy being reduced to a peace establishment, promotion is for the present at an end." Even this neglect could not cool his devotion to the service; and he employed his knowledge to the invention of a series of invaluable improvements in the fittings and rigging of ships. In 1829, the deceased was appointed to a Falmouth packet as a reward for his services, with an assurance from the Admiralty that it was a life appointment; in consideration of which he resigned his claims to promotion and a lucrative situation in a mercantile house. At the end of two years and ten months, however, this vessel requiring repair, she was paid off, and, although others in a similar situation were re-appointed, the deceased was neglected, and no further notice was taken of him. From this time until 1842 Lieut. Green remained unnoticed: at that date an appointment as Lieutenant of the *Victory* was given him, and he was quartered in the *Blanche*

frigate in Portsmouth harbour. At the expiration of twelve months, however, his embarrassments overcame him, and he thereby lost his appointment, and from that time until his death he remained unrewarded and neglected, but still devoting his time to the maturing of inventions for the improvement of the service. He has left a widow and seven daughters to exist upon the pitiful pension of a Lieutenant (50*l.* per annum)—a Lieutenant of 41 years! The hardship of Lieutenant Green's case has excited much sympathy.

—At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieutenant John Green (1809). This officer was a midshipman of the *Courageux* in the expedition to Ferrol, and of the *Venerable* in Saumarez's action in Algiers-bay, and the Straits of Gibraltar; and in action with the French 80-gun ship *Formidable* off Cadiz, 1801. He commanded a boat of the *Eclair*, cutting out a vessel from under batteries at Martinique, and was employed in boats in several actions off Santa Eustatia, and the Spanish Main, and in a boat of the *Galatea* at the capture of several vessels in the harbour of Barcelona, 1806. He led the boats of the *Galatea* at the capture, after three repulses, by boarding, of the French national corvette *Lynx*, of 16 guns and 161 men, and was twice wounded; and again in her boats at the capture of the French armed vessel *Réunion*, 1807. He was present at the surrender of the Danish West India Islands; and in command of a tender to the *Galatea*, armed with a light carronade and 20 men, captured a vessel of very superior force, and was again wounded; but, being a few days afterwards engaged by a French national 14-gun cutter, was captured. He was Lieutenant of the *Musquito* in the Elbe, and captured an armed vessel at the mouth of the river Oost. After being 37 years a Lieutenant, Lieutenant Green died holding no higher rank, leaving a family wholly unprovided for.

21. At Rosshudu House, Dumbarton-shire, aged 65, Lady Colquhoun, of Luss, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

24. At his seat, Up Park, Sussex, aged 92, Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, the second Baronet of Fetherstonhaugh, county of Northumberland (1747). He was born in the year 1754, being the only son of Sir Matthew, the first Baronet, by the only daughter of Christopher Lethieullier, esq., of Belmont, Middlesex. On the death of his father he succeeded to the

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dignity of Baronet, which he enjoyed for the extraordinary period of seventy-two years. He married in 1825, being then far advanced in life, Miss Mary Ann Bullock, of Orton, Essex, but leaves no issue, and the title has consequently become extinct.

25. At Uley Lodge, aged 78, Captain James Slade, R.N. He was senior Lieutenant of the *Latona* frigate, employed against Holland in 1799, and was for his services made Commander on the 2nd of September that year, and appointed to *l'Espiegle* sloop on the North Sea station. He was made post Captain in 1810, and from that date to the end of the war commanded the *Experiment* receiving ship at Falmouth.

26. Suddenly, at St. John's Wood, aged 56, the Right Hon. Lucy Louisa, Dowager Countess of Winterton. She was the daughter of John Heys, esq., of Sunbury; was married, in 1809, to Edward, third Earl of Winterton.

— At Plymouth, aged 69, the Rev. John Buller, Rector of Bridestowe, Devonshire, and late Vicar of St. Just in Penwith, Cornwall.

28. In Eaton-square, aged 77, Sir George Wombwell, the second Baronet of Wombwell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (1778). Sir George was born on the 14th of March, 1769, being the son of the first Baronet, an extensive merchant and East India proprietor, and for a considerable period Chairman of the East India Company, by Susannah, only daughter of Alderman Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knight, of London. The deceased was twice married, viz.—first, on the 19th of July, 1791, to Lady Anne Belasyse, daughter of Henry, second Earl of Fauconberg, by whom he had surviving issue a son; and, secondly, to Eliza, daughter of T. E. Little, esq., of Hampstead, by whom he also has issue.

30. At Ardgowan, Renfrewshire, aged 48, Patrick Maxwell Stewart, esq., M.P. for Renfrewshire, and a Vice-Lieutenant of the same. Mr. Stewart was a younger son of Sir Michael Newton Stewart, the fifth Baronet, by his cousin, Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell. He entered political life at an early period, and sat for Lancaster from 1831 to 1837. In 1841 he became a candidate for Renfrewshire, on free-trade principles, and was returned, after a sharp contest, by a small majority. In politics he was a decided Reformer and an ardent free-trader, and in the

House of Commons he took a prominent part in the discussion of every public question that was brought forward. Mr. Stewart, at the time of his death, was chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Vice President of the London Scottish Society, and was also Chairman of the West India Steam Navigation Company, a manager of the London and Westminster Bank, a director of the Caledonian Railway, the British-American Land Company, of the Palladium Life Assurance Company, and other institutions. Mr. Stewart was unmarried.

31. At Chichester, aged 86, Maria, relict of Major-General H. Fraser, who fell in gaining the battle of Deeg, in the East Indies, in 1804, and daughter of the late Hon. Hon. H. Hobart, M.P. for Norwich.

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1. At Manor-terrace, Chelsea, aged 93, Juliet, relict of Charles Armstrong, esq., M.D., of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, and Ealing, Middlesex.

— At Manor-place South, King's-road, Chelsea, aged 72, Miss Harriett Churchill, niece of the poet, and the last member of his family.

2. In York-place, Walworth, aged 90, John Harris, esq., the very worthy successor to Mrs. E. Newbery, at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, whence so many prettily gilt, clever, and interesting books have been issued, for the amusement and instruction of the young. Mr. Harris has bequeathed 600*l.* Three per Cents. to the Booksellers' Provident Retreat, 100*l.* to the Literary Fund, and 100*l.* to the Printers' Pension Society.

— At Fornham Hall, Bury, aged 67, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Manners. She was the daughter of James Butler, eleventh Lord Caher, and sister to the first Earl of Glengall; became the second wife of Lord Manners in 1815.

3. Aged 34, Thomas Richard Fisher, esq., surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and the Warneford Asylum, Oxford.

8. At Thorparch, aged 76, Theresa Apollonia, relict of Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, esq., of Everingham-park.

9. In his 74th year, George Lipscombe, M.D., author of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham," and of many other topographical and antiquarian works, and some medical treatises.

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13. In St. James's-street, Lady Hamilton, relict of Colonel Sir Ralph Hamilton, of Olvestob, N.B.

14. At Coley-lands, aged 78, the Hon. Sackville Henry Lumley, uncle to the present Earl of Scarborough.

15. At Exmouth, aged 87, Sir Digory Forrest, Knt. He was the son of Austen Forrest, esq., storekeeper to the Victualling Office at Plymouth. He was appointed secretary to Adm. Macbride at the commencement of the war, and held the same office under three Commanders-in-Chief, as also to Sir William Young and Sir Robert Calder, at Plymouth, until the close of the war. He was in the *Ardent* at the battle of Copenhagen, at the battle of Trafalgar, and at the capture of Demerara, St. Lucia, and Trinidad. Sir Digory was knighted by the Prince Regent.

15. In Maryland, United States of America, at the country seat of her son-in-law, John Mactavish, esq., Mrs. Caton, mother of the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness Wellesley, and Lady Stafford.

17. At his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, in his 67th year, Thomas Massa Alsager, esq., of Surbiton, Surrey, one of the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Alsager had been for twenty-eight years attached to the establishment of the *Times* newspaper, in which he wrote the "City articles" on monetary and commercial affairs, which were received with great attention. Of this office he had recently tendered his resignation, and it was accepted; and it is supposed that cessation from active employment had tended to overthrow the equilibrium of his mind. On the 4th Nov. he attempted suicide by making a deep incision on his throat. Under skilful surgical treatment he was partially relieved, but ultimately died from inflammation of the wounds. (For the coroner's inquest see our Chronicle, p. 171.)

17. In Warren-street, Pentonville, aged about 55, Mr. Younge, comedian. Mr. Younge embraced the stage at a very early age, acting at Newcastle and other theatres in the north, and, having created a considerable impression, he was engaged in the York circuit, where he remained many seasons. Mr. Younge's success in York attracted the attention of Elliston, who was scouring the provinces for actors and actresses, and he made his first appearance at Drury Lane in 1822-3 as *Iago* to the *Othello* of Kean; he was eminently successful, but his great

namesake, Charles Young, was that season engaged, and the new actor sank down to parts of minor importance. His last engagement was at the City of London Theatre, under the direction of Mr. R. Honner.

— In Baker-street, Lucy, wife of Samuel Lover, esq.

18. Aged 88, Mary, relict of Colonel James Morgan, of Southampton, and eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph Warton, head master of Winchester college.

— At Cathcart House, near Glasgow, aged 47, the Lady Augusta Sophia Cathcart, sister to Earl Cathcart.

— At Buckfast Abbey, Devonshire, in his 77th year, Thomas White, esq., a retired Rear-Admiral. He entered the service in Oct. 1780, at a very early age. As a midshipman he was in the *Barfleur* with Sir S. Hood in six general actions in the West Indies, including Lord Rodney's action on the 12th April, 1782. He was made a Lieutenant in July 1790, and was senior Lieutenant of the *Canada* in action with the French squadron of five sail of the line, which captured the *Alexandre*, in 1794. When in acting command of the *Pelican*, in the West Indies, in 1797, he distinguished himself by his gallantry in an action with two French armed vessels, one of which, the *Trompeur*, of 12 guns, he sunk. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in August 1798, and in command of the *Flèche* assisted in a gallant attack on the French flotilla, under a battery at Cape Grisez, near Boulogne, in 1805. In 1810 he received post rank; and subsequently commanded the *Ariel* and the *Vigo* in the Baltic; the *Superb*, 78, the flag-ship of Commodore Sir Thomas M. Hardy, in South America. In 1838, he was appointed to the *Royal Adelaide*, 104, as flag Captain to Lord Amelius Beauclerk, the Port Admiral at Plymouth. In 1842 Captain White received a good-service pension, and under the recent arrangements he accepted the retired rank of Rear-Admiral.

19. At Brighton, aged 34, the Rev. Charles Frederick Baldwin, M.A., youngest son of Charles Baldwin, esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde-park, and late Curate of Hampton, Middlesex. His body was interred in the catacombs of Hampton church, with every demonstration of respect and affection.

21. At Kensington-gore, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Phillott. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillott entered the army in

1796, and served in the expedition to the Helder, being attached to the grenadier battalion which formed part of the reserve. In 1800 he was with the 35th at the blockade and capture of Malta. He commanded a company in the light battalion at the battle of Maida, in 1806. With the same regiment he proceeded to Egypt, and served throughout the campaign of 1807, witnessing many engagements, including the storming of the lines to the westward of Alexandria, and the subsequent capture of that city. He next proceeded with the second expedition from Alexandria against Rosetta, and was present during the blockade and subsequent retreat. Shortly afterwards he accompanied the expedition which sailed from Sicily to the Bay of Naples, and was present at the capture of Ischia and Procida.

22. At Dalston, Lieutenant Thomas Heales, R.N. He was midshipman of the *Rota* in the Walcheren expedition and defence of Cadiz, and served in the boats of that ship at the capture of the French privateer off Belleisle; also at the capture of an armed American brig; the taking of St. Mary's, Georgia; in the conflict with the *General Armstrong* American privateer at Fayal; and in the *Infernal* bomb at the siege of Algiers.

— At Boulogne, Mrs. Daniel MacKinnon, relict of Daniel MacKinnon, esq., of Binfield, Berks. Mr. MacKinnon was the brother of Major-General MacKinnon, a most gallant and distinguished officer, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo, 19th Feb. 1812; to whom a tablet has been erected by the country in St. Paul's Cathedral.

23. At an early age, Mr. George Darley, an author of much merit, and a valuable contributor to the periodical literature of the day. The *Athenæum*, to which Mr. Darley was a frequent contributor, contains a high tribute to his genius. Mr. Darley's published writings (besides those which have appeared in Magazines) are "The Errors of Extasie," a poem; "The Labours of Idleness," a miscellany of prose and verse,—which, though in its day little successful, has furnished many a page to the borrowers, and been, we are told, ascribed to others than its author; "Silvia, or the May Queen," a quaint faery legend,—containing some exquisite descriptive and lyrical poetry; "The Nepenthe," of which two cantos only were privately published,—a visionary mystical poem,

only too rich in thought and allusion; and the two dramatic chronicles, "Thomas à Becket," and "Ethelstan." The other works by Mr. Darley that we can name are his Introduction to Mr. Moxon's edition of "Beaumont and Fletcher"—hastily undertaken to supply the place of Mr. Southey; and two or three small popular treatises on mathematics and astronomy.

24. At Ballindalloch Castle, county Elgin, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., formerly M.P. for the county of Sutherland. He was born Feb. 25, 1781, and was the son of Captain John Macpherson, by a daughter of Thomas Wilson, esq., of Witton Gilbert, county Durham. In 1806 he inherited, as heir of provision to his father's maternal uncle, General James Grant, the estate of Ballindalloch, and assumed the surname of Grant. In 1809 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Sutherland, which he continued to represent for seventeen years. He was created a Baronet in 1838. Sir George married, Aug. 26, 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Carnegie, esq., of Craigo, Forfarshire, and has left issue three sons and three daughters.

27. Suddenly, at his residence, Seymour-street, the Canon Riego, brother of the celebrated and ill-fated General Riego. Having lived for many years in this country, he was known to a considerable circle, by whom he was much respected and beloved. His literary attainments were varied and extensive, and he possessed in an eminent degree the fine qualities of the Spanish character. His death was caused by disease of the heart.

— At Whitehall, in his 65th year, Mr. Brice M'Gregor, formerly of the third regiment of Foot Guards, one of Her Majesty's yeomen. He was a native of Argyleshire, enlisted at Glasgow into the 3rd Guards in the year 1799, and went through the chief actions in the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wellington. At Waterloo he was a Sergeant-Major, and assisted Colonel Ure, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, of the Coldstream Guards, in barring the door at Hougoumont, and, being a man of great bodily strength, was of much use in keeping the enemy out of the house. He was also singly attacked by a French cuirassier, who struck at M'Gregor with his sword. The cut was parried, and M'Gregor shot the cuirassier dead on the spot, and rode into the square on the horse of the vanquished Frenchman; M'Gregor

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cut the eagles from the saddlecloth of the cuirassier in remembrance of the event. In 1821 he was discharged from the Guards, receiving a handsome pension, and for his long service and good conduct the field officers of the brigade of Guards appointed him keeper of the Foot Guards' Suttlng-house. King George IV. afterwards appointed him a Yeoman of the Guard, which place he held until the time of his death.

28. At Grove House, Kensington-gore, aged 81, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, the last of the children of the first Earl Grey, sister of the late and aunt of the present Earl. She was married, in 1788, to the late Samuel Whitbread, esq., of Cardington, Beds, by whom she had five children. After Mr. Whitbread's death, Lady Elizabeth lived in retirement at Kensington, where she exercised an active and unostentatious benevolence.

— At Saltmarshe, Yorkshire, in his 67th year, Philip Saltmarshe, esq., of that place, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate of the West Riding. The deceased was the eldest son of Philip Saltmarshe, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Rawson, of Stony Royd, Yorkshire, esq.; and was the representative of a very distinguished family, which has flourished at Saltmarshe for nearly 800 years. Mr. Saltmarshe married, May 10, 1824, Harriet, daughter of Robert Denison, esq., of Kilnwick Percy, Yorkshire, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

— Aged 76, at Islington, Henry Prichard, esq., of Newgate-street, for many years a member of the Corporation, and deputy of the ward of Farringdon Within. And on Nov. 29, aged 76, Robert Westwood, esq., of Newgate-street and Hackney, for many years a member of the Corporation, and also deputy of the ward of Farringdon Within. There is a remarkable coincidence in the fate of these two respectable gentlemen. Both were common councilmen and deputies of the same ward; lived next door to each other; were exactly the same age; and Mr. Westwood survived Mr. Prichard only a few hours, dying early on the morning of the 29th. They were buried on the same day, and almost all the shops in the street in which they lived were closed out of respect to their memory.

29. At Amiens, aged 90, the Lady Emily Drummond de Melfort, daughter

of James, third Duke de Melfort, in France, and (so called) Earl of Melfort, in Scotland.

— On board the receiving ship *Imaum*, at Port Royal, Jamaica, of yellow fever, Daniel Pring, esq., Post Captain R.N., and Commodore on that station. Commodore Pring entered the naval service at an early age, and when very young was a midshipman on the Jamaica station. In 1801 he served on board the *Russell* at Copenhagen. In 1807 he received his Lieutenant's commission, and on the breaking out of the American war he was in command of the schooner *Paz*, on the Halifax station. When Sir George Prevost required naval officers to take charge of the provincial navy on the lakes, Lieutenant Pring was selected among others by Sir J. B. Warren for those duties. In 1813 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in the following year he was removed by Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo from Lake Ontario, to serve with Captain Downie on Lake Champlain. Here he was appointed to the command of the *Linnet*, a brig of 16 guns and about 100 men. In this brig, under the command of Captain Downie, in the *Confiance*, and in company with two ten-gun sloops and a flotilla of gun-boats, Captain Pring took part in the celebrated battle of Plattsburg-bay, in which engagement, disastrous as it was to the British arms, he signally distinguished himself. During the greater part of the contest the *Linnet* was engaged with the *Eagle*, an American brig of much superior force, mounting 20 heavy guns and 150 men, which vessel he completely beat out of the line. Eventually the *Linnet* was compelled to strike, but not until the other vessels of the squadron had hauled down their colours. Captain Downie, who commanded the British squadron, was killed; and Commander Pring was the senior surviving officer of the squadron at the court-martial subsequently held at Portsmouth, at which he was most honourably acquitted. For his services he was, in 1815, promoted to the rank of Post Captain; and on the 26th June, 1816, was appointed to a command on Lake Erie. He was nominated to the West India station on the 16th Sept. 1844, and early in 1846 he hoisted his broad pendant as a Commodore of the second class on board Her Majesty's ship *Imaum*, at Port Royal, where he was highly esteemed and respected.

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30. At his town residence, in Portman-square, after a long illness, in his 47th year, John Barneby, esq., of Brockhampton, Herefordshire, M.P. for East Worcestershire, a Deputy Lieutenant and Major of the Militia for Herefordshire, and during several years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. Mr. Barneby, the eldest son of John Barneby, esq., of Brockhampton, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Bulkeley, esq., of Bulkeley, Cheshire, was born on the 20th Nov., 1779. For a long period Mr. Barneby declined seeking a seat in Parliament, although his large possessions, and the great esteem he possessed as a magistrate, would have well entitled him to represent his county (Herefordshire); but, at the general election of 1835, Mr. Barneby was invited by the Conservative party at Droitwich to oppose the Foley interest, which had been predominant in the borough, without a contest for nearly a century. The struggle was severe and close, the numbers on the poll being:—

Mr. Barneby	128
Mr. J. H. H. Foley . . .	125

In 1835, Mr. Barneby was unanimously chosen, by his brother magistrates of Herefordshire, Chairman of the County Sessions; and in 1836 he accepted the chairmanship of the Bromyard Union, the duties of which offices he discharged with peculiar zeal and ability. In 1837, Mr. Barneby having announced his intention of retiring from Droitwich, the Conservative party of the eastern division of the county of Worcester, anxious to secure his well-known abilities as a public man in Parliament, solicited him to become one of their candidates in conjunction with Mr. St. Paul. Although Mr. Barneby was not even an elector of the county, he complied with a request so flattering to his ambition and his previous political exertions. At the contest, the greatest excitement took place, the mob exhibited much violence against the voters of the Conservative party, and the military were called out. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the result of the poll was to return Mr. Barneby and his colleague to Parliament by a very decisive majority, the numbers being:—

St. Paul	2595
Barneby	2528
Holland	2175
Foley	2168

On the dissolution in 1841, Mr. Barneby

was re-elected, without a contest, for East Worcestershire; and whilst the varied interests of that important constituency—agricultural, manufacturing, and mineral, found in him an efficient and indefatigable representative, these political demands on his time were never permitted to divert a most rigid attention to his judicial duties in Herefordshire. In his capacity as Chairman of those Sessions, he was indefatigable in superintending the local measures of the county. From these incessant labours, his health became much injured, but no remonstrances could induce him, in February 1845, to refuse the personal request of Sir James Graham, that he would preside over the committee appointed to inquire into the administration and operation of the Gilbert Unions; a position for which he possessed every qualification except physical ability; and the duties of which he performed with unintermitting industry and success, notwithstanding perpetual obstacles and harassment. Mr. Barneby never rallied from the fatiguing effects of this undertaking, being compelled, at the close of the Session, to retire from all his active occupations, and to seek repose in a foreign but more genial climate. After a year's absence, however, he returned to this country unimproved in health, and did not long survive. Mr. Barneby married, July 24, 1838, Susan, eldest daughter of Henry Elwes, esq., of Colesbourne, Gloucestershire, by whom he has left issue two sons.

— In Grosvenor-square, aged 76, the Right Hon. Eleanor, dowager Marchioness of Westminster. She was the only surviving daughter and heiress of Thomas, first Earl of Wilton; and on the 28th of April, 1794, was married to Robert, Earl of Grosvenor, created Marquess of Westminster in 1831. By that nobleman she left issue four children.

DECEMBER.

1. In Charles-street, Clarendon-square, Somers-town, aged 70, Mrs. Agnes C. Hall, widow of Robert Hall, M.D., Surgeon to the Forces, one of those female authors who have contributed so much to the sound moral tone and good taste of English literature. Mrs. Hall was a native of Roxburghshire. In early childhood, it had been her fate to associate in her mother's home with all that galaxy of talent which shed such a lustre over the Scottish metropolis nearly half a century

DEATHS.—DEC.

ago, and which no doubt inspired her with that bias in favour of literature, which she ever afterwards evinced. Few have perhaps toiled harder in that field. Among a host of various productions we may enumerate the following:—*Rural Recreation*, in 2 vols.; many scientific articles on different subjects; for Gregory's *Cyclopædia* she wrote the article *Quadrupeds*, &c.; for Nicholson's *Cyclopædia*, *Insects*, *Natural history*, &c.; also a *Manual of Botany*, in 1 volume. To the *Old Monthly*, while under the editorship of the late Dr. Aikin, she generally contributed the *Varieties of Literature*, *Biographies*, and various other articles. She wrote the notes to *Helm's Buenos Ayres*; *Obstinacy*, a tale for youth; and a sketch of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, for the *Annual Obituary*. She was also a voluminous translator; in proof of which, we need only cite Dupon's *Travels through South America*; Bory St. Vincent's *African Islands*; Mangouret's *Hanover*; Millin and Pougueville's *Travels*; Dr. Blagdon's *Voyages and Travels*; *Memoirs of the Life of Victor Alfieri*, in 2 vols.; Michaud's *Travels to the Alleghany Mountains*; *The French School of Engraving*, for Rees's *Cyclopædia*; also translations of many of the works of Madame Genlis, such as the *Duchess La Valliere*, &c., with many of the works of Fontaine; a *Life of Zuinglius*, the Swiss Reformer, with preface and notes, the MS. of which was lost. Latterly she also contributed a few Scottish articles to *Fraser's Magazine*; among which we remember Lockhead's daughter, and the *Autobiography of a Scottish Borderer*, &c., reprinted in Scotland; and many other excellent contributions to other publications. Among many original novels and romances, all inculcating the purest morals and the most patriotic and virtuous principles, we may mention one founded on the *Massacre of Glencoe*; and *First and Last Years of Wedded Life*, which exhibited an intimate acquaintance with political economy,—the state of Ireland, her evils, and their safest remedies. The scene was laid during King George IV.'s visit to Ireland. Mrs. Hall was a woman of varied talent, and possessed of so much native and inherent energy, that few circumstances, however disastrous, could wholly subdue or annihilate her power of mind.

— At his residence, Orchard, Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 39, John Sydenham, jun., esq. He was the eldest son of

Mr. John Sydenham, a bookseller in the town of Poole. In 1829 he became editor of the "*Dorset County Chronicle*," published at Dorchester, and continued to fulfil the duties of that appointment during a period of thirteen years. That newspaper maintained, under his able management, a highly respectable position amongst its competitors of the provincial press; and its columns were frequently occupied with matters of literary, and specially of antiquarian interest from the pen of Mr. Sydenham. Mr. Sydenham was the author of many antiquarian dissertations; amongst them was "*The History of the Town and County of Poole*;" "*Baal Durotrigensis*;" a *Dissertation on the ancient Colossal Figure at Cerne, Dorsetshire*; and an attempt to illustrate the *Distinction between the Primal Celtæ and the Celto-Belgæ of Britain*; with *Observations on the Worship of the Serpent and that of the Sun*." In 1842, Mr. Sydenham left the "*Dorset Chronicle*," and became editor of "*The West Kent Guardian*," and in 1846 he established "*The Poole and Dorsetshire Herald*" in his native town.

2. At Brighton, Lady Emma Pennant, sister of the Earl of Cardigan. She was the fourth daughter of the sixth Earl, and became in 1827 the second wife of David Pennant, jun., esq., of Downing and Bychton, Flintshire, and was left his widow in 1835, with an only daughter.

3. At Cholderton House, the residence of her son, A. F. Paxton, esq., aged 81, Anne, widow of Sir William Paxton, Knt., F.S.A., of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire.

— At Haverfordwest, Colonel Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner. He entered the army in 1805, and served under Sir James Craig in Naples and Sicily, and under Sir John Stuart in Calabria. He was present at the battle of Maida in 1806; then in the Peninsula under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore; at the battle of Vimiera, in 1808; and at Corunna in 1809, as Adjutant of the 20th Regiment. In the same year he was engaged in the Walcheren expedition. In 1810, being on the staff of Sir Lowry Cole, who commanded the 4th division, he was present at Busaco; in 1811, at Albuera, where he was severely wounded; in 1812, at Salamanca; in 1813, at Vittoria and the Pyrenees, where he greatly distinguished himself at the heights of San Marcial above the Bidassoa (where

he received five musket-balls in different parts of his dress), and in front of Pam-peluna. He was also present at the battles of the Nivelle in the same year. In 1814 he continued on the staff of Sir Lowry Cole, who had been appointed to the command of the Northern District. He remained on the staff from 1815 to 1818 with the army of occupation, and on its return to England he joined his regiment in Ireland. In 1823 he proceeded with Sir Lowry Cole to the Isle of France as Military Secretary. In 1828 he went to the Cape of Good Hope in the same capacity. In 1832 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General on that station; and in 1833, on the departure of Sir Lowry Cole, he was appointed Acting Governor of that colony until the arrival of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, in 1834, when he resumed his duties as Deputy Adjutant-General. On his return to England in 1835, he was appointed an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner; which office he held until November, 1841, when he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Ireland until 1844, when he retired from the army, and again was appointed Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, the Welsh district being placed under his superintendence.

4. Mrs. Hood, widow of Thomas Hood, the celebrated humorist and poet.

— In Fitzroy-street, aged 80, Lady Caroline Drummond. She was the only daughter of the Right Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, and was married to Peter Lewis Francis Malcolm Drummond, styled Count Melfort.

— At Allerton Park, Yorkshire, aged 70, the Right Hon. William Stourton, 17th Baron Stourton, of Stourton, Wiltshire (1448). His Lordship was born June 6, 1776, the eldest son of Charles Philip, 16th Lord Stourton, by the Hon. Mary Langdale, second daughter and coheir of Mar-maduke, 5th and last Lord Langdale. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 29, 1816. Lord Stourton during the greater part of his life was excluded by his religion from any participation in parliamentary affairs, but was an active member of the Roman Catholic party. After the passing of the Emancipation Act, and his consequent admission to Parliament, his Lordship gave his support to the Grey and Melbourne administrations. His Lordship married, in October 1800, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, and sister to his Eminence Car-

dinal Weld; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue fourteen children, all of whom but one survive him.

5. At Gresford, Flintshire, aged 76, Charles Cholmondeley, esq., of Overleigh, Cheshire, only brother of Lord Delamere.

— At Landulph, Cornwall, the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago Arundell, M.A., Rector of that parish, the author of "A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia," &c. Mr. Arundell was the only son of Thomas Jago, esq., a solicitor of extensive practice at Launceston. In the year 1816, obtained the royal permission to assume the name and arms of Arundell, as representing the sole heiress of the elder branch of Arundell of Tolverne. In 1826 he undertook his pilgrimage to the Seven Churches of Asia, a pilgrimage "so endeared to the heart of the Christian, from those churches being coeval with the foundation of his faith." His main object was to compare the present condition of the Seven Churches with the awful prophecies addressed to each in the Apocalypse; and he was also desirous to combine with that object other geographical researches, to which he was incited by the observations of Colonel Leake, in his "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor." The narrative of this expedition, under the title of "A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia," was published in 1828; it not only excited a wide interest at the time, but has ever since been a work constantly quoted by writers on the early history of the Church. In 1833 Mr. Arundell commenced a second pilgrimage, during which he succeeded in discovering the lake of Anava described by Herodotus, the celebrated cities of Apamea and Sagalassus, and nearly ascertained the site of Colossæ. Later in the same season he explored the remains of several other ancient cities, including the magnificent ruins of Apollonia, and those of Antioch in Pisidia, which was the principal object of the journey. These remarks were imparted to the public in his "Discoveries in Asia Minor," published in 1834,—a work which displays profound learning in every point connected with history, language, and antiquity, accompanied by most agreeable sketches of the manners and characteristics of the modern inhabitants. In 1835 Mr. Arundell again visited the East, but the notes of this voyage have not been made public. Whilst Mr. Arundell resided at Smyrna, as well as during his travels, he formed a

very valuable collection of antiquities, coins, and manuscripts, including some Greek copies of the Gospels. A portion of his coins were purchased some time since by the British Museum. Mr. Arundell had also made an extensive collection of books, manuscripts, coins, &c., &c., relating to the history and antiquities of this country, and particularly rich in those of Cornwall.

— Adam Anderson, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, St. Andrew's. Dr. A. was well known in the literary world, having contributed the articles Barometer, Cold, Dying, Fermentation, Evaporation, Hygrometry, Navigation, and Physical Geography, to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," and Gas Light to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

— At Tredegar House, Monmouthshire, in his 87th year, Sir Charles Morgan, the second Bart. of that place (1782). He was born February 4, 1760, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., D. C. L., and M. P. for Breconshire, an eminent civilian, who was created a Baronet in 1782, and in conformity with the testamentary injunction of his brother-in-law, John Morgan, esq., assumed the name and arms of Morgan. Sir Charles Morgan succeeded to the title in December 1806. He was a most liberal landlord, and had for a long series of years expended a large capital in the improvement of his extensive property in Wales. There was not in the principality such a munificent promoter of the welfare of the agricultural classes. His annual cattle shows at Tredegar have for the last quarter of a century maintained a high character, as he distributed prizes amounting to nearly 500*l.* in the shape of silver cups and premiums to breeders of live stock; and he has lately erected one of the most extensive cattle markets in the kingdom, at Newport, entirely at his own expense. Last winter the nobility and gentry and the yeomanry of the counties of Brecon and Monmouth raised a subscription to present the worthy Baronet with a testimonial, and we believe a sum little short of 3000*l.* was subscribed. Sir Charles Morgan married Mary Magdalen, daughter of Captain George Story, R. N., and by that lady, who died in 1807, he had a family of four sons and three daughters.

— At Southsea, Colonel Richard Swale, second commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines. Colonel Swale entered the corps of the Royal

Marines in September 1798, and was forty years in active service. He was appointed to the *Diadem*, and served with the army in Holland in two general actions in 1799. In the following year he accompanied the expedition to Quiberon Bay, and was at the taking of a fort and two batteries at the Morbihan, and the destruction of a brig of war and other vessels. He was present under Lord Keith at the surrendering of Genoa, at the landing in Egypt, and the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. For his services in that country he received a medal. In 1802 he was at the shore attack of Porto Ferrajo, and was engaged in several boat actions at the blockade of Boulogne. He was of the *Diomede* at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and of the French frigate *Voluntaire*, in 1806. He landed at Buenos Ayres, entered the city after a short contest in the field, and captured in his retreat with his detachment two brass field-pieces in the face of a superior force of the enemy, and served in the breaching battery before Monte Video, until the place was carried by assault in 1807. In 1810, in the *Nemesis*, he assisted in the cutting out of two Danish war schooners and the destruction of several of their gun-boats. Colonel Swale had received the appointment of second commandant at Woolwich; but had not been able to join, having been severely injured by the overturning of a stage coach in which he was passenger.

— At Balgonie Mills, Fifeshire, at the advanced age of 81, Mr. David Booth, long an industrious labourer for the London booksellers. Mr. Booth was born at Kinnettles in Forfarshire, of humble parents, and was entirely self-taught. After occupying himself as a brewer and a schoolmaster, he settled at London as a "literary man." His "*Tradesman's Assistant*," and a "*Ready Reckoner*," in 8vo, and a volume of "*Interest Tables*," in 4to, are highly esteemed among the mercantile classes. He was also author of "*The Art of Wine-making*," "*The Art of Brewing*," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the "*Explanation of Scientific Terms*," published by the same society, "*The Principles of English Composition*," and "*An Analytical Dictionary of the English Language*," on a new plan of arrangement;" of the latter, however, only one-half has been published. Mr. Booth received from Sir Robert Peel a grant of 50*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund.

6. At Whitechurch, Salop, in the 72nd year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, author of "The Daisy," "The Cowslip," and other juvenile works.

— At Dublin, aged 86, Lieutenant-General James Shortall. He served on the Continent, under the Duke of York, in 1794 and the following year.

8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Maria, relict of Sir C. E. Nightingale, Bart.

— At Peckham, Lieutenant-Colonel Fountain Elwin, Knight of the Crescent, on the half-pay of the 44th Foot. He was a very gallant and distinguished officer, and during his active services in the army, from 1798 to 1816, his name was always associated with the brilliant and dashing performances of the old 44th, from which regiment he retired on half-pay in 1816 as Major. Lieutenant-Colonel Elwin served the Egyptian campaign of 1801 with the 44th, including the actions of the 13th and 21st March, together with the detached service on which his battalion was engaged after the Sandhills were taken on the 13th, in driving back a strong picquet of the French and two howitzer guns, which had kept up a destructive fire for some time on the right of the line. For this campaign he received a medal and the Turkish order of the Crescent. He commanded a company in the light battalion under Sir James Kempt, on the expedition to Naples in 1806. In 1813 he landed in Sicily in command of five companies, and accompanied the expedition to Italy under Lord William Bentinck. He served afterwards in the Peninsula until the end of the war in 1814, most part of the time in command of the left wing of the 44th; and during that period he was twice wounded near Tudela, once severely and once slightly. Finally he commanded the 44th at the capture of Paris.

16. Sir James Samuel Lake, of Friskney, Bart. He succeeded his father, 1832; and married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., by whom he had issue a son and heir.

— At Winchfield House, Hants, aged 75, Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B., G.C.H., and F.R.S. Lord Amelius Beauclerk was the third son of the fifth Duke of St. Albans, by Lady Katharine Ponsonby, daughter of William, second Earl of Besborough, and uncle to the present Duke. He entered the Navy in 1782, and on board the *Jackall* cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Bailey, ac-

companied Vice-Admiral John Campbell to the Newfoundland station in the *Salisbury*. He afterwards joined Commodore Gardiner's expedition to the West Indies. In 1789 he was appointed to act as Lieutenant of the *Europa*, a fifty-gun ship; and he was made a Lieutenant in September 1790. He never held a Commander's commission, but was promoted to the rank of Captain in September 1793. He was then appointed to command the *Juno*, and in that ship in the year following, 1794, beat off the French frigate *Junon*, together with a corvette and a brig near the Hiérès Islands. He also commanded the *Juno* in March 1795, when the French fleet was defeated, and two ships captured. In the ensuing year he commanded the *Dryad*, and captured the French frigate *Proserpine*; and subsequently commanded the *Royal Oak*, in the Walcheren expedition. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in August 1811, and commanded the white squadron of the Channel fleet. In 1819 he became a Vice-Admiral, and in that rank he commanded the fleet sent to Portugal in December, 1826. In July 1830, he attained the rank of full Admiral, and from April 1836, to 1839, was the Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. He was first and principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to King William the Fourth. His Lordship was unmarried.

— At Carlsruhe, the Landgrave of Hesse. He is succeeded by his brother, Gustavus Adolphus Frederick.

11. At Argyll-house, Chelsea, Richard Curran, esq., eldest son of the late John Philpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

— At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 69, Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, eldest son of the late Richard John Uniacke, Attorney-General of that province. He was for many years Attorney-General of Lower Canada, a representative in General Assembly, and Judge of the Supreme Court in that colony.

— At Elmley-park, Worcestershire, aged 58, Colonel Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, late M.P. for Worcestershire. He entered the army in 1804, and served in the Peninsula with the army commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the various engagements during that great campaign. He soon after retired on half-pay, and entered the political world, and in 1818 was returned for Worcester on the Whig interest, defeating one of the two Tory candidates.

DEATHS.—DEC.

He was re-chosen in 1820 without opposition, and again in 1826 after a contest. In 1830, 1831, and 1832 his return was undisputed; but in 1835 he was defeated by Mr. Bailey, the Conservative candidate. In 1837 he again came in, on the resignation of one of the members, but on the next dissolution in 1841 Colonel Davies himself retired.

12. At her father's, Upper Gower-street, Jane, second daughter of William Tait, esq., and grand-daughter of the late John Hunter, LL.D., Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew's.

13. At Carlsruhe, Madame de Sablenkoff, wife of General de Sablenkoff, of the Russian Service, and only daughter of the late John Julius Angerstein, esq.

17. At his house, in Hamilton-place, in his 91st year, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, a Privy Councillor, Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent, and a Trustee of the British Museum. The following sketch of the life of this eminent gentleman is from the pen of one well acquainted with him:—

“For two generations the history of the Grenvilles, distinguished by hereditary descent, but illustrious by personal merit, has been interwoven with the annals of their country. The last of the second generation has but now passed away from the busy scene on which we still remain. It is right that, while we record the death of such a man, his life should be recalled to us, though it can be but feebly represented in this short memoir.

“Mr. Richard Grenville, of Wotton in Buckinghamshire, married the sister of Viscount Cobham, who afterwards became Viscountess Cobham and Countess Temple in her own right. Their children were—Richard, Earl Temple, Secretary of State; George, who shall be mentioned presently; Thomas, Captain in the Navy, killed in action; James, father of Lord Glastonbury and General R. Grenville; Henry, Governor of Barbadoes and Ambassador at Constantinople; and one daughter, who married the Earl of Chatham.

“The character of Mr. George Grenville, the second son, will be preserved as long as our language lasts, by Mr. Burke's speech upon American taxation. It is sufficient for the present purpose to say, that he was Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer from the

resignation of Lord Bute, in April 1763, till the formation of Lord Rockingham's ministry, in July 1765. In February 1765, he proposed the memorable Act of Parliament for imposing the Stamp Duties on the American colonies, which was carried by a majority of 245 against 49, after little opposition, and a very languid debate—no one appears at that time to have at all foreseen the tremendous social and political consequences with which this financial measure was fraught. Mr. George Grenville died in 1770.

He left by his wife, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, grand-daughter of the proud Duke of Somerset, four daughters—Lady Williams Wynn, the Countess of Carysfort, the Countess Fortescue, Mrs. Neville (whose husband became Lord Braybrooke), and three sons. The first son, George, succeeded his uncle as Earl Temple, and was created Marquess of Buckingham; the second, Thomas, the subject of this memoir, was born on the 31st of December, 1755; the third was William Wyndham, afterwards the great Lord Grenville.

“The three sons were educated at Eton and at Oxford, and placed under the careful tuition of Bishop Cleaver and Bishop Randolph. Mr. Grenville was entered as a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, before he was sixteen years old; Lord Grenville was a student of the same House. Mr. Grenville entered the army on the 18th of May, 1778, as an ensign in the Coldstream Guards. On the 9th of October, 1779, he was gazetted as lieutenant (his commission bearing date the 30th of September) in the regiment of Foot, afterwards the 86th, or the Rutland regiment, of which Anthony St. Leger was appointed colonel.

“In the Gazette of the 12th of February, 1780, we read that Ensign John Huthwaite was appointed *lieutenant* in the 86th, *vice* T. Grenville, *nothing being said as to the cause of the vacancy*. On the 26th of the same month, the Hon T. Parker is gazetted as *ensign, vice* T. Grenville *resigned*. The explanation of these statements affords a curious illustration of the height to which party spirit was carried. At this time several volunteer regiments were raised, and the strong political bias which influenced the appointment and promotion of the new officers became the subject of two fierce attacks in Parliament upon the adminis-

tration of Lord North. Mr. Grenville had been returned to Parliament as member for Buckinghamshire (in the place of his brother, who had become Earl Temple), on the 26th of October, 1779. In the debate on the Army Estimates, upon the 11th of April, 1780, I find that 'Mr. Fox called upon Mr. Grenville to inform the House the particulars of the ill treatment he had received on his application for preferment.'

"Mr. Grenville, in a very correct and neat speech, stated to the House that having been an ensign in the guards for a twelvemonth, and the next step in the guards being to a captaincy, he applied to the commander-in-chief to be made a captain in an old regiment; the answer he received was, that there were many old lieutenants who had applied for that promotion before him. Satisfied with this, he remained content till his friend the Duke of Rutland offered him a captaincy in his new-raised corps. He applied again to the commander-in-chief, and was refused, upon the plea that he could not take two steps at once. He then applied for a lieutenantcy in the Queen's regiment, which happened to be vacant, and all the ensigns of which petitioned in his favour, but he was again refused, unless he would specify what were the reasons which had induced the ensigns of the Queen's regiment to recommend him, and to give up their own claims in his favour. He was an applicant another time to be a captain of one troop of an honourable gentleman's horse, who had raised the corps on condition of appointing his own officers; this likewise he was refused, till at length, finding that he was singled out for ill treatment, he felt himself disgusted, desired to resign his commission, and quitted the service.' (Parliamentary Register, vol. xvii. p. 497-8.)

"Mr. Grenville early enrolled himself in the party of Mr. Fox, to whom he became subsequently bound by the ties of personal friendship. This alliance afterwards placed him in opposition to the politics of his family, and so he continued to be until the period of the French Revolution—though no difference of political opinion ever impaired the warm affection which subsisted between the three brothers. The high estimation in which his abilities were held may be more certainly deduced from the following facts, than from any amount of indefinite panegyric:—

"In 1782, he was entrusted by Lord Rockingham and Mr. Fox to arrange the terms of that treaty which was to sever Great Britain from her American colonies—a treaty of no ordinary delicacy and importance, and to be negotiated with Dr. Franklin and Monsieur de Vergennes. The reputation of the latter as a diplomatist was at that time unrivalled in Europe. The Comte de Vergennes gives a detailed account of this negotiation, in his despatch to the Comte de Montemorin, the Spanish ambassador, and also an interesting sketch of the subject of this memoir.

"M. Grenville est très propre à recommander la mission dont il est chargé; c'est un jeune homme de trente ans au plus, qui annonce beaucoup d'esprit et de sagesse, d'honnêteté et de modestie. Il appartient à une famille considérable, qui est liée d'intérêt avec le ministère actuel, et il n'est guère vraisemblable que celui-ci lui eût destiné une rôle aussi plat et aussi peu analogue à sa naissance et à son état que celui de venir nous ennuyer et nous tromper.' 'Je lui ai cité' (he says in another place) 'le traité de Paris et les sacrifices immenses qu'il nous a coûté dans toutes les parties du monde, quoique la contestation ne roulât dans les principes que sur quelques terrains sur les bords d'Ohio. Vous ne pouvez, ai je dit à M. Grenville, rejeter cet exemple; il est l'ouvrage de Lord Chatam votre oncle.' (See Flanagan, Histoire Générale de la Diplomatie Française, tome vii. p. 328, &c.)

"Mr. Grenville was suddenly recalled from his mission by the death of Lord Rockingham. This event was followed by the immediate secession from office of Fox, Burke, Lord John Cavendish, and the Duke of Portland. Mr. Grenville joined the seceders, though in the new administration formed under Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt his two brothers held high office—Lord Temple being made lord lieutenant, and his younger brother, chief secretary for Ireland. This government, after the lapse of a few months, was overthrown by the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox.

"Mr. Grenville supported the coalition ministry, and so high was the opinion of his abilities, that he was destined for the office of Governor-General of India. This appointment was to take place under the famous India Bill; this measure Mr. Fox vainly endeavoured to pass into a law; but it gave his rival, Mr. Pitt, the

opportunity of establishing, in 1783, his long and triumphant administration. In the ensuing year parliament was dissolved, and in the new parliament Mr. Grenville had no seat, but at the next dissolution, in 1790, he was returned for Aldborough.

"In 1791, the undisguised eagerness of the Empress Catherine to seize upon Poland and Constantinople induced the administration to propose in parliament the increased naval force known in history as the 'Russian Armament.' Mr. Grenville, still acting with Fox, made a motion in Parliament against the measure, which was lost by 208 to 114.

"In 1793, Mr. Grenville, Windham, and Burke, strenuously supported Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville in passing the Alien Bill and other measures taken by the government for the security of the country. At the same time, they received the support of the Duke of Portland, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Spencer, and Lord Porchester, afterwards created Earl of Carnarvon. In 1794, Mr. Grenville was sent with Earl Spencer, as minister extraordinary to the Court of Vienna. The rank of a privy councillor was conferred upon Mr. Grenville in 1798.

"In the next year he was deputed on an embassy to the Court at Berlin, the object of which was to induce the King of Prussia to co-operate with Great Britain and the Allied Powers against the continued aggressions of the French Republic.

"The winter had been very severe, and the ice was not yet broken up at the time of his departure, which took place towards the end of January. The ship in which he sailed was called the *Proserpine*; and in *The Oracle and Daily Advertiser* of Friday, March 8, 1799, I find a very interesting narrative of his ill-fated voyage.

"The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman who was a passenger in the *Proserpine* frigate, dated from Newark Island, near where the ship was lost.

"Newark (Newerke) Island,

"Feb. 4.

"On the 29th of January we sailed from Yarmouth with a fair wind, in the *Proserpine* frigate, Captain Willis. Nothing calamitous happened for the first two days; on the 31st, we were close up with Heligoland, and got off a pilot. The same night we lay at anchor at the mouth

of the river Elbe. On the following day, we weighed and proceeded a little way up the river, when we touched ground, but after a short time had the good fortune to get off, and proceeded a little further, when it fell a dead calm, and we came to anchor abreast of this island. At this period, so much ice was coming down the river that it was judged prudent to put out to sea; but we had not proceeded far, before we again struck on the sand abreast of the Seahorn Beacon, about two miles from land, where the remains of the ship still lie, without any hope of being ever got off, where she first struck; though surrounded on all sides, every exertion was made to get her off at high water. All her guns, shot, and stores of every kind were thrown overboard, but all endeavours failed; and on Saturday morning (February 2nd) it was resolved that all hands should leave this island. It was half-past one when we quitted her, and we all set off on our march together; but the weather was so intensely cold, that twelve men and boys, and a woman and her child, died by the way. One marine reached the lighthouse, but died soon after, owing to his unfortunately drinking too much liquor. Two of the marines which are missing are thought to have returned to the ship, where they will certainly perish. They were both men of bad character, and went back for the purposes of plunder. We reached this island in about two hours and a half, after a very fatiguing march over the ice. As for myself, I bore it remarkably well, and was one of the first who reached the shore. Mr. Grenville bore it with undaunted courage, and never seemed once cast down by the dangers that surrounded him. Indeed, all belonging to his suite behaved very well, and as for the captain, and officers and men, nothing could surpass their great exertions and good conduct, from the commencement of our misfortunes to the reaching the shore. We have lost every thing; Mr. Grenville has not even a change of linen, but we saved his despatches. The losses of the officers are equal to ours, as they have not a change of clothes. We are obliged to wait at this island till the next tide, in order to take the opportunity of walking over the sands, which are eight miles distant from Cuxhaven. We mustered, on marching, 173 persons, including officers, passengers, and men. The people of Newark Island are exceedingly

kind to us, and we want for nothing. Mr. Grenville and the gentlemen of his suite are all quartered in the best houses, and mess together. Mr. Grenville is in good health and spirits, and has behaved with great kindness to all around him. I must not omit to inform you, that the loss of H. M. ship was not owing to the neglect of the pilots, as every buoy had been carried away by the ice, and all the landmarks were covered with snow.'

"The crew which behaved so well had been deeply implicated in the mutiny of the Nore, and the admirable discipline of Captain Wallis may be estimated by the fact, that when the sentinel at his cabin, seeing his comrades depart, asked, 'What am I to do?' he was answered, 'Wait till you are relieved.' The escape was chiefly effected by the use of pikes which were on board; and, by the aid of his pike, Mr. Grenville was once saved from perishing in the water. All the despatches were not saved, but he threw some of his most important papers into an official box, and gave them to the messenger from the Foreign Office who attended him;—the man held the box by a brass ring, and so intense was the cold, that before they reached land the ring had eaten into the bone of his finger. Mr. Grenville brought with him his nephew, now Sir Henry Williams Wynn (our ambassador at Copenhagen), but then a lad, whose life was preserved by the exertions of his uncle.

"Mr. Grenville's perils were not over when he arrived at Newerke; the expedition from that place to Cuxhaven is thus described in a private letter.

" 'Cuxhaven, February 7th.

" 'We have again experienced a most providential escape, having been, if possible, exposed to more danger and fatigue than before. We stayed at Newerke till yesterday morning, when our landlord thought we should be able to get to Cuxhaven; we therefore set off that morning at seven o'clock, accompanied by seventy men. When we had proceeded half a mile we found some water a foot deep; our guides said it was only a little gully one hundred yards over; we therefore went on, when to our dismay we found that they had mistaken the time of tide, and that we were getting deeper and deeper in the water, which was in some places up to my middle. We waded through it for three miles with a rapid current, as the tide was coming in instead of going out; it froze so hard that our

boots were one mass of ice. The captain and the rest of the men stay at Newerke; they were to have come here this morning, but we sent a person to prevent their coming.'

"For a long time the total loss of the *Proserpine* was believed in England.

"The mission proved unsuccessful: the Abbé Sièyes persuaded the King of Prussia to adhere to his neutrality, and Mr. Grenville returned to England.

"In 1800, he was appointed Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent—a sinecure place worth about 2000*l.* a year. He took an active part in the opposition to the Addington Government, and to the Treaty of Amiens,—on which subject he spoke several times, and voted in the small minority of twenty on Mr. Windham's motion condemnatory of that peace. It was with relation to one of his speeches on the Peace of Amiens that Dr. Lawrence, no mean critic, said to a person from whom I have the anecdote,—'Tom Grenville made an excellent speech last night, very neat, very short, but just at the right time, and completely to the point; it had a great effect upon the House.' Upon other occasions he spoke in detail and with much eloquence and fervour, and had a considerable reputation as a speaker in the House of Commons. In June 1805, Mr. Grenville voted in the majority for the criminal prosecution of Lord Melville. In February 1806, after the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox formed their celebrated administration; in July, Mr. Grenville succeeded to the presidency of the Board of Control on the appointment of Lord Minto to the government of India. In September, on the death of Mr. Fox, Lord Howick was removed from the Admiralty to the Foreign Office, and Mr. Grenville was appointed First Lord. During the short time that he presided over this important office, he was called by Lord St. Vincent, 'a protector of friendless merit.' (See Tucker's *Life of Lord St. Vincent*, vol. ii. p. 314.) He promoted Captain Wallis, the commander of the *Proserpine*, and gave his first commission to Sir Charles Napier. In March 1807, George the Third, under a pretext of alarm about the Roman Catholics, broke up the government. After this period, Mr. Grenville considered himself as having withdrawn from public life, but he came down to the House of Commons and recorded his vote on three occasions:—1. In favour of Roman Catholic Emancipation, 2. In

favour of the Repeal of the Income Tax. 3. In favour of his nephew, Mr. C. Williams Wynn, when a candidate for the Speakership,—this vote was recorded in 1817, and was the last he gave. In 1818 he retired altogether from Parliament, and from that time till the day of his death lived in the society of his friends and books. Nevertheless he took to the last moment (when the state of Ireland much occupied his thoughts) a keen interest in all that passed in the world he had left. His great age brought with it a consolation granted to few. He survived Lord Grenville, the brother whom he admired and loved—but he lived to see all the great measures for the welfare of the state which his brother had so wisely planned, and so eloquently supported, carried into tardy effect, many of them by the party which had maligned the motives and obstructed the execution of his policy. The emancipation of the Roman Catholics—the abolition of slavery—the opening of the Indian Trade—the abolition of the duty on corn—the partial improvement of the state of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland, must have appeared to Mr. Grenville so many homages to the wisdom of that course of policy of which his brother, himself, and indeed his family, had been, through evil and through good report, the unflinching advocates. His political principles were what have latterly been called Conservative, he ‘had coined to himself ‘Whig principles,’ from an *English* die,’ to borrow, with a slight alteration, the emphatic language of Mr. Burke. Like that great statesman, Mr. Grenville thought highly of the ties which bind public men to act together for the public good: like him, Mr. Grenville distrusted and feared all proposals for sweeping alterations in the constitution of the House of Commons: like him, Mr. Grenville thought any one who taught the people to look elsewhere than to parliament for the relief of their grievances was a traitor to the British Constitution.

“My knowledge of his public character is derived from what I have read and heard—but of his private character an intimacy of many years enables me to form a juster estimate; and it was too remarkable not to leave a lasting impression upon those who were admitted to a near acquaintance with it.

“And, first, ‘*hærent infixi pectore vultus.*’—His appearance, even to the last moment of his great age, was very striking; his features were fine and regular,

and the expression of his countenance singularly noble. His deep blue eye was shadowed by a large eyebrow, and seemed equally formed for the mildest and most penetrating glances. An attentive observer would have read his character in those glances,—they expressed the steady vigour of his clear and exercised understanding, and the warm sympathies of his gentle and benevolent heart. Those who remember his manhood pronounce him to have been eminently handsome. The portrait of Hoppner, painted at that time, was never satisfactory to them, nor was the bust of Chantrey, executed about the same time; but his old age has been preserved by Richmond, in a picture drawn about a year before his death, in the happiest manner—no light praise of that distinguished artist.

“His mind had not the extent of capacity, the comprehensive grasp and far-seeing vision, nor had it the vast attainments in learning and political science, which placed his brother, Lord Grenville, among the first rank of English statesmen; but his natural endowments and his acquirements were of a very high order. His perception was quick, his understanding vigorous, his reason strong and manly, his memory, like that of all his race, marvellously faithful and swift, and stored with the richest treasures of literature. During the latter years of his life, when forbidden to take his accustomed exercise out of doors, he found the full benefit of this inestimable gift, solacing, as I have often heard him declare, his solitary walk to and fro in his rooms, by repeating to himself the noble passages with which he had from time to time fed his mind. There was oil in his well-trimmed lamp to the last moment; the flame scarcely flickered, but went out at once. While his memory afforded this recreation and support to himself, it was scarcely less delightful to his friends, to whom its treasures were always opened in the most liberal and agreeable manner; for they were set forth with an extraordinary command of language and an admirable choice of expression. To hear the rich variety of anecdote, political, social, and historical,—whether the anecdotes were those which he had heard, and which his strong memory retained, of his father’s days—tales for instance of the poet Glover, and of General Wolfe—or those which belonged to the stirring times in which he had himself lived, and of which he had been a great part—stories of the illustrious men whose friendship he had shared; recollec-

tions of playing at bowls with Lord Chat-ham, of dancing with Marie Antoinette, of keeping watch with Burke, Fox, Wind-ham, and General Burgoyne, in Lord Rockingham's house during Lord George Gordon's riot; or of the marvellous effects produced by the giant orators of his day in parliament,—to hear such spoken history as this, from the lips of 'the old man, eloquent,' was a delight no mere perusal of any chronicle can afford, and of which no description of mine can convey any adequate idea.

"In 1825, Lord Glastonbury died, and left Mr. Grenville all his landed and funded property for his life, with remainder to Mr. Neville, now dean of Windsor. Mr. Grenville, with characteristic kindness and liberality, immediately gave up the landed property to Mr. Neville, who was one of the sons of his youngest sister.

"The collection of his rare library afforded him much interest and occupation; it was a pursuit which he began very early in life. He was fond of saying, that when he was in the Guards he bid at a sale against a whole bench of bishops for some scarce edition of the Bible; this was his first essay, and his subsequent success was very remarkable. The British Museum has lately received from his bequest 20,239 volumes, all in admirable condition, bound in excellent taste, and in the best manner; the value of them is certainly above 50,000*l*. The collection consists chiefly of printed books, not containing above thirty manuscripts; but among them, one remarkable for the beauty of its miniatures, descriptive of the life of Charles V., and painted by Julio Clovio: it cost 463*l*.

"The most valuable *classes* of the collection are—first, the Homers; secondly, the *Æsops*, of which there are also some manuscripts; thirdly, the *Ariostos*: these, indeed, for number, beauty, and completeness of copies, deserve the first rank; fourthly, early voyages and travels; fifthly, works on Ireland; sixthly, classics, both Greek and Latin; seventhly, old Italian and Spanish literature.

"The most valuable *single volumes* are—1. The first edition of *Ariosto*, with rough leaves throughout; this cannot be surpassed, it cost 205*l*. 2. The collection of *De Bry's* *Perigrinations*; 3. and that of *Hulsius*, both unrivalled. 4. Editions by *Aldus*, on vellum, all most beautiful, especially the *Horace* and *Petrarca* of 1501, and the *Dante* of 1502. 5. Pre-

eminent among the Spanish books, is the *Tirant lo Blanch*; it cost 100 guineas. 6. The *Psalter* of 1457. 7. The *Bible*, without date, but of a date about 1455, the first Bible and the first book ever printed (and this copy is on vellum), of English works. 8. The first edition of *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*, by *Caxton*. 9. And one by *Wynkyn de Worde* of 1498, of which no other copy is known. 10. The first edition of *Shakspeare's Collected Dramatic Works* of 1623, of its original size, and perfect; this Mr. Grenville considered the pearl of his library, it cost 137*l*. 11. The *Ovid* by *Azzoguidi*, of *Bologne*, first edition of 1471; it is in two volumes, and cost 260*l*., and no other perfect copy of it is known to exist.

"It was Mr. Grenville's habit to write on a slip of paper a little historical notice of every book; this was inserted in the first page. The extreme clearness and beauty of the handwriting was worthy of the accuracy and precision of each notice; I subjoin a specimen of them:—

"NOTE TO THE VELLUM LIVY OF 1469.

EDIT. PR.

"This copy of *Livy*, printed by *Sweynheim* and *Pannartz*, at *Rome*, circa 1469, is the only copy that is known to exist upon vellum. It appears, by the arms on the first page of the history, to have been taken off for *Pope Alexander VI.*, when *V. Chancellor* of the *Roman see*, and governor of the monastery of *Soubiaco*, where these printers took up their abode, and introduced the art of printing into Italy. *Pope Al. VI.* took the name of *Borgia*, from his uncle *Calistus III.*, who made him Cardinal; and he was, by *Sextus IV.*, made abbot of the monastery of *Soubiaco*. The letters *L. B.* below the arms are probably in reference to his being of the house of *Lenzoli* by the father, and of that of *Borgia* by the mother.

"This volume was afterwards in the *Benedictine Library* at *Milan*, from whence, at the *French Revolution*, it was sold to the *Abbate Canonici* at *Venice*, and was purchased from him by *Edwards* the bookseller, at whose sale it was bought by *Sir Mark Sykes*, in 1815, for 4903*l*. At *Sir Mark's* death it was bought by *Payne*, and sold by him to *Mr. Dent* for 525*l*; and at *Mr. Dent's* death was again bought by *Payne*, and was sold by him to *Mr. Grenville* (for 335*l*).

"NOTE TO THE FURIOSO OF 1532. *ARISTO*, *ORLANDO FURIOSO*. 4TO. *FERRARA*, 1532. ON VELLUM.

"The value of this edition, as the last

corrected by the author, is sufficiently known. It is of the greatest scarcity on paper, but a vellum copy is among the rarest of Italian books. This had belonged to Conte Garimberti, at Parma. Of the other three, one is in the Barberini Library; one in the Vicenza Library; one with Sig. Valetta, Napoli. All on the same ugly vellum."

"CHAUCER, CANTERBURY TALES. FOL.

2ND EDITION. CAXTON.

"The only perfect original copy of this volume, as I believe, is that in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. This beautiful copy of mine, wanting several leaves, I had them supplied in facsimile, by Harris, from the copy at St. John's—it is now quite perfect."

"No man, however, was further removed from being a mere collector of curious books. The classics of all languages, with the exception of German, were his constant friends, and he read almost every new publication that possessed any merit or interest. 'The Grenville Homer' is unquestionable evidence that he shared with his eldest brother, and with Lord Grenville (who knew the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* nearly by heart), his affection for the Father of Poets; but it always seemed to me that Lucretius and Plato were his favourite authors. I have often listened with delight to the clear tones of his voice repeating the verses of the former; and the Dialogues of the latter were, during the last year, constantly in his hand. He was also a constant reader of Seneca and Epictetus, and of the 'Holy Living and Dying' of Jeremy Taylor; the writings of both the Sherlocks were also favourite studies; in his edition of Dean Sherlock on Death, I have seen written in pencil, 'read thirteen times in 1846;' and the day before he died he read, twice over, a portion of Bishop Sherlock's sermon on the text 'May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his.' It was, doubtless, from these living waters, and from the Divine fountain which fed them, that he imbibed the fortitude and manliness of character which distinguished him to the moment of his last breath. His habits of daily life were marked by extreme simplicity, regularity, and temperance; to these he was, probably, most indebted for the extraordinary vigour of his constitution, which enabled him to say that, during his long life, sickness had never confined him to his bed for a single day. Time never seemed a burden to him,

every hour had its employment, his resources never appeared to fail. The fruit of this admirable order and discipline was a continual cheerfulness and evenness of spirit. He possessed this happy quality in a greater degree than any body I have ever known: and it was united with habitual command of temper and unremitting vigilance over himself. The influence of a disposition so formed, and trained upon his daily life, was most constant and most edifying; his was, indeed, 'jucunda senectus.' He was ever on his guard against the moral infirmities of old age; most rarely, I had almost said never, did an expression of peevishness escape from him; but he loved to dwell, in terms of deep gratitude, on his extraordinary immunity from the usual ills incident to length of years. I remember calling upon him one day during the last year, and receiving to the usual inquiries after his health the following answer, very kindly prefaced:—'There is but one attitude which becomes me, I should be found perpetually on my knees returning thanks for the great blessings I have enjoyed.' In the same spirit he said to his medical attendant, a few days before his death, 'I am ashamed of sending for you; people will say, Does this old man expect to live for ever?'

"Even this slight sketch would be incomplete without some notice of his perfect good breeding, perhaps the natural, unhappily not the invariable result of the higher qualities which I have mentioned. His was real courtesy, as unlike as possible the tinsel counterfeit which so often passes current for it. The unaffected kindness and frankness of his nature were, indeed, enhanced by his polished manners and noble demeanour, but you never lost sight of the jewel in the gilding; the frame was never too gorgeous for the picture. Nobody better understood how to exercise the rites of hospitality, every guest felt the equal cordiality of his welcome, and the cheerful warmth of his manner. The last occasion on which I dined with him, but a few days before his death, when his 'eye was dim, and his natural force abated,' I could see that he exerted himself to receive his guests as usual; but, even when suffering under the illness which destroyed him, he scarcely spoke of himself, or said 'that his chief malady was being ninety-one.' He died a few days afterwards, on Thursday, 17th of December, 1846, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon, as he was sitting in his

chair, having undergone but little pain, and having, as he well deserved to have, 'all that should accompany old age—honour, love, obedience, troops of friends.' No man in the prime of youth was wept over with more genuine tears than the old man of ninety-one.

"After his death it became known that his charities during his life had been very great, and the hand which administered them generally concealed.

"He left an ineffaceable impression upon the hearts of his relations and friends. He belonged to an age, a school, a race that is past."

"Non come fiamma, che per forza è spenta,
Ma che per se medesima si consume,
Se n'andò in pace l'anima contenta :
A guisa d'un soave e chiaro lume,
Cui nutrimento a poco a poco manca ;
Tenendo al fin il suo usato costume."

"R. P."

— At Woburn-square, aged 72, John Bellamy, esq., late of the House of Commons. He was the son of the late John Bellamy, esq., who was for a long time Housekeeper of the House of Commons, which office the late Mr. Bellamy likewise filled for many years with great respect and esteem. He was also an eminent wine-merchant in Parliament-street. He had lately retired from his duties at the House, as he had some time from the cares of business, with a large fortune.

— At Oddington House, aged 91, Lady Reade, relict of the late Sir John Reade, Bart., of Shipton Court, and youngest daughter of Sir Chandos Hoskyns, Bart.

21. At Alexandria, suddenly, from congestion of the brain, aged nearly 21, Lord Bernard Thomas Fitzalan Howard, third and youngest son of the Duke of Norfolk. He had recently arrived at Alexandria from a tour in Greece.

22. At Fir Grove, Farnham, aged 84, Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart. and G.C.B., formerly Governor-General of Bengal, and subsequently Governor of Madras. Sir George H. Barlow was the fourth son of William Barlow, esq., of Bath, by Hilare, daughter of Robert Butcher, esq., of Walthamstow, and brother to the late Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B. He went to India in the service of the East India Company in 1778, and the excellence of his character and attainments speedily drew the attention of the ruling authorities. In 1787, he was selected by Lord Cornwallis to conduct an investigation into

the state of the manufactures and commerce of the province of Benares; and in a despatch to the Court of Directors, dated January 1788, the acknowledgments of the Supreme Government were expressed for the "ability, zeal, and unwearied assiduity with which Mr. Barlow had executed the commission intrusted to him." The character Mr. Barlow had established in the public service recommended him, at a very early period after the arrival of Lord Cornwallis in India, to his lordship's attention and highest esteem; and the ties of mutual friendship and confidence, which were then formed, remained unbroken until the death of that illustrious person. In 1788, Mr. Barlow was nominated Sub-Secretary to the Supreme Government in the revenue department—an office which the great revenue and judicial reforms then in progress rendered of particular importance. The system of revenue and judicature established under the auspices of Lord Cornwallis is justly considered a masterpiece of legislative wisdom. In this great plan Mr. Barlow co-operated with distinguished ability; and Lord Cornwallis, throughout the future period of his life, expressed the warmest sense of gratitude for the aid which he had so ably given, and considered Mr. Barlow to have established the most strong and lasting claims to his country's approbation. Mr. Barlow continued in the situation of Sub-Secretary in the Revenue Department until 1796, when he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, in which office he exhibited the same administrative talent. The services of Mr. Barlow having been attended by a uniform course of approbation, he was advanced by the Court of Directors, in April 1801, to the station of a Member of the Council of Bengal. Lord Wellesley, who was at that time absent from the seat of Government, immediately appointed Mr. Barlow to be Vice-President in Council during his absence from the Presidency. In 1802 the Court of Directors were pleased to appoint Mr. Barlow to the situation of Provisional Governor-General, and in 1803 he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet. In 1805 an important change took place in the Government of India, by the recall of Lord Wellesley and the re-appointment of Lord Cornwallis to the station of Governor. Lord Cornwallis arrived in India in July, and he had not proceeded far in the work of pacification

with the Mahratta States, with which we were then at war, before the hand of death terminated the career of that distinguished patriot. Sir G. Barlow, according to his provisional appointment, succeeded to the office of Governor-General, and he did so in circumstances most critical and difficult. The Court of Directors recorded on that occasion their thanks for "the promptitude and energy with which he followed up the plan which his illustrious predecessor, Marquis Cornwallis, had marked out for the restoration of peace and amity with the Mahratta powers; for the judgment and ability he displayed in accomplishing definitive treaties of peace with Dowlut Row Scindiah and Jeswunt Row Holkar; and for the vigour with which he immediately entered upon the important work of retrenching the expenditure of the Company, and the progress he made therein." On the death of Mr. Pitt, in Jan. 1806, Mr. Fox's administration came into power, when a very sweeping change took place in every office under the Government; and, by an unusual proceeding (viz. the sign-manual of the Sovereign), Sir George Barlow was required to resign the situation of Governor-General—a proceeding that excited strong disapprobation. Lord Melville and Lord Castlereagh, in their places in Parliament, strongly protested against it. It is, however, due to the Government of that day to say that they did what they could at least to palliate the injury. Sir George had formed the intention of immediately returning to England; but his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors joined in so earnest a request that his services in India might be continued, that he felt it his duty to yield to their solicitation. It was on this occasion that his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the Order of the Bath. The Court of Directors appointed him Governor of Madras in May 1809, and he took charge of that government in the following December. Previously to his arrival, a "very dangerous spirit of cabal had shown itself among several officers of the army." An alarming mutiny soon after broke out in the Madras army, combined with great distractions in the civil service. In one of the most alarming crises that ever occurred in our Indian history—a convulsion that shook the Government to its foundation—everything was done, every arrangement carried into effect, with a degree of energy, firmness, and ability that could not be surpassed. The warm-

est approbation of the Supreme Government, and the strong commendation of the Court of Directors, were repeated in successive despatches. On this memorable occasion it was the gracious intention of his Majesty George III. to have raised Sir George Barlow to the peerage. For this purpose every preliminary arrangement had been made, when his Majesty fell into the last illness, from which he never recovered. The Prime Minister, Mr. Perceval, however, entertained a strong sense of Sir G. Barlow's claims on public gratitude, and, if he had been spared from the hand of the assassin, there can be little doubt that the intention mentioned would have been carried into effect. From this period every thing was changed; Sir George, in the course of his reforms, had made many enemies, and these now got the upper hand in the Councils of the India Board; the Government of the Prince Regent timidly or treacherously yielded to the clamour thus excited, all idea of conferring a peerage was abandoned; and, not satisfied with this, the Court of Directors, with the concurrence of the Prince Regent's Government, sent out orders to Sir George Barlow immediately to transfer the Government of Madras to other hands. Sir George Barlow returned from India in 1814, having passed thirty-four stormy years of his life in that country. He now withdrew entirely from the turmoil of public life, and lived during the subsequent years of his life in the midst of a devotedly attached family, respected, honoured, and beloved by all who had the privilege of his friendship or acquaintance. Sir George Barlow married at Calcutta, in April 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of Burton Smith, esq., of Westmeath, by whom he had issue eight sons and seven daughters.

— In Lower Grosvenor-street, in his 49th year, his Excellency Count Nomis de Pollon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Sardinia. The Count was a Member of an ancient Sardinian family. At a very early age he entered the service of his country, and served with distinction in the war against Napoleon. He subsequently directed his attention to diplomatic affairs, and when but of a very tender age came to this country as secretary to the Duc D'Aglic. He was subsequently advanced to the office of *chargé d'affaires*, the duties of which he discharged for some time. He afterwards proceeded as Sardinian Minister to the Hague, from which

he returned about ten years since to this Court, as chief minister, and in such capacity he has terminated his earthly career. The Count was altogether for nearly five-and-twenty years a resident in country, and was highly respected in the circles of our aristocracy.

— At Duke-street, Westminster, aged 87, Jane, widow of Samuel Homfray, esq., of Coworth House, Berkshire, and sister of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, whom she survived only 17 days.

— At his residence, in Fisherton-Anger, near Salisbury, at the close of his 89th year, General George Mitchell. General Mitchell entered the army in 1776, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 31st Dragoons, under the Duke of York in Flanders, and conducted his men safely through Holland during the intense frost of 1794-95, in which the British army suffered very severely. He also distinguished himself in the battles of Famars and Cateau, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. He became a Major-General 1809, Lieutenant-General, 1814, and General, 1837.

— At his residence, Dartford, county Kent, in a fit of apoplexy, after many years of suffering, aged 64, John Dunkin, esq., author of some interesting works of topography, and a diligent antiquarian. His principal works were "The History of Bromley," "The History of Bicester, with an inquiry into the Antiquities of Alchester, a city of the Dobuni, in Oxfordshire," "The History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, co. Oxon," and "History of the Antiquities of Dartford."

24. In Eaton-place, aged 79, John Gage, esq., of Rogate Lodge, Hampshire, a Clerk of the Signet; uncle to Lord Viscount Gage.

25. At Stilton, suddenly, aged 72, Stephen Rowles, esq., late of Washingley and Haddon. He has bequeathed to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary such a sum of money as would produce a clear annual income of 500*l.*, of which 350*l.* is to be appropriated to the general purposes of the infirmary, 100*l.* for the salary of the house-surgeon, and 50*l.* to provide a chaplain, and after a few small legacies he gives the residue of his property to the infirmary, to enlarge and extend the charity.

27. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 33, Mrs. Martyn, formerly Miss Inverarity, of Covent Garden Theatre. Miss Inve-

rarity, who was a native of Edinburgh, was born in March 1813, and was the niece of the Scotch poet, Ferguson. At an early age she displayed much taste for music, and her father determined upon having her instructed in singing. Her improvement was so rapid that in two years she had made great proficiency in the art, and, after singing at some few concerts in Edinburgh with great *éclat*, she was introduced by her father, in 1829, to Sir George Smart, who became her vocal instructor. After a course of study she appeared at Covent Garden, in December 1830, as Cinderella, with great success, and in April 1831 the production of Spohr's opera, "Azor and Zemira," afforded her an opportunity of improving in public favour. In 1834 she married Mr. Martyn, the bass singer, also of Covent Garden Theatre, and at the expiration of her London engagement they made a tour of the principal cities of America with profit and reputation. The fine person of Mrs. Martyn made her very attractive in the United States. They then returned to England, after a stay of two years, and finally established themselves as teachers of music in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

29. At Lancaster, aged 89, John Denis De Vitre, esq., Lieutenant R.N., and late of West Knoll, Cumberland, for many years the oldest Lieutenant in her Majesty's service. In 1781, when Lieutenant of the *Chaser*, 18 gun ship, whilst cruising off the Madras coast, she was fallen in by the *Bologna*, French frigate, of 36 guns, and, after engaging her in a severe but unequal contest for two hours and upwards, was compelled to surrender. For four months the officers of the *Chaser* were kept as prisoners of war on board the French vessel, but were afterwards unjustifiably transferred to the tender mercies of Hyder Ali, under whom it is well known all English prisoners were most cruelly treated. He was subjected to these cruelties for nearly two years, and it is believed that he was the last survivor of all the British prisoners who had been in confinement under the tyrant Hyder Ali, or his still more inhuman and perfidious successor, Tippoo Sultan.

— At Dundalk, aged 67, Captain Chandle, of the 17th Lancers. He first entered the service as a private soldier. In 1811 he was presented with an ensigncy in the Infantry, from which he subsequently exchanged into the Cavalry. In 1812 he was gazetted to a lieutenancy, and

DEATHS.—DEC.

late in the same year to a captaincy. His commissions were purchased by hard service alone. He served during the campaign of 1790, in Holland, including the actions of the 2nd and 6th of October. He also took part in the siege of Malta, and was present at the surrender of La Valetta and the battle of Maida. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and was wounded before Rosetta. In 1809 he served in the Ionian islands, and witnessed the siege and capture of Santa Maria. In 1828 he was appointed Paymaster of the 17th Lancers.

30. In Pall Mall, aged 65, Mr. Joseph Calkin. He was a pupil of Mr. Lyon, and afterwards was articled for two years to Spagnoletti, so long a leader of the Opera band. Mr. Calkin was a violin player in the Drury-lane orchestra in 1798, and assisted in the arrest of Hatfield when he fired at George the Third. He was a tenor player in the Philharmonic Band, of which society he was a member and honorary librarian. In 1821 he was appointed one of the King's State Band by George the Fourth, and he was many years an active member of the Royal Society of Musicians. Mr. Calkin was also well known and respected as one of the firm of Calkin and Budd, of Pall Mall, at one time booksellers to Royalty.

31. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 79, Lady Hobhouse, relict of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart.; daughter of Sir Joshua Parry, of Cirencester.

— At Edinburgh, aged 73, the Right Hon. John Rollo, eighth Baron Rollo of Duncrub, Perthshire (1651), a Representative Peer of Scotland, and Deputy Lieutenant of Perthshire. His Lordship was born April 22, 1773, the eldest son of James, seventh Lord Rollo, by Mary, eldest daughter of John Aytoun, esq., of Inchdairnie, Fifeshire, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 14th, 1784. He was appointed to an ensigncy in the Scots Fusileer Guards, February 17, 1790. He carried the colours of that regiment at the battle of Lincelles, and continued to serve with it

in Flanders during the campaigns of 1793, 1794, and 1795. He quitted the army in April 1796, being then a Lieutenant in the same regiment. His Lordship was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland on the death of Lord Grey, in 1842, and supported the Conservative party. His Lordship was chiefly distinguished for the quiet virtues of a country gentleman and worthy landlord, and has gone down to the grave much beloved and respected by those on his estates in Strathearn, and those in their neighbourhood. His Lordship married at Edinburgh, June 12, 1806, Agnes, daughter of William Greig, esq., of Gayfield-place, by whom he had issue.

— At Schaw Park, Clackmannanshire, aged 70, the Hon. Henry David Erskine, uncle to the Earl of Marr and Kellie, and heir presumptive to the latter dignity. Mr. Erskine was born May 10, 1776, the third son of John Francis Erskine, Earl of Marr (who was restored to that dignity in 1824, and died in 1825), by Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyer, esq., Governor of Madras. Mr. Erskine married at St. Pancras, Middlesex, Oct. 22, 1805, Mary Anne, daughter of John Cooksey, esq., by whom he had issue.

— At Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster, aged 75, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, the second Bart., of Barnsley, Yorkshire (1784). He was born Dec. 16, 1771, the elder son of Charles Wood, esq., of Bowling Hall, near Bradford, by Catharine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lacon Barker, esq., and succeeded to the title of Baronet, in pursuance of a special remainder, on the death of his uncle Sir Francis, the first Baronet, who died July 9, 1795. Sir Francis Wood married Jan. 15, 1798, Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Samuel Buck, of New Granges, esq., barrister-at-law, and recorder of Leeds, by whom he had issue, the eldest of whom is the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

PROMOTIONS.

1846.

JANUARY.

30. George Frederick Street, esq., to be Puisne Judge of New Brunswick; William Wright, esq., to be Advocate-General, and William Boyd Kinnear, esq., Solicitor-General for that province. Samuel Turner Fearon, esq., to be Registrar-General and Collector of Chinese Revenue for the island of Hong Kong.

31. Lord Glenlyon, to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* the Earl of Hardwicke.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

30. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Major Wm. Campbell, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Power Le Poer Trench, to be Major.—4th Light Dragoons, Major William Parlbj, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Lord George A. F. Paget, to be Major.

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Edward Walter Bonham, esq., to be Consul at Calais; Norman Pringle, esq., to be Consul at Stockholm.

4. Joseph Gibson Gordon, esq., to be Provost Marshal for the Virgin Islands.

8. The Marquess of Abercorn, K.G., to be Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

11. Knighted, Roderick Impey Murchison, Knight of the first class of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, &c., Fellow of the Royal Society, V.P.G.S. and R. Geogr. S., Member of the Imp. Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Hon. Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. &c.; and Doctor John Richardson, R.N., F.R.S., Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

13. Col. H. R. Ferguson, and Frances Julianna his wife, only surviving sister to the late Sir H. P. Davie, Bart., to take the name of Davie after Ferguson. The sisters of the Earl of Portarlington, to have

the titles and precedence to which they would have been entitled in case their father, the late Captain Henry Dawson Damer, had survived his brother the late Earl. Sir Chas. Augustus Fitzroy, Knt., to be Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief, of New South Wales. Clarence Thomas Wylde, esq., to be Clerk of the Peace at Swellendam, in the Cape of Good Hope. Walter Harding esq., to be Crown Prosecutor for the district of Natal, in South Africa.

16. The Hon. Henry John Rous, Capt. R.N., to be one of her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral, *vice* Capt. the Hon. W. Gordon.

19. The Earl of Lincoln, to be one of the Visitors of Maynooth College.

24. Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Knt., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of North Australia.

25. The Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., and the Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, sworn of the Privy Council, Daniel Peploe Peploe, of Garnstone, esq., to be Sheriff of Hertfordshire, *vice* J. F. Vaughan.

26. Brevet Major George Hutt, Bombay Art., brevet Major Robert Henderson, Madras Eng., and brevet Major Joshua Tait, 6th Bombay N. Inf., to be Companions of the Bath.

The Earl of Lincoln, to be Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Freemantle, Bart., late Chief Secretary for Ireland, to be Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs.

C. J. Knowles, esq., Q.C., to be Attorney-General of the county palatine of Lancaster.

Henry Martley esq., Q.C., appointed legal adviser to the Irish Government.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

6. Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieut.-Col. H. Simmonds, from the St. Helena Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—St. Helena Regiment, Lieut.-Col. J. Ross, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Engineers, Major-Gen. E. W. Durnford, to be Colonel Commandant.—West Kent Militia, Capt. T. G. Monypenny, to be Major; Capt. T. T. Hodges, to be Major.

13. 4th Foot. Gen. Sir T. Bradford, G.C.B., from 30th Foot, to be Colonel

30th Foot. Major-Gen. George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., to be Colonel. Brevet Col. the Hon. G. Cathcart, to be Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Brevet Capt. E. Stephenson, of the 3rd Foot, to be Major in the Army.

27. 55th Foot, Major-General A. G. Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., to be Colonel; General Sir G. Anson, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commanders.—G. H. Wood; Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart.

Appointments.—Commanders Douglas Curry, to the *Harlequin*, 16; Wm. Heriot Maitland, to the *Electra*, 18; Philip H. Somerville, to the *Wanderer*, 16; George Sprigg, to the *Ferret*, 10.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Buckingham.—The Marquis of Chandos.

Bute Co.—Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, re-el.

Cashell.—Timothy O'Brien, esq.

Chichester.—Lord George C. H. G. Lennox.

Dorsetshire.—John Floyer, esq., and Henry Ker Seymer, esq.

Lichfield.—Hon. Edw. M. L. Mostyn.

Midhurst.—Spencer Horatio Walpole, esq.

Newark-upon-Trent.—John Stuart, esq. Q.C.

Rutland.—George Finch, esq.

Selkirkshire.—Allan Elliot Lockhart, esq.

Suffolk (East).—Edw. S. Gooch, esq.

Westminster.—Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. G. Baker, to be Prebendary of Saint Paul's.

Rev. D. Coleridge, to be Prebendary of Saint Paul's.

Rev. T. Knox, to be Prebendary of Tullybrackey, Limerick.

Rev. C. A. Thurlow, to be Prebendary of York.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Jelf, to be Sub-Almoner to Her Majesty.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. F. Wickham, to be Second Master of Winchester College.

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Charles John, Viscount Canning, Alexander Milne, esq., and the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings. Richard Stevens, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Samsoon), to be Consul at Tabreez; Benjamin Barrie, esq. (now Consular Assistant at Madrid), to be Consul at Alicante.

3. Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., to be a Groom in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* Duncombe.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde, C.B., to be Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert, *vice* Anson; General Sir G. Anson, to be Extra Groom of the Bedchamber; Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, Grenadier Guards, to be Equerry, *vice* Wylde; Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Equerry, *vice* Bowater.

9. Captain Charles Hotham, R.N., to be K.C.B.

10. Lieutenant-General Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

11. Hon. S. T. Carnegie, and Ralph Neville, esq., to be Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

18. Charles John, Viscount Canning, sworn of the Privy Council.

19. The Right Hon. Charles John, Viscount Canning, to be an additional Fine Arts Commissioner.

28. Theophilus Shepstone, esq., to be Diplomatic Agent to the native tribes residing within the district of Natal, in South Africa.—John Maclean, esq., Captain in the Army, to be Diplomatic Agent to the T'Slamble, Congo, and Fingo tribes, on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope.

30. Viscount Canning, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Right Hon. John C. Herries, and Sir John Mark Frederick Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Eng., to be Commissioners for investigating and reporting upon the various railway projects of which the termini are proposed to

PROMOTIONS.

be established within or in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

Lord Lyttelton to be Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

13. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. Sir George Scovell, K. C. B., to be Colonel; 7th Dragoons, Major General Sir William Tuyl, to be Colonel.—13th Foot, Major General Sir W. M. Gomm, K. C. B., to be Colonel.

20. Staff, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, John Bloomfield Gough, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster-General to the Queen's Forces in the East Indies. Brevet Captain John St. Leger, 2nd West India Regiment, and Captain Thomas Hurdle, Royal Marines, to be Majors in the Army.

27. 61st Foot, Captain J. B. Thomas, to be Major.—Brevet, Captain C. Randall, 1st Foot Guards, to be Major in the army; Captain T. F. Tait, of 2nd Bengal European Regiment, to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

31. 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Major G. L. Davis, Major C. Barnwell; to be Majors, brevet Major C. Douglas, brevet Major M. Smith.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be retired Commander—. W. Lester.

Appointments.—Captains Sir T. Herbert, K. C. B. (1822), to the *Raleigh*; R. B. Watson (1842), to the *Brilliant*. Commanders J. C. Pitman (1842), to the *Childers*; E. Crouch (1843), to the *Devastation*.

With reference to the successful engagement at Punta Obligado, by the combined English and French Naval Forces, the following naval promotions have taken place, dated the 18th Nov. 1845, the day of the action, viz.—To be Captain, Commander B. J. Sullivan; to be Commanders, Acting Commander E. A. Inglefield, Lieutenant R. J. T. Levinge, C. F. Doyle, Lieutenant A. C. Key.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Bridport.—Alexander D. R. W. Baillie Cochrane, esq. (re-elected.)

Gloucestershire. (*East*).—Marquis of Worcester.

Mayo Co.—Joseph Myles M'Donnell, esq.

Northamptonshire. (*S.*)—R. H. R. H. Vyse, esq.

Nottinghamshire. (*N.*)—Lord Henry Bentinck.

Nottinghamshire. (*S.*)—T. B. T. Hildyard, esq.

Stafford.—Hon. S. T. Carnegie. (re-el.)

Windsor.—Ralph Neville, esq. (re-el.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Berners, to be an hon. Canon of Norwich.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Viscount Canning, to be one of her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same.

2. To be Companions of the Bath:—Col. Thomas Reed, 62nd Foot, Col. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, 62nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ryan, 50th Foot, Peter John Petit, 50th Foot, Marcus Barr, 29th Foot, Thomas Bunbury, 80th Foot, John Byrne, 31st Foot, Charles Barnwell, 9th Foot, Robert Blucher Wood, 80th Foot, James Spence, 31st Foot, and Capt. James Hope, commanding her Majesty's steam-frigate *Firebrand*; also the under-mentioned officers in the service of the East India Company,—Major-Gen. Walter Raleigh Gilbert, to be K. C. B., and Lieut.-Cols. David Harriott, James Parsons, J. S. H. Weston, W. J. Gairdner, William Burlton, William Garden, Patrick Grant, James Stuart, Richard Benson, George Brooke, George Hicks, William Mactier, William Geddes, George Gladwin Denniss, and Edward Huthwaite, of the Bengal army, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order.

7. Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor-General of India, created Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore and of King's Newton, county of Derby; General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, created Baron Gough, of Chinkeangfoo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies.

—Major-Gen. Sir Henry George Smith, K. C. B., to be G. C. B.; Norman William Macdonald, esq., to be Captain-

PROMOTIONS.

General and Governor-in-Chief of Sierra Leone.

— John Thomas Graves, of the Inner Temple, esq., Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant-Commissioner of Poor-Laws; John Ball, of Dublin, esq., Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant-Commissioner of Poor-Laws for six months from the 2nd day of April, to carry the provisions of the Irish Poor act into execution.

9. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Geo. Wake-lyn Smith, of Aliwaul, on the Sutlej, G.C.B., created a Baronet.

16. Ambrose Poynter esq., Architect, of Park Street, Westminster, and John Shaw, esq., Architect and Surveyor of Christ's Hospital, to be Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings.

18. Francis Martin, esq. (Norroy), to be Clarenceux king of arms; James Pulman, esq. (Richmond herald), to be Norroy.

23. The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Aberdeen.

24. Matthew Charles Howard Gibbon, esq., to be of Richmond Herald; Alexander Stewart, esq., to be Master of the Rolls for the province of Nova Scotia.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. Royal Regiment of Artillery: to be Colonel Commandant, Major-Gen. Hon. W. H. Gardiner; to be Colonels, Lieut.-Colonel G. Cobbe, Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Mercer; to be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors P. Sandilands, B. Willis, B. H. V. Arbuckle, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Higgins, brevet Major T. F. Strangways.—Royal Engineers: to be Colonel Commandant, Major-General Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H.; to be Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Grayton, K. H., Lieutenant-Colonel R. Thomson; to be Lieutenant-Colonels, brevet Majors, P. Cole, E. Matson, J. C. Victor, C. Grierson, T. E. Fenwick, L. A. Hall, P. Hule.

3. Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain F. W. Hamilton, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Capt. H. W. Paget, from 56th Regiment, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the army, Captain G. Rawlinson, 1st West India Regiment, Captain J. V. Fletcher, 14th Foot, Captain W. Dungan, 10th Light Dragoons.—10th Light Dragoons: Major J. C. Wallington, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase; to be Majors without purchase, Captain H. F. Bonham,

Captain J. Tritton, from 3rd Light Dragoons.—8th Foot, Major J. Longfield, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. H. Greathed, to be Major.—24th Foot, Major J. Stoyte, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain R. Marsh, to be Major.—32nd Foot, Major J. T. Hill, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; brevet Major G. Browne, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. T. Ashburnham, 62nd Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, 29th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Cureton, 16th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, 3rd Light Dragoons.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the army: Major J. W. Nunn, 80th Foot; Major W. T. Shortt, 62nd Foot; Major G. Congreve, 29th Foot; Major C. W. M. Balders, 3rd Light Dragoons.—To be Majors in the army: Capt. J. Tritton, 3rd Light Dragoons; Captain J. R. B. Hale, 3rd Light Dragoons; Captain C. F. Havelock, 9th Foot; Captain A. Borton, 9th Foot; Captain A. St. George A. Stepney, 29th Foot; Captain the Hon. C. R. S. West, 21st Foot; Captain J. Garcock, 31st Foot; Captain E. Lugard, 31st Foot; Captain S. Fisher, 3rd Light Dragoons.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the army in the East Indies: Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wheeler, 48th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M'Laren, 16th Grenadier Bengal Native Infantry.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the army in the East Indies: Majors H. Sibbald, 41st Native Infantry; L. S. Bird, 24th Native Infantry; Major W. Alexander, 5th Light Cavalry; W. H. Wake, 44th Native Infantry; D. Birrell, 1st European Regiment; H. R. Osborn, 54th Native Infantry; R. Codrington, 49th Native Infantry; T. Polwhele, 42nd Native Infantry; I. H. Handscomb, 26th Native Infantry; P. Grant, 59th Native Infantry; R. J. H. Birch, 17th Native Infantry; F. Brind, Horse Artillery; G. Campbell, Horse Artillery; P. Innes, 14th Native Infantry; J. G. W. Curtis, 37th Native Infantry.—To be Majors in the army in the East Indies: Captains P. O'Hanlan, 1st Light Cavalry; S. Nash, 4th Light Cavalry; R. Houghton, 63rd Native Infantry; H. Garbett, Artillery; Captain J. L. Taylor, 26th Light Infantry; E. F. Day, Artillery; W. B. Thomson, 67th Native Infantry; R. Horsford, Artillery; R. Napier, Engineers; F. W. Anson, 18th Native Infantry; J. R.

PROMOTIONS.

Pond, 1st European Light Infantry; C. E. Mills, Artillery; G. Johnston, 46th Native Infantry; G. Carr, 21st Native Infantry; C. J. F. Burnett, 2nd European Regiment; P. Hay, 54th Native Infantry; W. B. Holmes, 12th Native Infantry; Aeneas J. Mackay, 16th Native Infantry; R. T. Sandeman, 33rd Native Infantry; G. Short, 45th Native Infantry; H. Palmer, 48th Native Infantry; D. Pott, 47th Native Infantry; G. H. Swinley, Artillery; A. Macdougall, 73rd Native Infantry; A. M. Becher, 61st Native Infantry; J. F. Egerton, Artillery; J. Christie, 3rd Light Cavalry.

6. 73rd Foot, Major-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—Colonel Sir H. G. Smith, K.C.B., on half-pay Unattached, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies.—Col. C. R. Cureton, 16th Light Dragoons, to be Adjutant-General to the Queen's Forces serving in the East Indies.

14. 12th Foot, Major S. F. Glover, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. M. Perceval, to be Major.—20th Foot, Major F. Horn, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, brevet Major C. Smith, to be Major.—23rd Foot, Major R. P. Holmes, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain J. Enoch, to be Major.—24th Foot, Captain H. W. Harris, to be Major.—42nd Foot, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdougall, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major D. Frazer, to be Major.—45th Foot, Major A. Erskine, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Charles Hind, to be Major.—59th Foot, Captain H. H. Graham, to be Major.—71st Foot, Major W. Denny, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain A. R. L'Estrange, to be Major.—91st Foot, Major J. F. G. Cambell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain D. Forbes, to be Major.—97th Foot, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. L. Darrah, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain the Hon. H. R. Handcock, to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major H. F. Beckwith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain C. D. Egerton, to be Major.—3rd West India Regiment, Major C. H. Doyle, from 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

18. 95th Foot, Major J. R. Raines, to be Major; brevet Captain Frederick White, to be Major.

28. 10th Dragoons, Major H. F. Bonham, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—8th Foot, General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., to be Colonel; Captain F. S. Holmes, to be Major.—15th Foot, General Sir Phineas Riall, to be Colonel.—24th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Brookes, to be

Lieutenant-Colonel.—49th Foot, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, to be Colonel.—74th Foot, Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—Unattached, Major Robert Brookes, from 69th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Brevet, Captain Patrick Gordon, 11th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

29. Royal Engineers, brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. Phillpotts, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—W. Smith. (b.)

To be Commanders.—W. E. Triscott, M. S. Nolloth, S. Hunt.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Bridport.—John Romilly, esq., declared duly elected, *vice* Cochrane.

Malton.—Viscount Milton.

Mayo.—Joseph Myles O'Donnell, esq.

Richmond.—Henry Rich.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Paterson, to be Dean of the diocese of Argyle and the Isles, Scotland.

Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., to be Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle.

The Hon. and Rev. O. Forester, to be a Canon of Hereford.

Rev. R. Garvey, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Morice, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. R. N. Pemberton, to be an hon. Canon of Hereford.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. Hickman, M.A., to be Head Master of the Protestant College, Malta.

MAY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Robert Peel, esq. (now attached to Her Majesty's Legation in Spain), to be Secretary of Legation in Switzerland.

5. Lord Harris, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad.

9. Thomas Flower Ellis, esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Thomas Bros, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Criminal Laws now in force in the Channel Islands; Charles

PROMOTIONS.

Clark, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to the said Commission.

12. William Whaley Billyard, esq., to be Chairman of Quarter Sessions, acting as Civil and Criminal Judge for North Australia.

— The Rev. Augustus William Hanson, to be Chaplain for Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast.

21. Brevet Major Thomas Forsyth Tait, of the East India Company's 2nd European Regiment, to be C.B.—Horatio Granville Stewart Murray, a minor, of Broughton, county Wigton, only child of the late Captain Horatio Stewart, only son of Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir William Stewart, G.C.B., second son of John, Earl of Galloway, to have the designation of "Murray of Broughton," and bear the arms of that family quarterly with Stewart, in compliance with a deed of entail executed by James Murray, esq., of Broughton, Jan. 18, 1797.

23. Sir George Baillie Hamilton, K.C.H. (now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Berlin), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

— Henry Francis Howard, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at the Hague), to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.—The Hon. H. G. Howard (now first paid Attaché at Paris), to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

25. George Barney, esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Governor of North Australia, and to administer the government of that colony, under the style and title of Superintendent thereof.

— John Stephen Hampton, esq., Surgeon in the Navy, to be Comptroller-General of Convicts for the island of Van Diemen's Land.

27. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray (now Secretary of Legation of Naples), to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt; Lord Napier, (now first paid Attaché at Constantinople), to be Secretary of Legation at Naples.

29. Thomas Frederick Elliott, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederick Rogers, esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of Emigrants thither.

Surgeon Major William J. Judd, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

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ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. 50th Foot, Capt. G. F. F. Boughey, to be Major.—74th Foot, Major W. W. Crawley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain A. F. Ansell, to be Major.—Brevet Captain W. H. Hare, 12th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.

7. Royal Engineers, Major-General F. R. Thackeray, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant.

8. Coldstream Guards, Major and Col. C. A. Shawe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain and brevet Colonel T. Chaplin, to be Major; Lieutenant and Captain Lord Frederick Paulet, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—29th Foot, Major G. Congreve, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain A. T. Hemphill, to be Major.

12. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major J. H. Freer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

19. 23rd Foot, Captain F. Granville, to be Major.—47th Foot, Captain W. O'Grady Haly, to be Major.—69th Foot, Captain Sir E. S. Thomas, Bart., to be Major.—Brevet, Major A. Richardson, 23rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Captain H. M. St. Vincent Rose, 25th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

22. 85th Foot, Captain George Tennant, to be Major.—Unattached, Major Manley Power, from 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Brevet, Brevet Major Patrick Campbell, 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.—To be Majors in the Army, Captains W. F. Williams, Royal Artillery; J. F. A. Symonds, Royal Engineers; H. G. Ross, Royal Artillery; Collingwood Dickson, Royal Artillery; the Hon. R. C. H. Spencer, Royal Artillery; and Patrick Campbell, 95th Foot.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commanders.—F. A. Campbell, James Cannon, W. Pretymann, and R. W. Twiss.

Appointments.—Captains, G. Mowbray (1812), of *Victory*, to Greenwich Hospital, *vice* John Pasco, resigned and appointed to *Victory*, 104; J. Kingcome (1838), to *Belleisle*, 20; Sir B. W. Walker, K.C.B. (1838), to *Constance*, 50; Owen Stanley, to the *Rattlesnake*, 2; J. B. Maxwell, to the *Dido*, 20; Woodford John Williams, to *Avenyer* steam frigate.

Y

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders.—F. B. Montresor, to *Cygnets*, 6; Fred. Patten, to *Osprey*, 12; Alex. Murray, to *Favourite*, 18; H. Chads, to the *Styx* steam sloop; Gower Lowe, to the *Kingfisher*, 12; Peter Fisher, to the Coast Guard; P. H. Dyke (1844), to the *Flying Fish*; John Lunn (1844), to the *Virago* steam sloop.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Falkirk Burghs.—Earl of Lincoln.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, to be Dean of Windsor, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter.

Rev. G. Dixon, to be a Prebendary of York.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. E. Kilvert, B.A., to the Hon. East India Company, Madras Presidency.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. P. Freeman, to be the Principal of the Chichester Divinity College.

Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A., to be Head Master of Westminster School.

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

6. Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart., to accept and use in this country the title of Baron De Goldsmid and da Palmeira, which the Queen of Portugal has been pleased to confer upon him in manifestation of the important services rendered by him on various occasions to the Portuguese nation, and also to bear certain additional armorial bearings granted to him by the royal decree of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George Vere Lucas, of Medbourn, co. Leicester, and of Stock-park, in Finstwaite, in the parish of Coulton, co. Lancaster, esq. (in compliance with the will of Mary Braithwaite, of Stock-park, deceased), to take the surname of Braithwaite only, and bear the arms.

9. George Lowe, esq. (now Consul at Patras), to be Consul General in Tripoli; Thomas Wood, esq. (now British Vice-Consul at Bengazi), to be Consul at Patras.

12. Keppel Robert Edward Foote, esq. (in the room of Charles Pettingal,

esq., deceased), to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, established at Boa Vista, in the Cape Verde Islands, under the treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade.—Thomas Crowley Weston, esq. (in the room of Charles Brooke Bidwell, esq., deceased), to be Registrar to the several courts of Mixed Commission, established at Sierra Leone, under treaties with foreign powers, for the suppression of the slave trade.—Thomas O'Brien, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone.

24. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Westmoreland, K.C.B. (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin), to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath Most Honourable Order.

25. Charles Phillips, esq., barrister-at-law, to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in the room of David Pollock, esq., appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

26. Clinton George Dawkins, esq., to be Consul General in the Lombardo-Venetian States and the Austrian Territories on the Adriatic.—James Macauley Higginson, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.—Major-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

27. Lord Francis Egerton, created Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, co. Northampton, and Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, co. Salop.—To be Baronets of the United Kingdom: The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, of Harptoncourt, co. Radnor; John Somerset Pakington, of Westwood-park, co. of Worcester, esq.; John Gladstone, of Fasque and Balfour, co. Kincardine, esq.; James Weir Hogg, of Upper Grosvenor-street, Middlesex, esq.; William Feilden, of Feniscowles, co. Lancaster, esq.; William Verner, of Verner's-bridge, co. Armagh, and of Inismagh, co. Tyrone, esq.; Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliffe lodge, in the Isle of Thanet, kent.—The Marquis of Douglas, to be Knight Marshal of Scotland.—Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., to be Governor of St. Helena.—William Thomas Denison, esq., Captain Royal Engineers, to be Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.—The Hon. Frederick

PROMOTIONS.

William Adolphus Bruce, to be Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland. — Murrell Robinson Robinson, esq., to be Second Assistant Surveyor of the Cape of Good Hope. — Daniel H. O. Gordon, esq., to be Chief Justice for the Virgin Islands; and Sinclair Bryan, esq., to be Treasurer for the said Islands.

— Lieutenant-Colonels Harry Shakespeare Phillips, 53rd Foot; Thomas Harte Franks, 10th Foot; George Lenox Davis, 9th Foot; John Rowland Smyth, 16th Lancers; Christopher Godby, 36th Bengal Native Infantry; Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, 63rd Bengal Native Infantry; Robert Adrian Stedman, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Nicholas Penny, 69th Bengal Native Infantry; John Armstrong Thompson, 52nd Bengal Native Infantry; Henry John Wood, Bengal Artillery; James Alexander, Bengal Artillery; Joseph Nash, 43rd Bengal Light Infantry; John Theophilus Lane, Bengal Artillery; Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Bengal Artillery; Frederick Abbott, Bengal Engineers; George Simson Laurensen, Bengal Artillery; and Major Henry Forster, Commanding the Shekawatee Brigade, to be Companions of the Bath.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

9. 6th Dragoons, Captain W. Arkwright, to be Major. — 20th Foot, Captain L. D. Gordon, to be Major. — 29th Foot, Captain H. H. Kitchener, to be Major. — 39th Foot, Major E. Bond, from 53rd Foot, to be Major, *vice* brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Havelock, who exchanges.

10. Royal Artillery, Major-General Frederick Walker, to be Colonel-Commandant.

19. 3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain J. D. Dyson, to be Major. — 31st Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Phillips, from 53rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Byrne, who exchanges. — 85th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant, from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* F. Maunsell, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

Brevet. — To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonels J. Scott, 9th Light Dragoons; J. L. Pennefather, 22nd Foot; and A. S. H. Mountain, 26th Foot. — To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Major J. R. Smyth, 16th Light Dragoons. — To be Majors in the

Army, Captains T. H. Pearson, 16th Light Dragoons; E. B. Bere, 16th Light Dragoons; L. Fyler, 16th Light Dragoons; W. Mathias, 62nd Foot; D. F. Longworth, 31st Foot; G. F. Long, 50th Foot; W. P. Waugh, 10th Light Dragoons; and H. Bates, 82nd Foot. — To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the East Indies, Lieutenant-Colonels L. R. Stacy, 43rd Bengal Native Infantry; G. E. Gowan, Bengal Artillery; and P. Montgomerie, Madras Artillery. — To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies, Majors W. J. Thompson, 12th Bengal Native Infantry; H. M. Lawrence, Bengal Artillery; F. Abbott, Bengal Engineers; J. F. Bradford, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry; B. R. Reilly, Bengal Engineers; G. S. Laurensen, Bengal Artillery; J. Angelo, 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry; C. Marshall, 68th Bengal Native Infantry; and A. Jack, 90th Bengal Native Infantry. — To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies, Captains F. Mackeson, 14th Bengal Native Infantry; J. Turton, Bengal Artillery; F. B. Boileau, Bengal Artillery; R. Hill, 70th Bengal Native Infantry; C. Corfield, 47th Bengal Native Infantry; C. Troup, 48th Bengal Native Infantry; T. F. Fleming, 36th Bengal Native Infantry; A. L. Campbell, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry; M. E. Loftie, 30th Bengal Native Infantry; W. E. Baker, Bengal Engineers; R. Waller, Bengal Artillery; J. Fordyce, Bengal Artillery; J. Leesons, 42nd Bengal Native Infantry; C. O'Brien, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry; W. Hoggan, 63rd Bengal Native Infantry; W. S. Pillans, Bengal Artillery; H. T. Tucker, 8th Bengal Native Infantry; A. G. Ward, 68th Bengal Native Infantry; E. Christie, Bengal Artillery; T. L. Harrington, 5th Bengal Cavalry; D. Seaton, 1st Bengal European Regiment. — To have the local rank of Major in the Army in the East Indies, Major H. Forster, commanding the Shekawatee Brigade.

26. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major Archibald White Hope, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. — Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Matson, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General. — Royal Sappers and Miners, brevet Major James Lynn, Royal Engineers, to be Adjutant.

29. Royal Artillery, brevet Colonel W. G. Power, to be Colonel; brevet Major John Louis Smith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—W. Nevill, Sir F. W. Nicholson, Bart., A. J. Hammond, Hon. J. R. Drummond, Sir G. G. Otway, Bart.

To be Commanders.—E. V. Nott, Graham Ogle, J. M'D. Smith.

Appointments.—Captain G. Elliot, to the *Eurydice*, 26; Commanders, T. S. Thompson, to the *Curaçoa*, 24; Arch. M'Murdo, to the *Contest*, 12; John C. Hoseason, to the *Inflexible* steam sloop.

26. Commander George James Hay, to be Captain; Lieutenants Robert Jocelyn Otway, Maxwell, Falcon, and Charles Randle Egerton, to be Commanders; and Mr. William David Loch and Mr. George Don Murray (on passing the required examinations), to be Lieutenants (in consequence of the affair in New Zealand).

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Lear, to be Dean of Salisbury.

Rev. W. E. Hony, to be Archdeacon of Salisbury.

Rev. R. M. Kennedy, to be Prebendary of Clonmethan, in the Church of St. Patrick, Dublin.

CHAPLAIN.

Hon. and Rev. R. W. T. West, to the Queen.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir Charles Wetherell, to be Deputy Steward of the University of Oxford.

Sir F. H. Doyle, to be Receiver General of the Customs.

Sir David Pollock, to be Chief Justice of Bombay.

Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L., to be Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Despard, 99th Foot, and Robert Henry Wynyard, 58th Foot, to be Companions of the Bath.

6. The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., to be Lord President of the Privy Council.—The Duke of Bedford, and the Right Hon. Charles Wood, sworn of the Privy Council.—Lord Cottenham, to be Lord

High Chancellor.—The Earl of Minto, Keeper of the privy Seal.—Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to be three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—The Right Hon. Charles Wood, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.—The Earl of Besborough, Lieut.-General and General-Governor of Ireland.—The Earl of Clarendon, President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.—Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Viscount Ebrington, the O'Connor Don, William Gibson Craig, esq., and Henry Rich, esq., to be Commissioners of the Treasury.—The Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War.—Andrew Rutherford, esq., Advocate for Scotland; and Thomas Maitland, esq., Solicitor-General for Scotland.

— The Rev. John Mac Leod, D.D., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland.

7. The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral J. W. Deans Dundas, Maurice F. F. Berkeley, esq., Capt. R.N., Lord John Hay, C.B., Capt. R.N., and the Hon. W. F. Cowper, to be Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The Duchess of Sutherland to be mistress of the Robes. Earl Spencer, to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.—Lord Edward G. F. Howard, to be Vice-Chamberlain. Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller.—Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward.—Lord Alfred Paget, to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty; Viscount Morpeth, Alexander Milne, esq., and the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.—The Marquis of Clanricarde, to be Postmaster-General.—The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint; and the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Paymaster-General.

— Henry James Perry, esq., Barrister-at Law, to be one of the Commissioners to act in the prosecution of fiats in bankruptcy (at Liverpool).

8. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of India.—The Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. and G.C.B., to be Master-General of the Ordnance.—Colonel C. R. Fox, to be Surveyor of the Ordnance; and Colonel

PROMOTIONS.

the Hon. George Anson, Clerk of the Ordnance.—Charles Buller, esq., to be Advocate-General.—Earl Spencer, Lord Edward G. F. Howard, and the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, sworn of the Privy Council.—The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

9. Earl Granville, to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds.

11. The Duke of Norfolk, to be Master of the Horse.

21. William Bunbury McClintock, of Manor Highgate, co. Fermanagh, esq., Commander R.N., in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Thomas Bunbury, of Lisnavagh and Moyle, co. Carlow, esq., to take the name of Bunbury after McClintock, and bear the arms of Bunbury in the first quarter.

24. Edmund, Earl of Morley, Henry George Francis, Earl Ducie, and Henry Manners, Lord Waterpark, to be Lords in Waiting in ordinary to Her Majesty.—Thomas Henry, Lord Foley, to be Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.—Lucius Bentinck Viscount Falkland, to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

28. Capt. Charles Graham, and Commander George James Hay, R.N., to be Companions of the Bath.

To be Under-Secretaries of State.—Home Department, Right Hon. E. J. Stanley; Foreign, Sir W. Somerville, Bart.; Colonial, Benjamin Hawes, esq., M.P.

To be Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.—John Parker, esq., and H. Tufnell, esq.

To be Secretary of the Admiralty.—H. G. Ward, esq.

To be Secretaries to the Board of Control.—G. S. Byng, esq., and T. Wyse, esq.

Private Secretaries.—Sir Dennis Le Marchant, and the Hon. George Keppel, to Lord John Russell; Capt. the Hon. Grey, to Earl Grey; G. C. Cornwall, esq., to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

IRELAND. To be Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady; Lord Chief Baron, Right Hon. D. R. Pigot; Attorney-General, Richard Moore, esq.; Solicitor-General, James H. Monahan, esq.; Counsel to the Government, John Hatchell, esq., Q.C.; Under-Secretary of State, T. S. Redington, esq.

Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Mr. Prittie, to be Chamberlain; Capt. Williams, Controller of the Household; Matthew Fortescue, esq., to be

Master of the Horse; Mr. Malor, Gentleman at Large; and to be Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Bagot, First A.D.C.; Hon. Capt. Daly, Lord Dunkellin, and Mr. Ponsonby (paid); Captain Bernard, Lord Mountcharles, and Lord Killian (unpaid).

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

7. 50th Foot, Captain G. M. Tew, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army: Captain H. S. Rowan, Royal Artillery, Captain C. Lewis, 80th Foot, Captain H. Matson, 58th Foot, Captain A. W. Reed, 98th Foot, Captain R. Denny, 58th Foot, Captain W. B. Marlow, Royal Engineers, Captain W. B. Langford, Royal Marines, and Captain H. R. E. Wilmot, Royal Artillery.—The Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Principal Chaplain to the Forces, to be Chaplain-General to the Forces; the Rev. C. Green, M.A., and the Rev. W. Hare, M.A., to be Chaplains to the Forces.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon J. McAndrew, M.D., from the 40th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the first class.

10. 30th Foot, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Ormond, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; brevet Major J. G. Geddes, to be Major.—40th Foot, Captain T. J. Valiant, to be Major.—74th Foot, Major J. Fordyce, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain the Hon. T. O'Grady, to be Major.

21. Brevet Captain Joseph Edward Greaves Emsall, 13th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

31. 26th Foot, brevet Major J. Pater-son, to be Major.—85th Foot, Captain B. Taylor, to be Major.—87th Foot, brevet Major F. H. Robe, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Warren (Major unattached), to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Brevet Capt. M. Mul-kern, 68th Foot, to be Major.—Staff, Major T. O'Brien, 87th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army); Major W. J. D'Urban, 26th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army); Major H. J. French, 85th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving at Jamaica (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army).

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

4. With reference to the engagement

PROMOTIONS.

at Punta Obligado, the following promotions have been made, dated the 18th Nov. 1845, the day of the action:—Lieutenants to be Commanders.—C. Barker, H.M. steam-ship *Firebrand*; A. J. Woodley, H.M. steam-vessel *Gorgon*; C. S. Norman, H.M. ship *Comus*; G. H. Richards, H.M. ship *Philomel*, being the Senior Lieutenants of the ships engaged. Mate to be Lieutenant.—F. F. Nicholson, H.M. ship *Dolphin*, being the only Mate engaged in the action.

To be Captain.—J. Duffill.

To be Commanders.—W. Peel, C. Barker, A. J. Woodley, C. S. Norman, G. H. Richards, Lord F. H. Kerr, H. Eden, W. Prettyman, and W. H. Kennedy.

Appointments.—Rear-Admiral S. H. Inglefield, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.—Captains, Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B., to succeed Rear-Admiral Inglefield in the command at Brazil; and Sir. H. Hotham, to command on the coast of Africa.—Commanders, J. B. Cragg, to the *Sphinx* steam sloop, W. Ellis, to the *Alert*, 6; H. J. Douglas, to the *Pantaloon*, 10; J. R. Booth, to the *Columbine*, 16; A. Slade, to the *Recruit* steam sloop; C. Starmer, to the *Hecla* steam sloop.—Lieutenants, C. R. Johnson, to command the *Comet*; C. G. Rigge, to command the *Trident*, steamers.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Carlou Co.—Win. Banbury M'Clin-toch, esq.

Kirkcudbright Co.—T. Maitland, esq.

Lancashire (S.)—William Brown, esq.

Worcester.—Sir Denis Le Marchant.

London.—Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

Tower Hamlets.—Colonel Fox.

Halifax.—Right Hon. C. Wood.

Devonport.—Right Hon. Sir G. Grey.

Taunton.—Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

Chester.—John Jervis, esq.

Greenwich.—Capt. Dundas.

Gloucester.—Hon. M. F. F. Berkeley.

Nottingham.—Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse.

Tiverton.—Viscount Palmerston.

Manchester.—Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.

Plymouth.—Viscount Ebrington.

Perth.—Right Hon. Fox Maule.

Hertford.—Hon. W. F. Cowper.

Dungarvon.—Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.

Lichfield.—Lord A. Paget.

Edinburgh.—W. Gibson Craig, esq., and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay.

Richmond.—Henry Rich, esq.

Liskeard.—C. Buller, esq.

Stafford Co. (S. D.)—Hon. G. Anson.

Yorkshire. (W. R.)—Viscount Morpeth.

Leith.—A. Rutherford, esq.

Roscommon.—The O'Connor Don.

St. Ives.—Lord W. Powlett.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, to be Queen's Serjeant.

Dr. Bateman (late chief clerk for Exercise prosecutions), to be Solicitor to the Excise.

Alfred Montgomery, esq., to be Solicitor of Stamps.

Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart., to be Recorder of Maidstone.

Henry Sugden, esq., to be Deputy Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Mr. Jeremiah Owen, to be Supervisor of Metals for her Majesty's Dockyards.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Earl Granville, sworn of the Privy Council.—The Earl of Leicester, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Norfolk.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty.—The Queen conferred the honour of Knighthood upon John Jervis, esq., Attorney-General; and upon Captain William Thomas Denison, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

3. Lord Robert Grosvenor, to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.—Sir Watkin Owen Pell, knt., Captain R.N., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.—Samuel Nicholas Rooks, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Tobago.

4. The Earl of Listowel and Lord Camoys, to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty.—Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—Francis Morgan, gent., only son of John Morgan, of Portsea, esq., Commander R.N., in memory of Francis Francis, of Portsmouth, esq., to take the name of Francis, only.

PROMOTIONS.

10. Viscount Clifden, to be Lord of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

18. Marquis of Normanby, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the French; Viscount Ponsonby, G. C. B., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

19. Knighted by letters-patent, Alfred Stephen, esq., Chief Justice of New South Wales.

25. Oliver Byrne, esq., to be Surveyor for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

26. John, Earl of Stair, to be Keeper of Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland.

29. Edward Strutt, esq., to be one of the Commissioners of Railways, and also President of the said Commissioners.

Private Secretaries.—R. J. Mackintosh, esq., to Lord Morpeth; Mr. Hobhouse, to Sir J. C. Hobhouse; Thomas Poole Ward, esq., to the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson; W. Torrens M'Cullagh, esq., to Mr. Labouchere.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

7. 4th Light Dragoons, brevet Col. J. Vandeleur, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Parlbay, who exchanges.—Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain J. Forbes, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—6th Foot, Major J. Crofton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. T. Griffiths, to be Major.—19th Foot, Captain H. Calley, to be Major.—39th Foot, brevet Major M. G. Nixon, to be Major.

14. 1st Foot Guards, Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. James Lindsay, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—1st Foot, General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G. C. B., to be Colonel.—2nd Foot, Major-General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., to be Colonel.—55th Foot, Lieutenant-General John Wardlaw, to be Colonel.—Unattached, Captain James St. John Munro, from 60th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet Major John Grattan, 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

25. 79th Foot, Captain J. Ferguson, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major T. C. Smith, from 27th Foot, to be Major.

26. Royal Artillery, Major-Generals J. W. Tobin and R. S. Brough, to be Colonels Commandant.

28. 7th Dragoons, Captain Arthur Shirley, to be Major.—3rd Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles T. Van Straubenzee, from the 13th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major A. A. T. Cunyngame, who exchanges.—Brevet Capt. Edward Francis Elliot, 11th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—G. E. Patey, P. Davis, E. J. Carpenter, H. Broadhead, H. Smith, A. L. Montgomery, and Reginald Yorke.

To be Commanders.—W. Morris (b), H. G. Morris, J. H. Cockburn, F. T. B. Hankey, C. F. A. Shadwell, and George Williams.

Appointments.—Commanders, G. E. Davis, to the *Bull-dog* steamer; E. S. Sotheby, to the *Racehorse*, 18; J. T. Caldwell, to the *Agincourt*, 72; G. H. Wood, to the *Hound*, 6; L. S. Tindal (1841), to the *Grecian*, 16; W. N. Fowell, to the *Cherokee* steam-sloop.

Captain Houston Stewart, C. B., to be acting superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Kilkenny Co.—Richard Smithwick, esq. *St. Alban's.*—Benjamin B. Cabbell, esq. *St. Ives.*—Lord W. Paulett. *Dundalk.*—D. O'Connell, jun., esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. F. Dimock, to be a minor Canon of Southwell.

Rev. R. W. Ford, to be an hon. Canon of Gloucester.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. J. Murphy, esq., Q. C., to be a Master in Chancery, in Ireland.

Rev. J. Robertson, M. A., to be Head Master of Bishop's College, Bristol.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Knighted by patent, David Pollock, esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

16. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Ed-

PROMOTIONS.

ward.—The Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., resigned.—The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., being one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.—Knighted by patent, Edward Pine Coffin, esq., Commissary-General of Her Majesty's Forces.

25. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.—William Reid, esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers, &c., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia.—Charles Elliot, esq., Captain R. N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.—Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.—Hospital Staff, John Hall, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

29. The Hon. G. Grey, Captain R.N., to be Captain of the port of Gibraltar.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

8. 5th Dragoon Guards, Major W. H. Archer, from 14th Light Dragoons, to be Major, *vice* Major J. W. King, who exchanges.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Liddell, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—Brevet Captain Sir Arthur Brooke de Capell Brooke, 27th Foot, and Captain James Straker, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Majors in the army.

11. Rifle Brigade, Capt. A. J. Lawrence, to be Major.—Unattached, Major W. Sullivan, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

18. Staff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Havelock, of 53rd Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces serving at Bombay.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—S. L. Stokes, Arthur Forbes.

To be Commanders.—J. Macdougall, C. L. Hockin.

Appointments.—Captain Sir T. Bourchier, K.C.B., to be Superintendent of Chatham Dock-yard; Captain Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart., to be additional Captain

of the *Victory*; Captain W. H. Henderson, to the *Sidon*; Captain A. B. Branch, to Greenwich Hospital.

Commanders.—E. Tatham, to the *Raleigh*; C. L. Hockin, to the *Star*.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Derby.—Edward Strutt, esq. (re-elected.)

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Cunningham, to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. E. T. Vaughan, to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Right Hon. David Pigot, to be Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

R. B. Crowder, esq., Q.C., to be Recorder of Bristol.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. Captain the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

9. George Jarratt Horsfall, of Elmfield-House, Warmsworth, co. York, gent., in compliance with the last will of John Jarratt, late of Doncaster, esq., to take the surname of Jarratt only; and bear the arms of Jarratt quarterly with his own arms.

13. John Ball, of Dublin, esq., Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

15. Henry Edward Sharpe, esq., to be Chief Justice for the Island of St. Vincent; John Sealy, esq., to be Attorney-General of Barbados.

20. John Pascoe Grenfell, esq., a Rear-Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, to be Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the Emperor of Brazil.

27. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said settlement; and Richard Woosnam, esq., to be secretary to such High Commissioner.

30. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas

PROMOTIONS.

Wilde, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, sworn of the Privy Council.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. 1st or Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, Bart., to be Major, with the rank of Colonel in the Army; Lieutenant and Captain Henry Cartwright, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Frederick Brandreth, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—Capt. J. C. Burmester, Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.—Captain W. F. Grant, 63rd Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

9. 10th Foot, Major George Dobson Young, from 31st Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major George Staunton, who exchanges.

20. Captain L. Coker, of the 29th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Major G. V. Creagh, 81st Foot; brevet Major J. H. Bainbrigge, Fort Major at Guernsey; Major S. E. Goodman, 27th Foot.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. W. H. Hennis, Royal Artillery; Captain R. M. Mundy, Royal Artillery.

27. Captain W. T. Harrison, of the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—W. Sheppard (retired list).

To be Commander.—W. Robson.

Appointments.—Captains, A. Milne, to be Flag-Captain to Admiral Sir C. Ogle, and to command the *St. Vincent*, 120; Owen Stanley, to the *Rattlesnake*, 2, for surveying service; T. V. Anson, to the *Eurydice*, 22; Stephen Lushington, to the *Vengeance*, 84.

Commanders.—H. Goold (1830), to the *Ocean*, 80; E. W. G. West, to the *Andromeda*, 44; A. P. Ryder (additional) to the *Tartarus*, surveying steam vessel; Robert Tryon, to the *Mutine*, 12.

31. *Naval Retirements*.—The Gazette contains the names of fifty Captains, R.N., appointed to the rank of retired Rear-Admiral; ninety-four Captains who have accepted the retirement of their rank at 1*l.* per diem, and thirty-two the same at 18*s.* per diem.—Captains John Simpson, John Bowker, George Mowbray, and Alexander Barclay Branch, K.H., to be Captains of Greenwich Hospital.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. T. V. Short (Bishop of Sodor and Man), to be Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. T. Chevallier, to be Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. R. Grey, to be an Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. J. Hall, to be an Hon. Canon of Bristol.

Rev. E. T. Vaughan and Rev. W. Wales, to be Hon. Canons of Peterborough.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

James Campbell, esq., to be Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

3. Lord Harris, Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over that Island.

4. The Right Hon. Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt., and Captain Henry Rowland Brandreth, Royal Engineers, to be three of the Commissioners of Railways, under the provisions of the act 9 and 10 Vict. c. 105, to begin to act on the 9th of Nov.

5. James Simms, esq., to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland; and Edward Mortimer Archibald, esq., to be Attorney-General for that Island.—Charles Douglass Stewart, esq., to be Solicitor-General for the Island of St. Vincent.—Richard Hayward, esq., to be Colonial Surveyor and Engineer for Sierra Leone.

10. Henry Luke Smith Dillon, of Lytchet Matravers, co. Dorset, esq., in compliance with the will of William Trenchard, esq., of that place, to take the name of Trenchard after Dillon, and bear the arms of Trenchard quarterly.—George Kitson, esq., to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

14. Earl Cowper, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Kent.

24. William à Beckett and Roger Therry, esqrs., to be Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; Alfred Cheeke, esq., to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests; and Thomas Callaghan, esq., to be

PROMOTIONS.

Crown Prosecutor in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in that colony.

— William George Knox, esq., to be Puisne Judge for the Island of Trinidad.

— J. Hooper Dawson, esq., to be Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Clerk of the Central Circuit Court of the Island of Newfoundland.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

3. 13th Foot, Major A. A. T. Cunynghame, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet; Major A. P. S. Wilkinson, to be Major.

6. 2nd Dragoons, Major St. Vincent W. Ricketts, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain H. D. Griffith, to be Major.—66th Foot, Captain Sir W. Gordon, Bart., to be Major.—Brevet Captain W. H. L. D. Cuddy, of the 55th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Unattached, Brevet Major G. T. Parke, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major.

9. THE BREVET. This Gazette contained a Brevet, appointing General Sir George Nugent, Bart. and G. C. B., General Thomas Grosvenor, and General the Marquis of Anglesey, K. G. and G. C. B., to be Field-Mmarshals in the Army; thirteen Lieutenant-Generals, to be Generals; twenty-nine Major-Generals, to be Lieutenant-Generals; eighty-one Colonels, to be Major-Generals; seventy-four Lieutenant-Colonels, to be Colonels; fifty Majors, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; and one hundred and twenty-two Captains, to be Majors.

Also the names of eight Major-Generals of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army; fourteen Colonels, to be Major-Generals; fourteen Lieutenant-Colonels, to be Colonels; and twenty-eight Captains, to be Majors.—In the Royal Engineers, seven Major-Generals, to be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army; six Colonels, to be Major-Generals; five Lieutenant-Colonels, to be Colonels; and thirteen Captains, to be Majors.—In the Royal Marines, seven Colonels, to be Major-Generals, in the Army; one Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel; and eighteen Captains, to be Majors.

In the East India Company's Forces, to take rank by brevet in her Majesty's army in the East Indies only, thirty-five Major-Generals, to be Lieutenant-Generals; nineteen Lieutenant-Colonels, to be Colonels; and two hundred and forty-five Captains, to be Majors.

1st Life Guards, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel John Hall, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; brevet Major Richard Parker, to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.—3rd Light Dragoons, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Lockwood, C. B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. W. Yerbury, to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, brevet Colonel C. A. F. Bentinck, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; brevet Colonel H. J. W. Bentinck, to be Major; Lieutenant and Captain Robert Vansittart, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—5th Foot, Major D. E. Johnson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John Spence, to be Major.—67th Foot, Major Edward Basil Brooke, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; brevet Major T. J. Adair, to be Major.—78th Foot, Major Jonathan Forbes, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; brevet Major R. J. P. Vassall, to be Major.—92nd Foot, Major J. A. Forbes, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; brevet Major Mark Kerr Athertley, to be Major.—93rd Foot, Major James Brown, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. D. Davenport, to be Major.—2nd West India Regiment, Major James Allen, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John James Peck, to be Major.—Royal Marines, Colonel and second Commandants Thompson Aslett and E. S. Mercer, to be Colonels Commandant; Lieutenant-Colonels William Fergusson and Richard Swale, to be Colonels and Second Commandants; Captain and brevet Major John Wilson and Captain Robert Mercer, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

16. Royal Artillery, to be Colonels, brevet Colonels J. S. Bastard, T. Gore Browne, Duncan Grant, H. A. Scott, Thomas Dyneley, Lieutenant-Colonels H. C. Russell, Samuel Rudyerd, brevet Colonel William Cator, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Dansey; to be Lieutenant-Colonels, brevet Majors Charles Otway, W. C. Anderson, Reynolds Palmer, J. R. Hornsby, R. S. Armstrong, Mark Evans, G. T. Rowland, Lieutenant-Colonels J. N. Colquhoun, A. R. Harrison, and H. R. Wright.—Royal Engineers, to be Colonels, brevet Colonels Sir J. M. F. Smith, Rice Jones, Thomas Moody, John Oldfield, and M. C. Dixon; to be Lieutenant-Colonels, brevet Majors C. J. Selwyn, W. M. Gossett, Daniel Bolton, F. W. Whinyates, and A. W. Robe.

20. Major-General Sir C. W. Thornton, to be General; five more Colo-

PROMOTIONS.

nels to be Major-Generals; six Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels; and twenty-four Captains to be Majors (with commissions bearing date Nov. 9).

26. Royal Marines, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Ellis, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

4. Captain Frederick Jennings Thomas, to be a retired Rear-Admiral.

5. Commander Francis Wm. Austen, to be promoted to the rank of Captain, when he shall have served the required period at sea to qualify him for that rank, for his services on the River Plate.

Admiral of the Red, Sir George Martin, G.C.B., G.C., St. M. & G., to be Admiral of the Fleet; four Admirals of the White, to be Admirals of the Red; six Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White; four Vice-Admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue; nine Vice-Admirals of the White, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red; fourteen Vice-Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-Admirals of the White; fourteen Rear-Admirals of the Red, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue; twenty Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red; seventeen Rear-Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-Admirals of the White; twenty Captains, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue; forty-four Commanders, to be Captains; eighty Lieutenants, to be Commanders; twenty Mates, to be Lieutenants; twenty Second Masters, to be Masters; twenty Assistant-Surgeons, to be Surgeons; twenty Clerks, to be Paymasters and Pursers.

To be Naval Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty, Captains Maurice F. F. Berkeley, C.B., the Hon. G. A. Crofton, Sir George R. Sartorius, Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., Lord John Hay, C.B., and Sir George A. Westphal; and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., to be an Extra Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.—Doctor Gilbert King, M.D. (Deputy Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets), to be Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets; John Mortimer, esq., and Henry Parkin, esq. (retired Deputy Inspectors of Naval Hospitals and Fleets), to be retired Inspectors of Naval Hospitals and Fleets; Doctor James Veitch, M.D., Mr. William Colvin, and Doctor James Scott (B), M.D., Surgeons Royal Navy, to be retired Deputy Inspectors of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.

11. Commander Richard Burrige, R.N., to be Captain.—Lieutenants E. H. B. Proctor and L. B. Mackinnon, to the rank of Commander Royal Navy, for their services during the recent operations in the Parana.

16. Captain Joseph Needham Tayler, C.B., to be retired Rear-Admiral.

17. Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

20. Vice-Admiral Sir H. Heathcote, Knt., to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral Charles Carter, to be Vice-Admiral; Captain John Thompson (A), to be retired Rear-Admiral.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. J. Eyre, to be Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. R. Cust, to be Prebendary of Lincoln.

Rev. J. Cotterill, to be an hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. J. Garbett, to be an hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. R. Seymour, to be an hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. W. Walter, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. J. Watts, to be Prebendary of Salisbury.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

William Thompson, B.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Walshe, to be Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College, London.

George Russell Clerk, esq., to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. Herbert Townshend Bowen, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Trinidad.

10. Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, G.C.B. (now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Portugal), to be her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians; Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.H. (now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians), to be Envoy Extraordinary and

PROMOTIONS.

Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Portugal. — Rutherford Alcock, esq. (now Consul at Foo-chow-foo), to be Consul at Shanghai; Richard Belgrave Jackson, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Canton), to be Consul at Foo-chow-foo; Temple Hilliard Layton, esq. (now acting as Consul at Amoy), to be Consul at that port.

15. The younger son and daughters of James, late Lord Glenlyon, to have the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to the dignity of Duke of Athol.

— G. G. Lowenfeld, esq., to be Financial Accountant for the colony of British Guiana.

17. Raised to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, of Creedy, co. Devon, esq., Colonel in the Army; Frederick Currie, esq., one of the Secretaries to the government of India; and Anthony Rothschild, of Grosvenor-place, esq. (with remainder to his nephews, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, Charles Alfred Rothschild, and Leopold Rothschild, esqrs., sons of Lionel Rothschild, esq.)

19. William Sanderson Craig, esq., to be Consul in the Island of Sardinia, to reside at Cagliari; and Frederick W. Calvert, esq., to be Consul at the Dardanelles.

21. Major-General Charles William Pasley, C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the order.

24. Aneurin Owen, of Egryn, co. Denbigh, esq., to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws.

28. The younger brothers and sister of the Marquis of Ailsa to have the same precedence as if their father Archibald, Earl of Cassilis, had succeeded to the dignity of Marquis. — George Grey, esq., to be Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over each of the two separate provinces of New Ulster and New Munster; Edward John Eyre, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of each of the two said separate provinces of New Ulster and New Munster. — Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. 1st Foot Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. T. Cunynghame, from 13th Foot, to be Captain and Lieutenant-

Colonel, vice Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Stuart, who exchanges. — brevet Captain H. Caldecot, 1st Foot Guards, to be Major in the Army; Colonel Lord John Hay, to be Major-General in the Army, half-pay Unattached; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Morris, to be Colonel in the Army.

5. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major W. H. Bent, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain and brevet Major R. Clarke, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; V. Cockburn, to be Captain, *vice* Clarke; First Lieutenant, C. W. Younghusband, to be Second Captain, *vice* Cockburn; Second Lieutenant, O'B. B. Woolsey, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Younghusband.

7. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Colonel T. Peebles, to be Colonel and Second Commandant; Captain and brevet Major J. Whylock, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Lieutenant J. J. D. Barclay, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Wright.

8. 29th Foot, Major A. T. Hemphill, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase; Captain G. L. Way, to be Major.

11. Staff, brevet Colonel W. G. Cochrane, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Ireland; brevet Colonel R. C. Mansel, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Ireland; brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Fraser, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in Canada; brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Robertson, to be Colonel in the Army; Major John Westlake, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

18. Royal Regiment of Artillery, Major-General J. Power, to be Colonel Commandant. — Royal Marines, Captain and brevet Major Thomas Wearing, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

22. Brevet, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Angelo, of the 30th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir Benj. D'Urban, to be Commander of the Forces in Canada.

29. 4th Light Dragoons, Major Lord G. A. F. Paget, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain H. Fape, to be Major. — Coldstream Foot Guards, brevet Major Lieutenant and Captain C. A. Windham, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. — 85th Foot, Major B. Taylor, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. Blackburn, to be Major. — Brevet, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord T. Cecil, of Coldstream Guards, to be Colonel in the Army;

PROMOTIONS.

Captain S. B. Jefferies, 5th Foot, and Captain G. Fitzroy, 61st Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—J. P. Roepel and S. H. Ussher.

To be Commanders.—G. Blane, J. A. Mends, and G. C. Adams.

Appointments.—Rear-Admiral Sir J. Louis, to superintend Devonport Dockyard; Admiral Bouverie, to be Commander-in-Chief in the Tagus; Sir W. E. Parry, to be Captain Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard and Haslar Hospital; Sir J. G. Bremer, to Woolwich Dockyard; Captain Alexander Ellice, to be Comptroller of Steam Machinery; Commander Henry Layton, to *Belvidera*; V. A. Masingberd, to *Alecto*, st.; E. Peirse, to *Cruiser*, 16; G. Lowe, to *Resistance*, 42; W. Worsfold, to *Imaum*, 72; H. Jauncey, to

Albion, 90; E. Collier, to *Trafalgar*, 120; Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart., to *Vindictive*, 50; E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, to *Comus*, 18; R. Moorman, to *Rattler*, st.; H. M. Ellicombe, to *Rolla*, 10; H. Dumaresque, to *Seaflower*, 6; T. Wilson, to *Canopus*, 64.—Promotions: Lieutenant and Commanders, William Swainson, to the *Penguin*, 6; James W. Tomlinson, to the *Harpy*, st.; G. Morris, to *Torch*, st.; E. F. Roberts, to *Myrmidon*, st.

10. Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. W. C. R. Owen, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral Thomas Browne, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

19. Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., to be her Majesty's First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Renfrew Co.—Col. William Mure.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

PARIS.

TRIAL OF PIERRE LECOMTE FOR AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

The trial of the regicide Lecomte took place before the Court of Peers on the 4th and 5th of June.

M. Hebert, the Procureur du Roi, and M. Bresson, his substitute, were counsel for the prosecution : M. Duvergier appeared for the accused.

At twelve o'clock, the Chancellor, Baron Pasquier, and the members of the Court entered the hall, and shortly afterwards Lecomte was brought in by six gens-d'armes, and placed between them in the dock. The accused was dressed in a blue surtout. He is a middle-sized man, rather stout, and his countenance denoted the greatest resolution.

The names of the peers, about 235 of whom were present, were then called over.

The President directed Lecomte to stand up, and asked him his name, age, profession, &c.

The prisoner replied—"My name is Pierre Lecomte ; I was born at Beaumont, in the department of the Côte d'Or. I am forty-eight years of age. I formerly occupied the office of Keeper General of the forest of Fontainebleau. I last resided at the Rue du Colysée, No. 3. I am unmarried.

M. Cauchy, the Secretary, then read the indictment, which the prisoner appeared to listen to with considerable attention*.

The witnesses, forty-one in number, were directed to retire from the hall.

The President then proceeded to interrogate the accused.

Lecomte admitted that he had fired two shots upon the King. He had, he said, demanded the grant of the pension he was entitled to ; after suffering many injustices, and instead of acquiescing in his demand, M. de Montalivet gave him an annual relief, which was only to be paid him during the King's reign. He had vainly expostulated with M. de Montalivet ; he wrote twice to the King, and once to M. Fain, his secretary. The latter informed him that his demand had been referred to the Intendant-General of the Civil List, which he regarded as a mystification. When he found it impossible to obtain justice, he vowed vengeance against the King without communicating his resolution to any body. He had been in the service of the House of Orleans since 1829. Lecomte then stated, that at half-past nine o'clock in the evening of the 15th of April,

* The *Procès verbal* or report of M. Frank Carré, is a very interesting document, but too long for insertion ; it will be found *in extenso* in the *Times* newspaper of the 3rd June.

he left for Fontainebleau, where he arrived at five o'clock the next morning, and immediately proceeded to reconnoitre the ground. He alighted from the diligence at the hotel de l'Aigle Noir, followed the road of the Obelisque, and repaired by the avenue of Avon, to the rock. He intended at first to place himself in the churchyard, which looked into the royal park; but, having changed his resolution, he scaled the wall of the Petit Parquet. He vainly looked out for a ladder, and was in the act of piling faggot to reach the top of the wall, when he heard the noise of a carriage, mounted upon them as well as he could, and the King passing at the moment, he fired with precipitation two shots at the carriage. He had loaded the gun in the Parquet. He placed some shot and a bullet in the right barrel, and two bullets in the left one. Once in the forest, he had not returned to Fontainebleau, because he was well known in the town; he had breakfasted at an inn near Valvins, and then walked back to the parquet of Avon. He had concealed his gun under a rock in the forest. Being, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, on the Place du Carrousal, he had heard three servants belonging to the royal household speak of the departure of the King for Fontainebleau. He then went home, made his preparations to depart for that town, and not finding a seat in the six o'clock train, he engaged one for nine o'clock. The double-barrelled gun he used was purchased by him before he had left the King's service.

The President observed, that it appeared, by the books of the gunsmith, that he had purchased it on the sixth of May, 1844, that is, four months after he had been dismissed

the King's service, and that it was evidently for the purpose of committing the act he had been guilty of.

Lecomte maintained that he had purchased it whilst in the King's service.

Lecomte then entered into a long and passionate *exposé* of his grievances against the King, and having been asked by the President if he had an accomplice, replied, that the injustice he had suffered had alone prompted him to commit the attempt.

The President afterwards questioned him respecting the meaning he attached to the following document found in his room:—"He who has committed the act is as brave as those who calumniate him. In his resolution he only sought success, without heeding the danger to which he exposed himself. If he chose that spot it was by divine inspiration. The consolation of his holy work will accompany him in the grave."

Lecomte said, that before leaving Paris, he had paid his landlord, and told him that he would, perhaps, return on the next day. His resolution was not then fixed. As to his will, every body was at liberty to put upon it the construction they pleased; but he declared that he had not been influenced by any person, and that he acted from his own accord, actuated only by the sense of the injustice he had suffered.

The President then directed Lecomte to sit down, and commenced the interrogatory of the witnesses.

Count de Montalivet, the first witness examined, stated that, at five o'clock, P.M., on the sixteenth of April last, being seated in the *char-à-banc* of the King, on the

first seat to the left of His Majesty, he heard at a short distance the report of two shots, the direction of which he was not able to judge. His first movement was to look at the King, and then at the Queen, and the persons of the royal family. At that moment the Queen showed him the wadding of a gun, which Her Majesty had picked up between the King and him. His Majesty with the greatest calmness, told the postilions, who appeared to hesitate, "Go on, go on," and shortly afterwards the royal party re-entered the palace. The moment the King had alighted, Count de Montalivet examined the *char-à-bancs* with the greatest care, and perceived in the roof of the carriage, above the seat the King had occupied, a certain number of holes made by bullets or buck shot. The wadding he had deposited in the hands of M. Desaix, King's attorney, at Fontainebleau.

M. Hebert, the Attorney-General, asked M. de Montalivet if the King had not visited Fontainebleau in May, 1844?

M. de Montalivet replied that His Majesty had visited Fontainebleau in that month.

M. Hebert next inquired if the King was not to have gone to that residence in November, 1845?

M. de Montalivet replied that preparations had been made in October for that journey, which, however, had not taken place. He afterwards informed the court of the motives that had induced him to dismiss Lecomte from the King's service, the principal of which was his insolence towards his superiors, and his overbearing tyranny towards his inferiors.

Lecomte, who had listened with particular attention to that part of M. de Montalivet's deposition, re-

pelled those charges, and declared that if he had treated his inferiors with rigour, it was because his superiors and M. de Montalivet himself had recommended him to be severe.

M. Duvergier, the counsel of Lecomte, asked M. de Montalivet if he knew any thing against the moral character of his client in the discharge of his duties.

M. de Montalivet replied that no complaint against his morality had ever been made to him.

Gonian, the second witness, a *piqueur*, was riding at some distance before the royal carriage, when, on reaching close to the wall of the Petit Parquet, he heard the report of a shot, and, turning round, he saw Captain Brahaut, whose horse had taken fright, close by him. His first thought was that an accident had occurred, and that one of the captain's pistols had gone off. He rode towards the carriage, when he heard a second shot, and the Queen cried out to him, "*Gonian, en avant!*" That order was repeated by Milet to the postilion Lecoute. He then galloped off, followed by Milet and several officers of hussars, and, having opened the gate of the *parquet*, he posted himself with the officers, so as to watch all the avenues.

M. Borel, Lieutenant of hussars, the third witness, accompanied the King in his promenade, through the forest, on the 6th of April, and had seen the individual who fired upon His Majesty.

M. Gournay, Captain of Gendarmerie, was riding behind the King's carriage at the moment when Lecomte fired upon His Majesty. On being apprehended, Lecomte exclaimed, "The King is not wounded, so much the better for him; he is more fortunate than I am,"

Milet, a *piqueur*, the eighth witness, deposed that he was riding behind the royal carriage, when the shots were fired, and looking up he saw a man, placed on the other side of the wall, whose head was covered with a blouse, and the lower part of the face concealed by a handkerchief. He rode towards the spot, stood erect on his horse, and, leaping over the wall, saw Lecomte on a heap of faggots, ready to scale the wall, when he rushed upon him, seized his gun, disarmed and arrested him. Lecomte offered no resistance, and appeared surprised. Lieutenant Deflandre having joined him, they secured his person, and found in his pockets a small phial, a looking-glass, and some powder and bullets. The lieutenant having asked one of his gens d'armes, named Trantmann, if he had not seen another individual running away. Lecomte said to him, "You know me well; my name is Lecomte. I am alone. I played a dangerous game; I have lost. The shots were fired by me."

M. Deflandre, a lieutenant of the gendarmerie, who was expecting the arrival of the king at the Porte Dorée; saw Lecomte leaping down from the wall after he had fired. He rode to the gate of the *parquet*, which was unfortunately locked, but Milet, having climbed over the wall arrested the accused. The gate having been opened, he entered the *parquet*, followed by the lieutenant of hussars, Morel, and others who assisted in apprehending the assassin, who exclaimed, "I am taken; it was I who fired upon the King. You know me, lieutenant, my name is Lecomte."

M. de Monicault, Prefect of the Department of Seine and Marne, who was seated in the second carriage, deposed to a similar effect.

M. Berryer, Colonel of the 1st regiment of Hussars, in garrison at Fontainebleau, gave an account of a conversation he had had with Lecomte after his arrest. Lecomte said, that having vainly remonstrated with the administration of the civil list, he had applied to the King personally. Not obtaining redress, he had resolved to avenge himself upon His Majesty. "I have missed him," he said; "people will blame me, but I have as much heart as those who blame me."

M. Cante, the gunmaker who sold the gun, stated that, when Lecomte presented himself in his establishment, he told him he had been appointed Keeper General of the forest of Compiègne. It was on the 6th of May, 1844, and he perfectly recognized the gun, which was placed in his hands, as the one he had sold.

Several witnesses deposed to having seen Lecomte hanging about the Tuileries, and afterwards loitering in the forest of Fontainebleau.

Gard, an upholsterer at Fontainebleau, who had served with Lecomte in the Chasseurs of the Royal Guard, mentioned several acts of brutality committed by the accused during the campaign of 1823.

Marrier de Bois d'Hyver, Legriel, and Savoye, inspectors of the forest, bore testimony to the zeal and good conduct of Lecomte whilst he served under their orders.

FRIDAY, June 5.

The prisoner being again brought in, the President invited the Attorney-General to develop his accusation.

M. Hebert said, that his task was easy in presence of an accused who confessed his crime. Since his arrest, Lecomte had sedulously endeavoured to impress on the

minds of the magistrates that he had not been inspired by any political resentment, and the minute investigation which had been instituted into all the circumstances of the case had not elicited any proof to show that the accused had been influenced by political motives. The Attorney-General then proceeded to contend that the crime had been long premeditated by the assassin. On the 15th January, 1844, he had tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the 26th of that month. On the 16th February he ceased his functions ; he sold his horse in April, and on the 6th of May he came in from Fontainebleau to purchase the double barrelled gun which he had subsequently used for the commission of his crime. In the evening he returned to Fontainebleau, where his absence had not even been remarked. What was his intention in purchasing that gun ? It was because he had heard that the King was to arrive at Fontainebleau on the following day, and that he already meditated his assassination. It is to be supposed that no opportunity offered itself to him to execute that resolution. Lecomte shortly afterwards left Fontainebleau and took up his residence in Paris ; but in the autumn of 1845 he again repaired to that town, where he was seen by several persons, because no doubt he was informed of the King's intention to spend a week in that royal residence. M. Hebert maintained that Lecomte evidently contemplated to assassinate the King at that period, and that no credit should be attached to his allegation that the first idea of that crime had originated in his mind two or three months previous to its commission. M. Hebert then proceeded to examine the grievances of Lecomte

against the administration of the civil list, read the letters he had written to the Conservator of the Forests of the Crown, the Intendant of the Civil List, and to the King, and showed that the ill treatment he complained of was merely imaginary. The silence of the Administration, the alleged disdain evinced by it with regard to his claims, and to the demand of the capitalization of his pension, which he knew could not be accorded, did not exist on the 6th of May, 1844, when he purchased a gun to kill the King. At that time he had not even written to His Majesty. M. Hebert then entered into a variety of other considerations to demonstrate the premeditation on the part of Lecomte. Reports had been circulated some days previous to the attempt that the King had been murdered. The investigations, instituted wherever those rumours had been current, had convinced the instructing magistrates that they had no connection whatsoever with the crime, and that Lecomte alone was guilty. The Attorney-General then presented a requisitory to the Court to the effect of declaring Lecomte culpable of an attempt against the King's life, and condemning him to death.

M. Duvergier then rose to present the defence of Lecomte. He might, he said, confine himself to imploring the mercy of the Court in his favour, but he had other considerations to advise. He had studied the character of Lecomte in the long conference he had had with him, and he rested convinced that, at the moment he committed the crime, he was not in the full enjoyment of his faculties. He then recounted the military life of the accused, which must have been highly honourable, since he had

been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. In the discharge of his duties, whilst in the service of the civil list, he had been constantly remarked for his zeal and good conduct. He had resigned his functions because he had considered himself aggrieved. His resentment alone had blinded him, and, as he declared himself, he had not been influenced by bad advisers or accomplices. Lecomte had never belonged to any particular political party. The owner of the circulating library which he frequented declared that the only journal he read was the *Petites Affiches*, and the motive of his preference for that journal was, that he expected to find in it a situation. He saw that, in order to obtain an honourable situation, a certain sum was required as a security, and this had been his reason for demanding the capitalization of his pension. M. Duvergier then undertook to prove that Lecomte could not have contemplated the murder of the King as far back as May 1844, or October 1845; and, to substantiate his opinion, he read the letters he had written to His Majesty since that period, and which were full of expressions of respect and affection. Reverting to his military career, he read a number of documents describing him as a good and brave soldier. The colonel of the regiment of Chasseurs of the Royal Guard, in which he had served, had addressed to him (M. Duvergier) a certificate highly honourable to his client. At the battle of Carolina, Lecomte had so distinguished himself, taking prisoner a superior officer of the Spanish cavalry, that having been allowed five crosses of the Legion of Honour for his regiment, he did not hesitate to bestow one on Lecomte. In Greece he

had similarly distinguished himself. On one occasion, the corps to which he belonged having been obliged to retrograde, Lecomte, then aide-de-camp of General Church, being stationed in the rear-guard, saw a young English officer on the point of falling into the hands of the Turks. He gave spur to his horse, charged the enemy, and was fortunate enough to rescue the officer from their hands. Lecomte had fought several duels, in every one of which he had behaved with the greatest generosity, receiving the fire of his opponent and discharging his pistol in the air. When in the service of the administration of the civil list, he had deported himself with zeal, honour, and irreproachable probity, according to the statement of all his superiors. M. Duvergier then read a letter which Lecomte wrote, in January 1835, to his sister, on the occasion of the death of his mother, and which breathed the utmost tenderness for his parent. (The accused appeared greatly affected whilst his counsel was reading that letter.) M. Duvergier contended that Lecomte was to the present hour fully convinced of having been the victim of an unpardonable injustice. It was a real monomania, a mental aberration, a fixed idea. Borrowing an expression of Sir Robert Peel, he declared Lecomte to labour under a morbid vanity. He then explained what would be the course pursued in England with respect to his client; and stated, that when an attempt directed against the person of the Sovereign was not inspired by political passions, the culprit was only sentenced to transportation. Of the three individuals lately tried in England for a similar crime, not one had been convicted of high

treason. In conclusion, M. Duvergier, repeated his conviction that his client did not enjoy the use of his faculties, that his will was not free at the moment he committed his crime, and implored in his favour the commiseration and clemency of the Court.

M. Hebert, the Attorney-General, having risen, said that he should not have again addressed the Court, if the counsel of the accused had confined himself to recommend him to the commiseration of his judges, but he combated the plea of insanity as completely misplaced.

M. Duvergier replied in a few words; and the accused having declared that he had nothing to add to his defence, the President announced the close of the trial. Lecomte was then removed from the dock.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock the Chancellor and Peers re-entered the Court. According to the custom of the Court, the accused was not present. In the midst of a profound silence, the Chancellor then read the sentence of the Court, which was as follows:—

“Whereas Pierre Lecomte, a Guard General of the forest of Fontainebleau, was guilty, on the 16th of April last, of an attempt on the King's person and life, by the use of a fire-arm :

“The Court, in virtue of the articles 86, 88, and 302 of the Penal Code, condemns the said Pierre Lecomte to the punishment applied to parricides. The sentence of the Court therefore is, that the prisoner shall be taken to the place of execution in his shirt, and barefooted; and there, his head covered with a black veil, he shall remain exposed on the scaffold whilst a *huissier* reads to the people

the sentence of the Court, and he shall immediately afterwards be beheaded.”

The Peers were unanimous in finding the prisoner guilty, but divided as to his punishment. It is said that 196 voted for his being executed as a parricide, 36 voted simply for the punishment of death, and three voted for perpetual imprisonment.

On Friday evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, M. Cauchy, the principal Registrar of the Court of Peers, accompanied by a *huissier*, went to the prison of the Luxembourg, and read to Lecomte the sentence which the Court of Peers had just passed upon him. The regicide listened with the utmost composure to the reading of the fatal decree, and at its conclusion said, “It is well. I now only ask but one favour, and that is, to see the Abbé Grivel.” The Abbé, who for several days past had had several conversations with Lecomte, immediately visited the prisoner. When the chaplain had retired, a strait waistcoat was, as is the custom, put on him, and Lecomte, far from showing any unwillingness, actually assisted the gaolers during the execution of this formality. The only words which he addressed to the persons present, were those in which he expressed a desire to see again the chaplain of the prison. Lecomte was executed on the 8th of June.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Liverpool, December 11th, 1846.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The following prosecution is said to have been instituted for the purpose of trying the legality of marriage with the sister of a deceased

wife. A very large number of families are placed in a state of doubt and difficulty, from the alleged uncertainty of the law upon this point, such marriages being by no means uncommon among the upper, and very frequent among the lower classes.

John Chadwick was indicted for having, on the 23rd of March last, at Manchester, feloniously and unlawfully married one Eliza Bostock, his former wife, Ann Fisher, being then and still alive. The prisoner pleaded, "Not Guilty."

Mr. T. Campbell Foster stated the case. The prisoner stands charged with having married upon the 14th September, 1845, one Ann Fisher, and with having, during the life of the said Ann Fisher, subsequently married, on the 23rd of March in the present year, another wife, one Eliza Bostock. I will call before the jury witnesses who will prove the fact of these two marriages; and that the first wife, Ann Fisher, is still alive. Were these the only points likely to arise in this case, I should sit down content with simply calling evidence to substantiate the facts I have opened; but I am informed that there is another point of considerable importance which will arise—a point which has not arisen for nearly two centuries—a point which has been conceived to be law, but which I shall submit to his lordship is not law. It is, I am told, to be argued in defence to-day, that the prisoner, when he married his first wife, Ann Fisher, had previously married—that he was then a widower; and that in his first marriage he had married the sister of the first wife as charged in the indictment. For clearness' sake, I shall put it thus:—He married some years ago one Hannah Fisher, who died; at his

second marriage, he married Ann Fisher, the deceased wife's sister. The third marriage (which is the second marriage in the indictment) constitutes the bigamy. The case which is to be made out on the part of the defence to-day is this:—Under these circumstances, I understand it is to be contended before you, that the first marriage charged in the indictment was void under a recent statute passed in the reign of William IV. In order to explain clearly the effect of that statute, I will read the binding clause:—"That all marriages which shall hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever." Now, I understand that it is to be contended for the defence, that this first marriage was within the prohibited degrees of affinity. It will be for my learned friend to show that that is so; I shall contend it is not so. Mark what are the words of this statute; they are simply these: "All marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity shall be null and void." In order to make out the case for the defence, it is to be assumed that this marriage was a marriage voidable before the statute of William IV.; and that, being voidable before the statute of William IV., that statute applies, and renders the marriage absolutely void. Now, in order to render marriages voidable, previous to the statute of William IV., it was necessary to prove they were within the prohibited degrees of affinity, as set out in the Levitical law. There are three ways of showing that such a marriage was void: first, by the statute law; secondly, by the cannon law; and, thirdly, by the Levitical law——

Mr. Monk objected to this course of proceeding ; and the counsel for the prosecution having proved his facts, and the relationship of Hannah Fisher and Ann Fisher ;

Mr. Monk.—Then, my lord, I will take my objection ; and it is not my intention to trouble your lordship at any great length ; at all events, until I hear whether any good answer can be given to that which is a very plain proposition of law. Your lordship's attention has already been called to the act 5 and 6 William IV., chap. 54, which is entituled "An act to render certain marriages valid, and to alter the law with regard to certain voidable marriages." I pray your lordship's attention to those words at the very commencement. It recites that "Whereas marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees are voidable only by sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, pronounced during the lifetime of both the parties thereto ; and it is unreasonable that the state and condition of the children of marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees of affinity should remain unsettled during so long a period ; and it is fitting that all marriages which may hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity should be *ipso facto* void, and not merely voidable." Your lordship (continued the learned counsel) will remember the state of the law prior to the passing of this Act.

Wightman, J.—I do not think you need go into that. What says the act of Parliament ?

Mr. Monk.—The act of Parliament says, my lord, "All marriages hereafter celebrated within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity shall be absolutely null and void."

Wightman, J.—Then the next question is—Is this one of the prohibited degrees ?

Mr. Monk.—Exactly so, my lord. I believe that what is meant by prohibited degrees is well known. I should have thought there could have been no doubt upon the subject, for they are in every body's Prayer Book, in the table of kin. There is there a table of kin, which is acknowledged and recognized by the canons of the Church, and upon which the Ecclesiastical Courts proceed. It is called, "A table of kindred and affinity, wherein whosoever are related are forbidden, in Scripture and our laws, to marry together." Your lordship will find that the 17th prohibition on the female side is the "wife's sister." I apprehend that makes the case clear.

Wightman, J.—What do you say to that, Mr. Foster ?

Mr. Foster.—I shall contend, my lord, that this is not within the prohibited degrees.

Wightman, J.—Not a wife's sister ?

Mr. Foster.—Yes, my lord ; not a wife's sister.

Wightman, J.—Is it not named there ?

Mr. Foster.—Yes, my lord ; but I shall show your lordship, that the canon, under which that table is inserted in the Book of Common Prayer, is not binding upon the laity of this country, because it has never been sanctioned by act of Parliament.

Wightman, J.—Then what is the meaning of this phrase of the act—"The prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity?"

Mr. Foster.—If your lordship will permit me, I will state my argument consecutively ; and—

Wightman, J.—I shall be very happy to hear you, Mr. Foster ;

but it seems to me the point in this case is very short. If you can tell me who are the persons to whom this second section applies, and what are the degrees of consanguinity or affinity to which it applies, it would materially shorten the case.

Mr. Foster.—I shall show your lordship the point is far from being a short one. The case of “Middleton v. Croft” (to which I draw your lordship’s attention), reported in 2 Atkins, has decided that the canons of 1603, which adopt Archbishop Parker’s table, passed in the sixteenth century, which is the table inserted in the Prayer Book, are not binding upon the laity of this country, because they have not been sanctioned by Parliament.

Wightman, J.—But I suppose this second section (5th and 6th William IV.) alludes to somebody —“All marriages celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity shall be absolutely null and void,” and so on?

Mr. Foster.—Nodoubt, my lord; but I contend—

Wightman, J.—Where do you say are the prohibited degrees?

Mr. Foster.—The prohibited degrees, my lord, are set out in the 32nd Henry III., chap. 38.

Wightman, J.—Let me see that act. If you satisfy me it does not apply to a deceased wife’s sisters, very well.

Mr. Foster.—I hope to do so, my lord. Your lordship will find there are certain degrees there called “the Levitical degrees,” without which no marriage shall be prohibited. All marriages within the Levitical degrees are there expressed to be contrary to God’s law. The Levitical degrees are the test which your lordship

must take, as to the prohibited degree of affinity.

Mr. Monk.—Your lordship will find that these degrees are themselves declared by a previous statute.

Mr. Foster.—Having now convinced your lordship there is a point in the case of some importance, and a point well worthy of consideration, I will endeavour to go consecutively through my argument. The 5 and 6 William IV. sets out that all degrees within the prohibited degrees of affinity shall be void after the passing of that statute. Therefore, my lord, if there be any degrees which were voidable previously to that statute, and this marriage is included in those degrees, the statute 5 and 6 William IV. applies to that class of voidable marriages, and the marriage becomes *ipso facto* void. The first question to be determined, then, is—Is this marriage within the prohibited degrees, voidable by any means? There are three modes, my lord, by which a marriage of this kind may be agreed to be voidable. First, it may be argued it is voidable by the statute law of this country; secondly, by the canon laws, which, if valid, are held to be binding; and, thirdly, by the Levitical degrees, which are named in the 32nd Henry VIII., chap. 38, and of which your lordship must be the expounder. I will take the statutory law first; and I will take it in the order of time, in order to make the argument more clear. I will then first draw your lordship’s attention to the act 25 Henry VIII., chap. 22. That statute was the first statute which contained any list whatever of the prohibited degrees of affinity. It will be found in page 439 of *Burn’s*

Ecclesiastical Law, under the title "Marriage." In the list there given is contained this marriage—namely, with a wife's sister. Subsequently the act 28 Henry VIII., chap. 7, was passed, which expressly repeals the act 25 Henry VIII., chap. 22.

Wightman, J.—We need not trouble ourselves with going through the repeal of statutes. The 25th Henry VIII. and the 28th Henry VIII. are both repealed by the 1st Mary. Then go to the 1st Mary.

Mr. Foster.—That is the next in order, my lord; it enumerates the statutes repealed.

Wightman, J.—Does it say anything about the Levitical degrees?

Mr. Foster.—No, my lord. It repeals the 28th Henry VIII., chap. 7, and the 32nd Henry VIII., chap. 38. Subsequently to this statute the act 1st Elizabeth, chap. 1, was passed.

Mr. Monk.—If your lordship will refer to the repealing section in the act 1st Philip and Mary, you will find it does not repeal the 28th Henry VIII., only in a part which has no reference whatever to the question now before your lordship. My friend, therefore, is mistaken.

Mr. Foster.—I am not mistaken. The 1st section Philip and Mary repeals the 22nd Henry VIII., chap. 7, and I shall show your lordship that the case of "*Hill v. Good*," reported in Vaughan, contains a full exposition of those statutes, which, till now, have been held to be repealed. In "*Hill v. Good*" (Vaughan, 325) there is a statement of the acts repealed, and I will state them. The 1st Philip and Mary repealed the 28th Henry VIII., chap. 7; the 28th Henry VIII., chap. 26; and the 32nd Henry

VIII., chap. 38. Then comes the statute 1st of Elizabeth, chap. 1, which expressly revives the 28th Henry VIII., chap. 16, which contains no prohibited degrees whatever, but concerns the succession to the Crown, and that only. It also revives the 32nd Henry VIII., so far as that statute related to consanguinity or affinity; and that statute, the 32nd Henry VIII., is now a binding statute. If your lordship will turn to the 32nd Henry VIII., you will find all the Levitical degrees are marked out which are prohibitory; and at the conclusion express jurisdiction is given to the courts of law upon the subject. I will now draw attention to *Coke upon Littleton*, 235 B. Speaking of the statute 32 Henry VIII., Coke says:—"By the statute 32 Henry VIII., chap. 38, it is declared that all persons be lawful (that is, may lawfully marry), that be not prohibited by God's law to marry, that is to say, that be not prohibited by the Levitical degrees." Coke then illustrates this by the case of one Parsons, who married the daughter of the sister of his first wife, and was drawn into question:—"A man married the daughter of the sister of his first wife (that is, his niece), and was drawn in question in the ecclesiastical court for this marriage, alleging the same to have been against the canons. And it was resolved by the Court of Common Pleas, upon consideration had of the same statute, that the marriage could not be impeached, for that the same was declared by the said act of Parliament to be good, inasmuch as it was not prohibited by the Levitical degree, *et sic de similibus*." This, my lord, is one of the cases contained in the table in the Prayer Book, and it is one

of the "well understood" prohibited degrees to which my learned friend alluded. I now draw your lordship's attention to the case of "Harrison v. Burwell" (Vaughan, page 248). You will find this case of Coke's mentioned by Vaughan. He alluded to Parsons' case, and also to one Mann's case.

A discussion here arose as to the manner in which the Court could deal with a case of this description. Mr. Justice Wightman expressing his willingness to hear the arguments.

Mr. Foster proceeded.—I was stating then, my lord, that the statute of 32nd Henry VIII. is revived by the statute of 1 Elizabeth, chap. 1. That statute also revives the 28th Henry VIII., chap. 16, which concerns only the succession to the throne, and it does not contain within it the prohibited degrees. The statute 28th Henry VIII. is, therefore, the binding statute upon your lordship. [The learned counsel read a passage from *Wooddeson's Vinerian Lectures* to show the power of the temporal Courts to issue prohibition where the ecclesiastical Courts showed a disposition to construe the Levitical law more largely than the common law, by the glosses and comments of the canonists and civilians.] Mr. Foster proceeded.—If your lordship is satisfied upon the point, that the Levitical degrees are those degrees which are to govern your lordship, I will draw your attention to those Levitical degrees. The 18th chapter of Leviticus contains those degrees. The verse containing the binding clause is, "None of you shall approach to any that is near of kin to him, to uncover their nakedness: I am the Lord." (v. 6).

That is the general law laid down in Leviticus; and that general law is subsequently expounded by examples given of those degrees which will be admitted as near of kin. In the 16th verse thus: "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife; it is thy brother's nakedness." That verse prohibits marriage with a brother's wife. It is attempted by canonists, from that verse, to argue, that by parity of reason there is an implied prohibition contained in that verse to marry a deceased wife's sister, the relationship being the same with the difference of sexes. To meet that implied prohibition, I turn your lordship's attention to the 18th verse of the same chapter in Leviticus, which says, "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, beside the other *in her lifetime*." The only implication that can be drawn from the verse is, that you shall not marry two sisters at one and the same time; but that after the death of one you may then consecutively marry two sisters. This view of the law is not only so laid down in Leviticus, but subsequently in Deuteronomy it is made a command, that if a brother dies leaving no issue, then his widow shall take to husband the second brother, in order that issue may be raised up to the first brother, that his name be not lost in Judah. There is, therefore, a direct Mosaic command, that a marriage even with a brother's widow is not unlawful. Upon the marriage with a brother's widow rests entirely the implied prohibition in this case; and, if that is not unlawful, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not unlawful. In Deuteronomy xxv. 5, the same view is carried out; so

in the 1st chapter of Ruth; and the same law is repeated under the new Gospel dispensation. In Matthew xxii. 24, an instance is given of a wife having married seven brothers consecutively; and the question is put to our Saviour whose wife she shall be. According, then, to this exposition of the Levitical law, this marriage is clearly valid. I do not think my learned friend has it in his power, from any verse other than those I have read, to answer this part of the case. According to the Levitical law, there is no express prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. There is an express prohibition of marriage with the wife of a deceased brother, upon which the canonists have attempted to found the objection, by parity of reason, that a marriage with a deceased wife's sister is invalid. I now call your lordship's attention to the state of the canon law upon that subject. [The learned counsel here referred the learned judge to the 99th canon, which prohibited this marriage.] Then (he continued) I call attention to the case of "*Middleton v. Croft*," 2 *Atkins' Rep.* It appeared in that case the question arose whether, by virtue of the canons of 1603, lay persons are punishable by ecclesiastical censures; and Lord Hardwicke delivered a very celebrated judgment, part of which I will read—"The authority whereby these canons were made is well known to have been by the bishops and clergy, in convocation convened by the King's writ, allowed to treat of and make canons by the Royal licence, and afterwards confirmed by the King under the great seal; but the defect objected to them is, that they never were confirmed by Parliament, and for this reason;

though they bind the clergy of this realm, yet they cannot bind the laity. This is a question of very extensive learning and great consequence, upon which there is some appearance of variety in the law books, notwithstanding which I always understood, till it was disputed in this cause, that the law, in later times, has been universally taken to be, that the canons of 1603 did not bind the laity for want of a Parliamentary confirmation. Upon the best consideration we have been able to give it, we are all of opinion that the canons of 1603, not having been confirmed by the Parliament, do not *proprio vigore* bind the laity; I say *proprio vigore*."—Page 653.

Wightman, J.—Binding *proprio vigore*?

Mr. Foster.—Yes, my lord. Subsequently, it is acknowledged these canons may be binding, as containing within themselves canons which were previously binding, and of which these canons of 1603 merely became declaratory. That throws us back to the earlier canons, to see if they are binding. Now, I shall submit to your lordship that there is no canon in the Church previously to the canons of 1603 (which gave authority to Archbishop Parker's table, issued without authority), which renders this marriage voidable. If the marriage be not voidable by these canons, the statute of William IV. does not apply to render the marriage void. I refer your lordship to two of the canons, which will be found in —.

Wightman, J.—This canon (99th) is the only one to be relied upon?

Mr. Foster.—It is the only one. There do not appear, any where, canons that were of authority in the Church, rendering this marriage voidable, previously to that canon;

on the contrary, there are canons which show that no such prohibitory law existed in the Church previously to the table of Archbishop Parker's, which table is acknowledged in the canons of 1603; but those canons are not held binding on the laity.

Wightman, J.—Not *proprio vigore*. I do not think you need to trouble yourself by referring to former canons, because the question will turn upon this. It is said this canon does not bind *proprio vigore*; but the question is, whether these are the prohibited degrees to which the statute 5 and 6 William IV. refers?

Mr. Foster.—If the laity are only bound by the statute law, I submit there is no statute referring to this subject save the 32nd Henry VIII., chap. 38. That statute is now in force and valid. Unless this marriage be within the statute 32nd Henry VIII., and be declared voidable by that statute, it is not rendered void by the statute of William IV. The 32nd Henry VIII. says, that all marriages which be not within the Levitical degrees shall be lawful; and no marriage without them shall be concluded to be contrary to God's law. I will now draw your lordship's attention to the statute the 1st Mary, session 2, chap. 1. That statute is not alluded to in the decision in "*Hill v. Good*," which is the only decision of a court of law adverse to my argument on this question. I shall submit to your lordship, that the decision in that case was founded in mistake. It was founded partly upon the statute law, and partly upon the canon law. The canon law, *proprio vigore*, is not binding upon the laity; and the statute 1st Mary, session 2, chap. 1, was mentioned neither in the arguments nor in the judgment in "*Hill v.*

Good." This statute, 1st Mary, expressly declares the marriage in question, by implication, to be a valid marriage. The decision in "*Hill v. Good*" was, therefore, founded on mistake, and your lordship is not bound by it. The 1st Mary was passed for the purpose of rendering legitimate Queen Mary, upon her accession to the throne. It terms the marriage of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine of Arragon "a lawful marriage." That marriage, your lordship remembers, was a marriage with a deceased brother's widow—the marriage forbidden in the Levitical degrees, and the marriage upon which, by implication, depends the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. If, therefore, there is a valid statute in force and existing, declaring a marriage with a deceased brother's widow binding; if your lordship finds that the Queen sat upon the throne under that statute, and that under it laws were made which now affect our properties; I apprehend your lordship will hold that legislative declaration of what are the prohibited degrees to be valid. This statute takes marriages with a deceased brother's widow out of the prohibited degree, and upon that, as I have said, depends, by implication, the present case.

Wightman, J.—It raises this inference, that but for this statute the marriage would be bad. The act was passed to make it good.

Mr. Foster.—True, my lord, but it——

Wightman, J.—It is a strong circumstance.

Mr. Foster proceeded to read passages from this act, some of which were very curious; and, in continuation of his argument, he referred the learned Judge to the case of "*Hill v. Harris*," reported

in Selkeld, and referred to in Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law," p. 501, in which the court of law prohibited the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court from taking effect, except as to the assumed incest.

The Court again interrupted the argument of counsel, doubting the propriety of entertaining a question of such a nature in a trial of this kind.

Mr. Monk begged to say, that he did not assent to the proposition of his learned friend as to the repeal of the statute 25 Henry VIII. He submitted, confidently, that statute was still in existence; and, that statute being in existence, there was a legislative exposition of what were the prohibited degrees of the Levitical law. If the 25th Henry VIII. were repealed by the 32nd Henry VIII., the 32nd Henry VIII. was repealed in its turn; and the repeal of that immediately worked a re-enacting of the 25th Henry VIII. It was, therefore, revived. But, assuming it was not revived, there was in the 28th Henry VIII. that which his learned friend had not stated—a re-enacting and a restatement of the prohibited degrees which were previously contained in the 25th Henry VIII.; so that, for the purpose of his lordship's decision now, it was wholly immaterial whether the 25th Henry VIII. were repealed or not.

Mr. Justice Wightman (stopping Mr. Monk) then retired and consulted Mr. Baron Rolfe. On his return——

The learned Judge said: "My brother Rolfe agrees with me, that the best course to be pursued on this occasion would be for the Jury to find a special verdict. The state of the facts is very simple; it is to find the marriage and the consanguinity specially, referring, in the ordinary terms of a special

verdict, whether the party be guilty or not, to the judgment of the Court. I shall give my judgment that he is not guilty; and then you may bring a writ of error.

Mr. Monk.—I do not object, my lord.

The following special verdict was then taken and recorded: "The Jurors, &c., do say, that on the 14th of September, A. D. 1845, the said James Chadwick was married to one Anne Fisher, spinster, at the collegiate and parish church in the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church; and that afterwards, that is to say, on the 23rd of March, A. D. 1846, the said James Chadwick was married, at St. John's Church, in the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, to one Eliza Bostock, spinster, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, she, the said Anne Fisher, then being still alive. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath, do further say, that the said Ann Fisher, to whom the said James Chadwick was so married, as aforesaid, on the 14th of September, 1845, was the lawful sister of one Hannah Fisher, to whom the said James Chadwick had been lawfully married on the 27th of June, 1825, and which said Hannah Fisher departed this life before the said time when the said James Chadwick was married to the said Ann Fisher as aforesaid; but whether or not, upon the whole matter, so as aforesaid, by the Jurors aforesaid, in form aforesaid found, the said James Chadwick is guilty of the felony and bigamy within specified, the Jurors aforesaid are altogether ignorant, and therefore they pray the advice of the Court of our said Lady the Queen, &c."

Mr. Monk prayed the Court to order the prisoner to be discharged. The prisoner bore a good character, and had taken some precautions previous to his marriage with Ann Fisher. Having heard some doubts expressed as to the legality of that marriage, he waited upon a clergyman, to whom he stated his doubts, and from that gentleman he obtained a statement most positively asserting that the marriage was utterly null and void. He therefore contracted a subsequent marriage, under the impression that he could not longer remain with Ann Fisher. He therefore separated from her, and voluntarily appeared in court to abide the issue of this trial.

Wightman, J. ordered the special verdict, and the judgment of the Court, *quod eat sine die*, to be recorded.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

February 15.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.
MARY ELIZABETH SMITH *v.* WASHINGTON, EARL FERRERS.

This remarkable case, as extraordinary as any that has ever come before a legal tribunal, occupied the Court four days. It is impossible to give more than its outline, and such a sketch will convey a very faint idea of the romantic inventions by which the plaintiff, the step-daughter of a gentleman of moderate circumstances, sought to establish her moral claim to the hand and dignities of the possessor of one of the oldest peerages in England; nor of the minute and circumstantial discrepancies by which the imposition was detected.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. M.

Chambers, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Symons, conducted the case of the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Humfrey, and Mr. Barstow, that of the defendant.

From the opening of the pleadings it appeared that the plaintiff was Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, and the defendant was Washington, Earl Ferrers. The action was brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage, and it was alleged that since the promise the defendant had married one Isabella Chichester. To this the defendant had pleaded that he had not made any such promise, and that, if he had, he was under age at the time he had made it. The plaintiff replied to this plea that the promise had been renewed since the defendant had come of age.

The Solicitor-General, said it was hardly necessary to tell the jury that the case involved all that was dear in life to the plaintiff: it was a case to her of the deepest interest and importance; and he was sure that, when he asked for their most anxious attention to the details he should place before them, he should not make such solicitation in vain. The plaintiff, Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, was a young lady who had at this time only just attained her 21st year, though it was at the early age of 16 or 17 that she had first become acquainted with the defendant. Earl Ferrers was a nobleman of very ancient family, having vast landed possessions in the counties of Leicester and Stafford. He was himself young, having only attained 21 early in the year 1843. His grandfather had died in October 1842. The father of the present earl never became a peer, as he died many years before

his father, who was the grandfather of the defendant. This young man, before the death of his grandfather, was placed under the care of a gentleman in Warwickshire, and he continued under his care, prosecuting his studies, till 1840, when he went abroad, and remained there till 1842. Miss Smith, the young lady who appeared as plaintiff in this case, was the step-daughter of Mr. Smith, who resided at Austrey, in Warwickshire; he was a gentleman of high character and respectability; he had married the mother of the plaintiff. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and the plaintiff resided at Austrey during the whole time that the defendant, as Lord Tamworth, and afterwards Earl Ferrers, lived in that neighbourhood. As long ago as 1839, this young lady had attracted the attention of Lord Ferrers. They occasionally spoke to each other, and this kind of occasional conversation continued till the time that Earl Ferrers went abroad. Miss Smith was a young lady of great personal attractions, and she engaged the affections of Earl Ferrers, who had made to her the most unequivocal promises of marriage. A young woman so much inferior in life had, perhaps, too readily lent herself to his attentions, and she had become most sincerely attached to him. This attachment, which he would hope was sincere on both sides, commenced before the defendant went abroad, and he prevailed upon her to pledge to him her inviolable affection. This sort of intercourse between these two young people, after it had existed for some time, reached the ears of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who spoke to their daughter upon the subject. They felt that the attentions of one so much

above their daughter in rank and station was to be looked upon with some suspicion. They dreaded what had since happened, and were desirous of preventing the continuance of an attachment which they feared might terminate in an unhappy manner, and they therefore sent her to London, and afterwards to France, to finish her education. Earl Ferrers returned to this country in 1842, and from that time a correspondence continued between them, and the marriage was fixed to take place on a certain day, and the defendant had sought every opportunity of continuing to bind the affections of Miss Smith, which he had already gained. He lived at some distance from Austrey, but he frequently went over there, and he continued to give Miss Smith every assurance of his attachment, and in the early part of 1844 it was agreed that the union should take place in the month of May, but it was afterwards postponed till July or August. Every preparation was made, the dresses were prepared, the bridecake was ordered, and everything was done that was usual on such occasions, and it was only at the end of July that this unhappy young lady was apprised of the fact that the defendant could not marry her, by reading in the newspapers the marriage of Earl Ferrers to Miss Chichester. From the correspondence they would be able to appreciate her feelings, and would sympathize with this young lady, whose hopes were for ever blasted by the conduct of the defendant. With regard to any communications that had taken place prior to 1843, he was unable to produce the letters. The defendant was in the habit of writing upon scraps of paper, and

sometimes in a hand scarcely legible and the letters were much crossed; they would find the letters he should put in evidence were of this character. The learned gentleman then read a series of letters signed "Washington Ferrers," "W. Ferrers," "Ferrers," and addressed to Miss Smith: they commenced "Dearest Mary," "My own Love," "Mary, dearest and ever beloved," "Mary, my own that is to be." It is impossible to convey by description any idea of these letters—they breathed the most devoted, the most romantic affection, and were filled with the kindest solicitude, and ardent anticipations of future happiness:—they, moreover, contained allusions to the domestic circumstances of Earl Ferrers's family—the kindness of his cousin Evelyn, the ill health of his sister, his shame and repentance at having lost 3,000*l.* at play, his love of his brother Devereux—they drew a picture of a young man of high family and great fortune, of considerable powers of mind, looking forward with all the ardour of youth to his union with the object of all his thoughts and wishes.

The Solicitor-General proceeded: There had been an allusion to Earl Ferrers having lost 3,000*l.*, and he had mentioned that the young lady was not dressed as suited his taste; but as he stated he was rather in want of money, he desired her to purchase some articles, and to consider them as presents from him. She had accordingly done so, and expected that he would furnish her with the money to pay for them. The money, however, was not forthcoming. Unhappily, from a sense of shame, she did not like to tell her parents that her wealthy lover had not money at the moment to

pay for the articles which she was wearing. Some persons, from whom she had purchased goods to the amount of 100*l.*, pressed for payment. She had written to Earl Ferrers, and he had desired her to calm her fears as to the bills, as he would come down and settle them. He, however, did not come down, and the result was that she was tormented by persons who had claims against her. At length, however, she was compelled to tell the whole truth to her father, and to say I have bought a number of things; they are presents from Lord Ferrers, and he is to furnish the money. Her father was extremely angry when he found that, instead of coming forward properly, as a nobleman ought, he had neglected to send the money. The defendant was therefore written to, and he had sent this answer.

"Tuesday, Ashley.

"Sir,—It is my will and wish instantly to pay for all at Tamworth as soon as may be. This much I say, and feel very grieved that any such indiscretion of mine should have caused vexation to Mary.

"Allow me to remain truly yours.

"FERRERS.

"N. Smith, Esq."

Earl Ferrers did not send the money, and, the people being pressing in their demands, the money was obliged to be borrowed to pay their bills. He would now state something connected with these bills, which he could not look upon but with great regret, but it would ill become Earl Ferrers, who had led her into the scrape, to make it a matter of reproach against her. It turned out that a Mrs. Wyman had supplied Miss Smith with a bonnet, which had not been included in the list of bills

which had been made out. When this bill came in, her father was ill in bed, and he had spoken to Miss Smith in terms of great irritation, and she was induced, in consequence, to deny that she had ever ordered the bonnet, for she was afraid at the time to tell her father. He must admit that she had deceived her parents in a moment of terror, and he must leave it to his learned friend to make the most of it.

The Solicitor-General then read letters from his lordship, containing anxious excuses for his negligence, promises to come down and settle every thing, and carry away his bride as became his rank. Doubts and suspicions arose in the minds of the parents of the young lady, when they found the defendant postponing the marriage; but other letters followed to his intended bride, in which she was led to expect his instant appearance; but he never came, and shortly afterwards the announcement in the newspapers of his lordship's marriage with Miss Chichester, opened the eyes of the young lady and her friends to the cruel deceptions which had been practised upon her feelings, and they resolved to seek reparation for their wrongs at the hands of a jury. He had now stated all he knew of the matter. He should prove by the letters declarations of unchanged attachment, and the only remaining question for them to determine would be the amount of damages they should give. There were the most positive proofs of the promise; but he would venture to express his regret that any nobleman should have condescended to put upon record a plea of minority. He should not do justice to this young lady if he withheld

from them all allusion to what he understood was to be the most extraordinary defence that he had ever met with, in or out of a court of justice. They who had heard but a small part of the numerous letters which had been written would participate in his astonishment, when he told them that the defence was, that Earl Ferrers never spoke to this young lady in his life, and that all these letters were one tissue of forgery and fabrication from beginning to end. All he could say was, that if it should turn out to be so, it would surpass anything among the possibilities of human life, that a young girl should have made such a claim upon a young nobleman, and carry it out in such a manner which would have puzzled the most skilful and experienced imitator of handwriting. He could imagine, that if any one was wicked or bold enough to determine to commit a forgery of a promise of marriage, to extort money by means of conspiracy and forgery—he could imagine that such a person might forge a few lines or a signature to support a promise of marriage; but for a young lady to sit down and forge a mass of paper, such as he held in his hand, appeared to him incomprehensible and not to be credited. That, however, he understood to be the defence. He should call before them many witnesses who would fully prove the handwriting of the defendant, and depose to personal interviews between the plaintiff and his lordship.

The Solicitor-General then proceeded to call his witnesses. The Rev. Mr. Arden, chaplain and tutor to Earl Ferrers, swore positively that the writing was his lordship's: upon cross-examination, however, the witness made admissions

which materially shook the value of his testimony.

A variety of other witnesses, servants, and others, gave general evidence as to the handwriting of the letters, and to meetings between the plaintiff and defendant, suggesting intimacy and affection.

Mr. Smith, father of the plaintiff, said, that in 1839, being informed of his daughter's acquaintance with Earl Ferrers, he disapproved of it, and sent her to London to school; but that in 1843, having further communication, he allowed the affair to proceed. Earl Ferrers visited his daughter at his house, but he never saw him, being confined to his bed. Saw Earl Ferrers' letters in his daughter's hands. At length wrote to his lordship, and received a letter in reply, fixing the marriage. His daughter showed him the answer to his own letter. Made every preparation for the marriage of his daughter with Earl Ferrers, purchased dresses, and procured the bridecake. After that, it was announced in the public papers that Earl Ferrers was married to another lady, and that was the first he knew of it. Up to that time, every preparation had been made by them; his daughter was very much shocked indeed. Saw books and dresses in his daughter's possession; she said Earl Ferrers had told her to purchase them, and, if she did not pay for them, he would. Witness denied that the letters shown him were in his daughter's handwriting.

Mrs. Mary Ann Smith.—I am the mother of the plaintiff; sent my daughter to London when she was about fifteen; she was absent a year and a quarter. I had heard of Earl Ferrers having paid my daughter attention, and it was

partly in consequence of that that she was sent to London. When his lordship returned from abroad, he took an opportunity of seeing her, and she then told me of the interview. I saw this letter (No. 1.) in the beginning of the year 1844. My daughter showed it to me the day she received it. I saw the other letters about the time they bore date. The handkerchiefs which my daughter sent to Lord Ferrers were marked with her hair. I folded them up myself, and put them in the envelopes. There were letters sent with them. They were directed to "The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, Chartley Castle, Staffordshire." I sealed the envelopes, and gave them to John Lees to post. Earl Ferrers wished my daughter to go to Wales, and I was to accompany her. I went to Stafford for the purpose of meeting Lord Ferrers, but I did not see him there, and we returned home on the following day. Preparations had been made in the family for the marriage, and every thing was ready. The dresses were ordered from Mrs. Lees, of Appleby. The bridecakes were in the house. Two of the plaintiff's cousins were selected as bridesmaids. I had never spoken to Lord Ferrers in the whole course of my life. All the preparations for the marriage were made although I had never seen his lordship, but in accordance with the wishes expressed in Lord Ferrers' letters. My daughter told me that Earl Ferrers did not think sufficient cake had been ordered, and in consequence I ordered others. Her father subscribed to a book society, and not a circulating library. My daughter is tall, has dark hair, is neither fair nor dark. She was between fourteen and fifteen when she first

knew Earl Ferrers. He was at that time Lord Tamworth. We were not upon visiting terms with Mr. Etcherley, therefore we never spoke to him. Shortly after the return of Lord Ferrers there was a ball at Tamworth. I went there with my daughter. We dressed at Mr. Neville's. I went to Miss Neville's room to ask how she intended to dress her hair. I might have said my daughter intended to wear a single rose ; it was a white rose. Lord Ferrers was not there. I can't tell whether my daughter expected to meet his lordship there. She did not positively say that he would be there. She might have said she expected he would be there. My daughter has told me she had received presents from Lord Ferrers, consisting of dresses, jewellery, and books. I asked her where she got them, and she told me they were presents from Lord Ferrers. The dresses were, some silk, some muslin, and of other descriptions. They were pieces to be made up. The jewellery consisted of brooches and rings. I never knew where they came from until two or three months after, when the bills for them came in. They came from different tradesmen in Tamworth. The bills came in to me, and I paid them. My daughter told me she was to order them, but Earl Ferrers was to pay for them. I borrowed part of the money to pay for them. They perhaps amounted to 200*l*. My daughter gave the bills to Earl Ferrers, and he promised to pay them. My daughter afterwards showed me the letter (A). She told me that Earl Ferrers put that letter into her own hands at Ashby. [In this letter Lord Ferrers promised to pay the bills. It was addressed to the father, and dated

Ashby.] I never saw my daughter receive one of the letters. She also showed me some letters purporting to come from Mr. Devereux Shirley, the brother of Earl Ferrers. My daughter had told me that Earl Ferrers had told her he should send her a bonnet from London, but that, it being inconvenient to him to do it, he wished her to purchase one, and to tell her papa and mamma that he had sent it. My daughter afterwards told me that she refused, unless Mr. Devereux Shirley would write a note to signify that the bonnet had come from London ; and I believed, when I saw the note and the bonnet, that it had come from London. Mr. Shirley gave my daughter the note to inclose in the box. She also told me Mr. Devereux Shirley had given her the note at Ashby, and it was put into the box after it came into our house. I think it was in April 1844 that Earl Ferrers wished us to meet him in Wales. We were to go to the hotel at Bangor. We went as far as Stafford, which is thirty miles from Austrey. We stopped at Stafford because it was night, and, as the Earl did not meet us there, we returned home. We remained at Stafford but one night. My daughter did not know the reason the earl did not meet us at Stafford.

Ann Smith.—I am the sister of the plaintiff. I remember Lord Ferrers when he was at Mr. Etcherley's. I often saw him, and at church too. Upon one occasion, my sister was in our drawing-room, and I was told not to go in. This was in 1843, in the spring. After that I was passing along a walk in the front of the drawing-room window, and looked in as I went along. Lord Ferrers was leaning against

the chimney-piece. I am sure it was he, for I stopped looking in for five minutes. There was no one else in the room at the time at first, but I saw my sister come in, and then I went away. On another day after that, when I went into the room—this was on the 9th of December, 1843—I remember it because it was Austrey wake—Lord Ferrers was in the room, playing on the pianoforte. I had gone in to tell my sisters about the wake cakes. My sister plays the pianoforte. Lord Ferrers rose on my entrance. My sister came out, and, having taken some cakes and wine, took some more into the room to Lord Ferrers. I was afterwards told that if I went in again I should be whipped. I was thirteen in November last. My papa, mamma, sister, brother, myself, and another sister, were in the house. There was a servant or two also in the house. This was when I was told by my mamma that I must not to into the drawing-room, but that I might go into the garden. She did not, however, tell me, when I was in the garden, to go and look in at the window. When my mamma told me that I was not to go into the drawing-room, she did not tell me why, but I guessed, as I had found out. I afterwards saw that Lord Ferrers was there. When I looked in at the window, I peeped in at the corner. I did not stand and have a good full look in.

Witnesses were then called who proved the posting of the letters written by Miss Smith to Earl Ferrers.

The Attorney-General addressed the Jury for the defendant, saying that it was the most extraordinary case that had occurred during his professional experience. He agreed

with his learned friend, the Solicitor-General, that there were consequences involved in this inquiry immeasurably beyond any thing of a pecuniary nature. He admitted that they could not decide this case against the plaintiff without dismissing her from the Court with disgrace and infamy; but was there nothing to be considered on the other side, with regard to the position of the defendant, if a verdict should be adverse to him? He might make some excuse, he might have some charitable indulgence for a vain, an imaginative, a love-sick girl, who, dreaming of an affection which did not exist, at last endeavoured to turn that dream into reality, and, making the first false step by fabricating that which appeared to be a declaration of attachment, was led on from step to step, from falsehood to falsehood, until it was impossible to extricate herself from the dilemma in which she was placed. But what should be said for the defendant?—supposing a young nobleman should have engaged the affections of a girl, and should afterwards have positively denied his attachment to her, broken his promise, and used those very acts which had gained her affection as the means by which he was to fasten upon her the odious crime of fraud and forgery? This was the painful alternative to which they were reduced in the question which they had to decide. The contest between them was a fearful one: but he could not agree with the Solicitor-General that they were fighting with unequal weapons. He acknowledged that rank and fortune were on the side of the defendant, but he had yet to learn that any advantage was derived from those circumstances within the walls of a court of justice. He was

not in the smallest degree apprehensive that they would regard the situation of either of the parties, or that their judgment would be directed by any thing but the merits of the case. His learned friend, the Solicitor-General, adverted to the nature of the defence which would be offered to-day on the part of the defendant. Their attention had been very properly called to the age of the plaintiff, and it was urged that it was impossible that she could have been able, even though she might have been bold and wicked enough, to contrive a scheme of the kind imputed to her—that she would be ingenious enough to carry it out. This was an observation well worthy of their attention; but the annals of our courts of justice, which contained some of the most curious details of the history of the human mind, would have informed them that instances had occurred which rendered it not impossible that such a scene even as this might be contrived by a person very young in years. The learned gentleman then cited the cases of Elizabeth Canning and Mary Glen. He could adduce numerous other instances, if necessary, but those would be sufficient to put them on their guard against the notion that the youthful age of the plaintiff rendered the scheme impossible, or that persons, without any apparent motive originally, might not be brought into a situation which compelled them to fabricate a false and unfounded story, even leading to the most desperate wickedness. Now, he admitted that all this was to be very closely watched. All he asked them was not to suppose at present that there had been any forgery or fraud committed, but at the same time, not to imagine for

one moment that such a state of things was impossible. It appeared, by the plaintiff's statement, that her acquaintance with the defendant might be divided into two periods: during the first, they were mere children; letters passed, which, strange to say, had not been preserved. The plaintiff's father disapproved, and sent his daughter to London; the defendant went abroad. At the end of two years he returned to take possession of his titles and estates; he was now under his own control, but he made no effort to accomplish his wishes; if he had had any such attachment to the plaintiff, which he utterly disbelieved, it was entirely removed from his breast. In July 1844 he had become united to the daughter of Lord Chichester, not having the slightest idea of any one having any claim upon him. In August 1844 a letter was received from the attorney, communicating to him, for the first time, that Miss Smith complained that he had broken a solemn engagement into which he had entered with her, and threatening proceedings. Lord Ferrers immediately went to his legal adviser. He was not aware upon what ground they meant to assert that he had rendered himself liable to any such claim, he never having spoken to her since he left Austrey. Under the advice of an excellent friend of his (the Attorney-General's), the defence of infancy was put upon the record, because it was a complete answer to the action, so far as Lord Ferrers had known any thing of Miss Smith. The Solicitor-General had expressed his regret that any nobleman should have put such a defence upon the record; but the plea had been so pleaded because the plaintiff was

then driven to state that a promise had been made subsequently to his coming of age ; but even then, Lord Ferrers was not much more enlightened upon the subject. He was at a loss to discover how it could be alleged that he had ever seen the plaintiff after his return from abroad, and it was not till June 1845 that any further information was obtained. There was a course of proceeding, by which, when a party was about to produce written documents, he might call upon the other party to admit those documents. These letters had been produced ; but, as the attorney was told he was not at liberty to read the contents, an application was made to allow a complete inspection of the letters, but, this being objected to, the matter ended. They had heard the application which he had made in court, and his learned friends had objected to allow an inspection of the letters. The plaintiff had a great advantage in this respect ; she had an opportunity of selecting the letters, and she had an opportunity of selecting the witnesses. She was not compelled to call those persons who would have expressed a disbelief as to the handwriting. On the part of the defendant, if the case was a false and fraudulent one, he had no such advantage ; he came completely in the dark, without having the dawning of the light, and it was by the gradual opening of the perfect day only in the progress of the case that he acquired that information, which was derived from the evidence, and he could then but learn whether the story was so false and fraudulent that he might be enabled to detect and expose it. He had appeared in Court under these circumstances. It had occurred to the

defendant's adviser that one test of detecting the fraud would be by the post-marks of the letters, because they might have shown that Lord Ferrers was at the time in a distant part of the country ; but it had been now stated that all these letters had been delivered by private hand, generally by Joseph Atkins, a confidential servant of Lord Ferrers, sometimes by James, a servant of Lord Ferrers ; but it was said that one had been delivered by the wife of Joseph Atkins. He might at once tell them that the whole of this was an entire fabrication and falsehood ; that Joseph Atkins had never received any letters from Lord Ferrers, addressed to Miss Smith, and had never delivered any such letters to her, and the same answer would be given both as regarded " James " and Mrs. Atkins. They had, therefore, the means at once of proving in this most important part of the case, that the representation of the plaintiff was a pure fabrication, that no such letters had ever been delivered to her by any or either of the parties named. They then thought it possible that there might be something in the letters by which they might be able to prove their falsehood, but his learned friend, the Solicitor-General, had opened the case with that ingenuity for which he was so distinguished, and, having ascertained that these letters were full of pure fictions, had endeavoured to avert the consequences of such a disclosure by this solution—his learned friend had said that Lord Ferrers was a young nobleman so totally regardless of his word, that he never spoke truth in his life ; that he would, therefore, be found to allude to

persons and things which had never existed except in his own fertile imagination; and his learned friend had thus endeavoured to preoccupy the ground upon which the advisers of Lord Ferrers had hoped to establish his innocence. He would now pass to the important period to which their attention must chiefly be directed in the course of this most anxious case. In January 1843 Lord Ferrers came of age; the story of the plaintiff was, that after that period he was in the habit of meeting the plaintiff at Austrey, and even under her father's roof—that he wrote letter after letter to her—that he received letters from her breathing the most ardent affection—that he fixed the day on which he would unite himself to her—and that she was led on by those false hopes until they were all broken and annihilated by the intelligence she received of his marriage to another. Now the first thing that struck him (the Attorney-General), in this stage of the history of this very extraordinary conduct, imputed to Lord Ferrers, was, that when he came of age he had no one to control his actions; he was supposed to have entertained the most ardent affection for the plaintiff; she was his inferior in rank; but upon what possible ground could they imagine that every thing should have been conducted in so mysterious a mode, and that neither her father nor her mother, from beginning to end, should have had the slightest communication with Lord Ferrers? Why was it that, upon the very eve of his violating his pledge, Lord Ferrers should have written to her father a letter containing the particular promise of marriage? The sister

of the plaintiff had been called yesterday. With regard to the evidence of that child, it was the most painful of all considerations, that that little girl had been brought forward to tell a story which was utterly without foundation in truth, and which he could not but deeply lament; and, when he called their attention to the means he had of disproving her statement, they would come to the same conclusion.

The Attorney-General then referred to the evidence of Ann Smith. When they had a relation of this kind, without any date, it was impossible to meet it by contradictions; but they happened, most fortunately and most providentially, to have the relation of another interview on the 9th December, 1843. She then spoke of Lord Ferrers being in the drawing-room playing the piano. She could not be mistaken as to the date, because it was Austrey Wake. Now on that very day Lord Ferrers, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Hanbury Tracey, left Chartley Castle, and posted a distance of 58 miles to luncheon on the road to Welshpool, and entirely in an opposite direction to Austrey: and, as good fortune would have it, they had the bills for the horses on the road. What, then, would they think of the mother, who must have known that this was false, who would produce her own child of that tender age to perjure herself to support this false story, without regard to the consequences here or hereafter? Then as regarded the letters. Lord Ferrers had received an excellent education, having been under divers tutors, and spent two years at Eton. Three witnesses had been called

to speak to the handwriting in the letters, but he must submit that two of them must be entirely dismissed from the case as utterly unworthy of one moment's consideration. He also contended that the witnesses who had been called to speak to the handwriting of Lord Ferrers to the letter, were either unworthy of credit, or had no real knowledge upon the subject, notwithstanding the high respectability of some of those witnesses. They had then arrived at the conclusion that the letters were not in the handwriting of Lord Ferrers; but still they were desirous of being conducted to a right issue, and to discover whose letters they really were. The learned counsel then stated that he should be enabled to show, that from the internal evidence of the letters, it was clear they were a fabrication, because persons were named in them who had no existence, and others were described in them who were of a totally different character to that by which the letters assailed them. Mr. Devereux Shirley, it had been said, had met Miss Smith at Tamworth about the bonnet; he should show that that gentleman joined his regiment in Scotland in 1843, and had never been absent from it, and that he had never in his life seen or written to Miss Smith, and yet some letters had been introduced as having been written by Mr. Devereux Shirley to Miss Smith, speaking of the wedding, saying how happy it would make them, but that his brother was too ill to write. These letters commenced with, "My dear Mary," and ended with, "Love to you from your true friend, Devereux Shirley." They also stated that his brother (Lord

Ferrers) was delirious, but whenever sensible or awake he spoke of "Mary." The learned counsel then adverted to the facts spoken of by Mrs. Smith, as to the similarity of the writing in the letters purporting to have come from Lord Ferrers with the writing of Miss Smith. He had now come to the third volume, and must, almost reluctantly, let them into the secret, and tell them the whole affair. After Lord Ferrers' return from abroad, he received a variety of anonymous letters, evidently the production of a lady, all in the same handwriting, full of the most ardent affection. He was not aware who his fair correspondent could be. He threw many of them behind the fire, but when it became important to search for any that might have escaped destruction, only four could be discovered; but those four were not without their value. The first he would read was dated the 19th of December, 1842:—

"Dec. 19, 1842.

"My Lord,—Strange it may seem to you, no doubt, to receive a note from a stranger, and a lady too, but it signifies little to me, as I know well you never knew the writer of this, nor never see her. Now for what I have to tell you; it is this:—There is a public ball at Tamworth every Christmas, generally about the 6th or 8th of January. Go, I advise you go; there will, to my knowledge, be a young lady at the ball whom I wish you to see and dance with. She is very beautiful, has dark hair and eyes—in short, she is haughty and graceful as a Spaniard, tall and majestic as a Circassian, beautiful as an Italian; I can say no more. You

have only to see her to love her—that you must do. She is fit for the bride of a prince. Go, look well round the room. You will find her by this description. She may wear one white rose in her dark hair. Go early. If you see her not there you will never see her, as she is like a violet, hid amidst many leaves, only to be found when sought for. I know she is young, and it is my wish that she should have some one to protect her. From what I have heard you must be that one—you and you alone; it is your destiny—therefore go at all risks; you will then be of age, with nothing to prevent you. I sometime knew your father. By the time you receive this I shall be on my way to——, far away. I have put this in the Derby post-office. Burn it when read—show it to no one. Keep your own counsel, my lord, and deem yourself happy in the idea of knowing one so talented, beautiful, and young; ask her to dance with you—fear not. And now I have fulfilled my mission, and shall rest in peace, more peaceful though did I know that you would meet this bright young girl. If you, like other men, love beauty, you will love her.

“Adieu, burn this, and remember she is my legacy to you. You have hurt your hand, I hear; I am sorry.—Farewell for ever.

“ISA.

“The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers.”

Did they understand the case now? Had he (the Attorney-General) kept his faith with them; had he redeemed the pledge he made in the opening of this case, that, however dark and mysterious it might appear, he would disperse all the shadows. Her mother had spoken as to the white rose in the

hair to be worn at the ball. He had admitted that letters were received by Lord Ferrers, directed to him. Had they the slightest doubt that this girl, deceiving some, assisted by others, had been contriving, from the beginning to the end, a scene of the grossest and most scandalous iniquity, and that, but for accidental circumstances, Lord Ferrers would have fallen a victim to the snares with which he appeared to be encompassed—his character blasted, his reputation gone, and, what would have been of trifling importance, his wealth injured by this attempt?

The Attorney-General then read other letters, signed “Marie” and “A. B.,” of a similar nature, in one of which a handkerchief had been inclosed.

After this the case was proved to the very letter. Let them now ask themselves, seeing that Lord Ferrers could not have written the letters, who was the person who wrote them—forged and fabricated them for the purpose of making him responsible. The likeness of the letters to Miss Smith’s handwriting had been already proved by the mother. Would they now require distinct proof of the handwriting? Would not the various incidents confirm the opinion that they were Miss Smith’s own letters? Would they hesitate to arrive at that conclusion? He said they were written by Miss Smith herself, under circumstances which showed the danger of once deviating from the paths of truth. Having flattered herself that she had warmed the heart of Lord Ferrers, turning her day dreams into reality, inventing the notion that he was attached to her, being led step by step to support

her infamy, to weave that intricate web in which, but for the most extraordinary circumstances, Lord Ferrers must have been entangled. He trusted he had protected the interests confided to him—that he had shown that the result of this painful and anxious inquiry could not attach the slightest blame upon Lord Ferrers; and, if the consequences would be so serious to the plaintiff as his learned friend had stated, he could only say why did she not think before she took that first fatal step into error? why did she not anticipate into what a mass of falsehood she might be drawn? If serious consequences attached, they were consequences which she had brought upon herself. He almost pitied her; but in a court of justice he dared not.

The anonymous letters were then put in, and by consent were taken as having been read.

Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley examined.—I am cousin of the defendant. I was his guardian. I was in the habit of receiving letters from him; many of them were signed “Washy,” his nickname. Since he came to the title he has always signed “Ferrers.” He has never signed himself “Washington Ferrers.” I have often received letters from Lord Ferrers. I have brought about 60 to-day. They are not any of them on scraps of paper. I am married and have two children—one, one year and a half; and the other, about six months old. My daughter, of course, is not married. I do not know a person of the name of Walker, and I have no daughter married to such a person. Lord Ferrers is certainly not a gambler. I was one of the late Earl’s executors. The con-

servatory was erected at Stainton. An ugly affair it was, and cost 1,500*l*. It was to be sold, but the defendant took it at a valuation for 400*l*. The purchase was made shortly after the late Earl’s death. Lord Ferrers always spent his holidays with us, and was with us the 6th of January, 1843, when he came of age. He then spoke of an anonymous letter he had received. I did not see it. I never introduced Lord Ferrers to Lord Clive. The description given of his lordship in that letter is not at all like him. Lord Ferrers has been at Effington since he came of age. I do not recollect Lord Ferrers buying a carpet of Oliver Cromwell’s, nor did I step in and ask him what he, a bachelor, could want with such a thing. I never knew of Sir Terence Volney, of Berkshire. This is all fiction. I am guardian to Devereux Shirley. There is no such person as Dr. Macpherson who has attended my family. I cannot say that Lord Ferrers spells correctly, but he writes grammatically. These letters are not in the handwriting of Lord Ferrers, which are signed “Washington Ferrers.” They are decided forgeries.

Mrs. Hanbury Tracy.—I am sister to Lord Ferrers—his only sister. We are upon very affectionate terms. I have been in the habit of writing and receiving letters from him. He always signed “Ferrers.” I never received a letter signed “Washington Ferrers.” I have been often to Chartley Castle, and have been much in Wales. I never was at Brighton till August 1845. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tracey live at Brighton. That lady is not in good health. I have very good health, and have never been otherwise. My brother never

saw any Miss M'Trevors at our house. These letters from 1 to 10 are not in Lord Ferrers' handwriting. I remember at the latter end of 1843 going from Chartley to our seat in Wales. I remember the fact. My husband and Lord Ferrers were with me. Austrey is thirty-two miles from Chartley. We lunched at Welshpool, and then went on to our own seat. It was quite impossible that Lord Ferrers could that morning have gone over to Austrey.

Mr. H. Tracey.—I am the husband of the last witness. I have often had communication with Lord Ferrers. We have visited each other's seats. I have seen many of his letters to my wife, and I have seen him write. These letters are decidedly not his lordship's handwriting. The writing is not a bit like his. I remember that we left Chartley on the 9th of December, soon after breakfast. The Earl accompanied us. This witness then went on to corroborate the statement of Mrs. Tracey, but he was, he said, unable to say that his lordship had breakfasted with them on that morning. From Chartley to Welshpool is about fifty-eight miles.

Walter M'Loughlin, clerk to Mr. Mivart, who keeps an hotel in Brook Street.—I know who come to the hotel. I do not know Lord Ferrers. His lordship never stopped at that hotel.

Cross-examined.—I keep the books of the hotel. It is a very large hotel, with several entrances. We can accommodate 200 or 300 in the hotel. I do not think I have ever seen Lord Ferrers. There are sometimes dinners there, and many gentlemen of course attend whom I do not know.

Devereux Shirley.—I am the

only brother of Lord Ferrers. In 1844 I was with my regiment in Scotland. I joined it in 1843, at the end of March. I had not leave of absence at any time. I remained with my regiment in Scotland till 1845. I never quitted Scotland during that time. I do not know Miss Smith, the plaintiff. I never saw her to my knowledge. In February 1844 I did not see Miss Smith, nor did I write to her. I had never seen her at all. I was not at Brighton in 1843 or 1844. I have never been at Brighton. I never could draw in my life. I should not be able to sketch the "naked shoulders of these Scotch ladies." I am not acquainted with Lord Claude Hamilton. He never called for me at my brother's rooms. I never wrote these two letters. I never wrote any letter in my life to Miss Smith. I never met Miss Smith at Ashby in June 1844. I never had any conversation with her respecting a bonnet, nor did I give her a note written by myself to be put into a bonnet-box. I never received any letter from my brother signed "Washington Ferrers." In a letter, purporting to come from me, I am represented to have sent a ring from my brother to Miss Smith. I never sent any such ring. I never saw this ring before. I did not see my brother between March 1843 and March 1845. These letters (those put in by the plaintiff) are not in my brother's handwriting. My brother was never in the habit of gambling. I never knew him lose any money in gambling. There is not the slightest resemblance in the letters now produced to my brother's handwriting. There is no attempt at imitation. I never left my regiment for a day. I have

not seen Miss Smith even within the last few days.

Francis Jessop.—I am an attorney at Yarmouth. I was concerned for the late Lord Ferrers. I was attorney for the guardians of the present Earl, but not for the Earl himself. I have become acquainted with the handwriting of the present Earl.

The Solicitor-General then rose, and said—I have to solicit your lordship's attention for one moment. Owing to my unavoidable absence from this Court, it was not until last night that I could be made at all acquainted with the contents of four of these letters*, which I understand have been laid before this Court in evidence, by my learned friend the Attorney-General, as counsel for the defendant. It was not until this morning, and since your lordship has taken your seat in this Court, that I have had an opportunity of seeing those letters themselves. They have come entirely by surprise upon me; they have come by like surprise upon the respectable gentleman, Mr. Hammill, who sits below me, the attorney for the plaintiff in this cause, whose well-known honour and integrity were never more amply evinced than they have been throughout the conduct and preparation for trial of this most singular and com-

plicated case. My lord, I may not unreasonably suppose that they have come also by surprise upon the members of the family of this young lady, as I understand, that so far from any suspicion being entertained that any letters of such a character in the plaintiff's handwriting were in existence, they have been made evidence in this court by the testimony of her own mother. My lord, under these circumstances, I have felt it my duty, in the first place, to confer anxiously and seriously with Mr. Hammill, the attorney, whose assistance I have had in preparing the cause for trial, and with my learned friends beside and behind me, whose assistance I have had throughout the trial, and the result is, that as there could be no time while this trial was going on to institute any inquiry or to ascertain any facts tending to throw light upon this the most mysterious part of this most mysterious case, I have felt it my duty, in concurrence with the opinion of my learned friends—I have felt it due to myself—I have felt it due to the young lady I represent—I have felt it due to the interests of truth and justice, being unable, at the present moment, to meet or explain, or inquire into the facts of these letters, to withdraw from the present contest. Under these circumstances the plaintiff will be nonsuited.

* The Solicitor-General referred to four letters purporting to be written by Mr. Devereux Shirley, and repudiated by him. They pretended to be written from the bedside of the earl, who was said to be dangerously ill at Chartley Castle, and narrate his wild effusions of affection while delirious, and his gradual recovery. By the evidence, it was quite clear that the earl had not been ill, and that his brother, the pretended writer, was at the time with his regiment in Scotland.

THE YARMOUTH MURDER.

Norwich, Friday, March 27.

Samuel Yarham, aged twenty-nine, was placed at the bar, and pleaded "Not guilty" in a firm voice and unembarrassed air to an

indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Harriet Candler, at Yarmouth, on the 18th of November, 1844, by inflicting divers mortal blows on her head with a hammer, and cutting her throat with a knife.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. O'Malley were counsel for the prosecution ; Mr. Dasent defended the prisoner.

It being announced that this extraordinary case, about which the whole country had been for many months agitated from end to end, would be taken this morning, the Crown Court and all the avenues leading to it and the County Court generally were thickly thronged with men, women, and children, all eager to hear the trial and to witness the expected conviction of one whom they one and all firmly believed to have been mainly, if not entirely, concerned in the atrocious murder in question. As the evidence given on the trial was of great length and intricacy, it will be more useful to give a narrative of the circumstances attending the murder, and of the trial and acquittal of the supposed murderers, and to add thereto the extraordinary evidence which led immediately to the conviction of the man now indicted. The unfortunate deceased occupied the lower part of a house in Yarmouth, the residue and upper floors of which were tenanted by an attorney named Catchpole, the prisoner's wife being his servant, and the prisoner allowed, as her husband, to live on the premises, where he carried on his trade of a shoemaker. From her penurious habits Mrs. Candler was generally known to be possessed of money, and perhaps that knowledge was shared by the prisoner, who, as she sold grocery

and tobacco, was, as well as his wife, a frequent visitor in her shop. Behind her shop was a parlour, and then a bedroom, which opened on to a yard, divided from the yard of Mr. Catchpole by a low wall, there being a higher outer wall which formed the line of the adjoining "row," or street. This being the situation of the premises and of these persons, it seems that Mrs. Candler received a parcel from Norwich not long before her murder, which contained a large sum of money. This fact was known to many persons, and to one friend she stated her intention of paying it over to some gentleman at Beccles. This design she never lived to carry into execution, for the police, on going their rounds at two o'clock, discovered that her street door was open, and behind the counter they found the dead body of the poor old woman, crouched under the place where the till ought to have been. On her head were several frightful wounds, which appeared to have been inflicted by some instrument like a hammer, while her throat was cut in a manner quite sufficient to cause death. Underneath her body was a half-ounce paper of tobacco, which indicated that the murderer had distracted her attention in all probability by pretending to buy that article, and had given the first blow while she was in the act of serving him. A further search led to the discovery of a candle on a tub, which appeared to have been "nipped" out by the fingers, and the till, which stood in a corner against the drawers. On the table was the half-finished supper of the deceased, and her bed presented the appearance as if some one had sat down on the end of it. There

being no immediate clue to the murderer, the police made a noise with their truncheons, but without effect, and it was not till the superintendent came and rang Mr. Catchpole's bell with great violence that any notice was taken of them by any one in the house or neighbourhood ; as soon, however, as the bell rang, Yarham put his head out of the window of his bedroom, where his wife was lying sick, leeches having been applied to her head on that night, and on inquiring what was the matter was informed, and asked to come down. He then called his master, and they both went down stairs, and learned all the police knew. In answer to several questions put to him by the police and Mr. Catchpole, Yarham, who had sat up for his master, and had let him in at half-past one o'clock, stoutly insisted that he had not heard any noise during the night, though the partition between the passage which separated the shop and the room in which she sat was very thin indeed ; so much so, that his wife said she had heard a conversation between her husband and Mrs. Candler on that very night about nine o'clock, when he had gone to buy some rushlights. Though no suspicion alighted at first on any particular individual, yet the observation of all Yar-mouth was on the *qui vive*, and the anxiety of the town was shared by the wife and daughter of an old artilleryman named Dick, who was stationed at one of the batteries on the "Denes," a large sandy tract stretching out to the sea and the mouth of the Yar from the town. It being well known that thieves were in the habit of secreting stolen property in the sandhills which abound on this

plain, the attention of Mrs. and Miss Dick was keenly excited on the day after the murder, as they were going homewards, and they on their way noted a hill which had recently been disturbed, and was approached and surrounded by the foot-prints of two men. On looking down, Mrs. Dick saw a piece of string sticking up through the sand, and pulling at it she discovered three bags, which on being examined were found to contain gold, silver, and copper money to some little extent, and no doubt formed part of the "old woman's money," for one of the bags bore an address to her, and was afterwards identified as one which had recently been despatched to her, with canary seed, from Norwich. While Mrs. Dick and her daughter were so engaged, Mr. Dick, Mr. Tooley, a miller, and a man named Royal, came up. Without going more minutely into the circumstances of that interview, or those which afterwards came to the knowledge of the authorities, it may suffice to state that they were deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of Yarham and the man Royal, together with two others named Mapes and Hall. These parties were all brought up frequently before the Mayor on the charge of murder, and the Dicks were most prominent witnesses, their testimony going to identify the foot-prints on the sands with those of two of them. Eventually the four men were all committed for trial, and just before the spring assizes for 1845 it was announced that Yarham had made a statement which implicated the other three men, and that he would be allowed to give evidence against them. This he accordingly did, denying all participation in the

offence, and stating in substance that he had by accident seen the three men come from the shop on the night in question, and that Royal had, in the presence of the two others, admitted to him that he had killed the old woman. After this, he added that he went into the shop, saw the body, and then repaired to his own home, where, after having admitted his master, he retired to bed. The effect produced on the public and the Court by this statement was by no means so unfavourable to the prisoners then on their trial as it was to the witness himself. The former called several parties who proved *alibis* for them, and they were acquitted, while the latter was discharged and met on the hill by the taunts and hootings of an enraged populace, who pursued him to a public-house, and so beset him that he was smuggled away, and crossed the river secretly at night near the railroad station, whence on the following day he returned to Yarmouth in company with the Dicks and some other witnesses. His situation at Yarmouth was not more free from public odium than at Norwich. The police were frequently called out to protect him, and at last he applied to the Poor Law Guardians for funds to facilitate his departure from a scene so oppressive to him. This aid he applied for on the 18th of April, the trial having terminated on the 9th, and on the 22nd he received 3*l.*, with which he departed. In about three months after this a communication was made to Captain Love, the superintendent of the borough police, to the effect that Mrs. Dick was in the possession of a full confession made by Yarham since the trial and before his

departure; and, the matter being inquired into, it was deemed proper to act on the communications of that person. The result was, that Yarham was apprehended in Gloucestershire, and fully committed to take his trial for the murder of the deceased.

Sarah Dick, the wife of John Dick, of the Town Battery.—On the morning of Tuesday, November 19th, 1844, I went to get some linen. At half-past two I carried some linen to Mr. Shipley's, and on returning home I said to my daughter, who was with me, "Let us see, the boys have been hiding something here." I put my hand there, and there was nothing, and followed the feet a little further, when the feet stopped. I said "There is something here, let us see; perhaps it is the old woman's money." I went down on my knees and began to poke the sand away, and I found a bag buried, and which jinked as though there were coppers in it. Mr. Tooley's men came over from their mill; my husband also came up. I was far from the battery. Royal came up last. My husband pulled the bag out of the hole, and said it was the woman's money, because the ticket was on it. Royal said there ought to be more yet, and he put his hand in and pulled out a small bag with some gold and silver, and he wanted to count it. My husband said it should not be counted; my husband said he would carry all; but Royal would not let him. We all then went to the inquest together, and gave them to Sergeant Williamet. There was a broken bottle and mug near the place, as if for a mark. I was at the battery in the afternoon after I came from the Court; a man came up to me,

and was at the place where I found the money; he was poking at the hole. He walked up to me and began to talk to me; he had dark trousers and a blue coat buttoned up to his neck, and a high hat, and I did not know him then, but have since ascertained it was the prisoner. The man said, "It is cold here, and you need have a good fire." I said, "I would keep better if I could afford it." He said, "Your name is Dick?" I said, "Yes." He said, "You found the money?" I said, "I did." He said, "All you have to do now is to find the murderer." I said, "I wished to God I could; I would walk twenty miles to find it out, though I was lame." He then said (moving his foot), "I am the murderer." I said, "If you are the murderer you would not tell me; what is your name?" He said, "You know me." I said, "I do not." He says, "Yes, you do." I said, "If he would tell me I would tell the gentlemen." He said, "You know me." He then walked away as far as the hole, then turned round and looked at me again, then proceeded towards the town. I told the Mayor what had passed, and the Mayor said it was only some person tampering with justice. I said, "I should like to see Yarham." He said, "It could not be him." I was afterwards examined before the magistrates, and when the other persons were examined I looked at the dock, when before the magistrates, and thought I knew him, but could not recollect who it was. There was a young man in the battery at the time the man spoke to me, and he told me the man's name was Yarham, and that was why I asked to see him. After the trial,

I and my husband went home by the train, when we saw Yarham and his wife. He tried to shake hands with my husband, but he refused. I said, "Good God, if that be Yarham, that is the man that spoke to me." After I got in the carriage, Yarham's wife asked me if I thought the people in Yarmouth would think she was the guilty party if they stopped or left Yarmouth? I said, "God knows, you know your conscience best." When the prisoner first came up to the railway station, he said to my husband, "Don't you know me? I am Yarham, but call me Mr. C.," and offered to shake hands. When we were going along, Yarham said, "Mrs. Dick, say as little about the money as possible, for my solicitor told me that the prisoner's solicitor wanted to fetch me in the murder, and you as the person that helped me to hide it." I said, "Dick, do you hear what Yarham says?" and my husband came up, and the prisoner told him the same thing. On getting to Yarmouth, the prisoner said, "Dick, if I see any thing in the paper that would affect you or your wife's character, I will let you know." My husband said, "Don't come to me, I don't want you, I take in the paper. I saw him again on the top of the market on a Tuesday, either a fortnight or three weeks after, it was between nine and ten o'clock. He came up to me and said, "How do you do?" I said, "I don't know you" (I didn't for a moment). He said, "Do any of these three fellows interfere with you?" I said they did not interfere with me so much as they did with the girl. I said, "Do they interfere with you?" He said, "No, they know better, but

the people plague me so much that I cannot stay here; I have been to the workhouse to get money to go away with." I said, "I think you ought to have spoken the truth at first, and things would have gone better. I think you are either the murderer yourself, or know who did it." I thought I had no right to say so, and I turned to leave him. He said, "Stop, and I will tell you all about it." I stopped, and he said he was not so much to blame as they were, for they never let him rest after they heard that Mrs. Candler had got the money. He said he heard Mr. Catchpole was going about amongst the Angels. I said, "Where is the house?" he said, the Angel Inn. He said, they came to him and asked him to let them in. He made a bargain with them not to hurt the old woman, for they had time enough to get the money in the time she was getting the beer, as she was generally a quarter of an hour gone. He let them in at the back door, except Royal, who watched about the time she went for the beer. He told them to go into the bedroom, for that was where she kept the money. While they were there the woman came in sooner than usual. He was up stairs, and, on hearing Candler come in, he put out the candle and sat on the bed. Royal went in. She said, "What do you here? I know you." Royal asked for half an ounce of tobacco, and the time she was getting it, Royal and Hall knocked her down with the pincers. They thought she was dead. Mapes ran out to a woman on the other side of the street, and said, "All's right." He asked if there was any noise at the Swan. She said, "I will

go and see who is there." She said there were several people there. They all then went up Black Swan-row, and saw several people there; one of them was a young man who they thought must know them. Mapes then ran home to the Feathers' tap. As he was going along the Market-gates he saw a person turn a light on him, who afterwards appeared to be Layton. He then ran home, telling the others to bury the money and to give him the signal when it was done, as his house would be sure to be searched first. When he went home he saw the woman lying in the shop. She turned her eyes on him, and, seeing a lard knife lying by her, he took it and cut her throat. I said, "You are the murderer." Prisoner said, "No, she could not live, she had been beaten so much by Royal and Hall." Royal did give the signal, and he opened the window and saw Royal go down the street, and the policeman Waller coming down the other. There was a man came up then and hit him on the shoulder, and said, "Are you going?" and they both went away together.

Cross-examined.—I went about my business, and made my purchases, and went home. I did not mention it to a policeman till it was mentioned to the magistrates; it was some time after. I cannot tell how long it was after. It might be three months before I mentioned it. I was at Yarmouth all that time; Yarham was not there to the best of my knowledge. I did not see him. He told me he was going to get some money to go. I don't know how long the conversation lasted, but think about ten minutes. He

stood with his back to the shops. Several persons passed backwards and forwards. The pavement is five or six feet wide. I did not take notice of the number of people that passed. I thought it was very strange that he should tell me. I did not write it down, because I cannot write. I am not much accustomed to tell long conversations. I paid attention to it because he told me, that's all. I thought it was a thing that ought to be mentioned, but my husband told me not to say any thing about it: he would not even allow me to tell him. It was my duty to mention it; I ought to have done it. I never saw the man before or since who took Yarham away. I may have spoken to my husband about it. He read over the report of the trial, but I was busy and did not mind him. I heard a word here and there. I had to work for my family. I saw Yarham at the old gaol hall. I asked the mayor to see Yarham, that I might see him, because I wanted to see if it was him. I thought it was not right to give the man in charge after what the mayor had said. I saw him when he was before the magistrates. When I saw him there I thought I knew him, but could not recollect for the moment who it was.

Re-examined by Mr. Palmer.—I did not expect to meet Yarham. My husband told me not to say any thing about it, for he said they should get into trouble, as no one could put an ounce of weight upon his (Yarham's) evidence. I first told a married daughter of mine about it, and she told me to tell the gentlemen; and it was she that told the gentlemen about it, and they came down to her about it.

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Sarah Dick.—I am daughter of the last witness. I lived, in 1844, at the Battery. On Tuesday, the 19th of November, I remember a man coming and speaking to my mother; there was a boy in the Battery, who told me that the man's name was Yarham—the prisoner at the bar is the man. I remember going to Norwich after the trial; Yarham and his wife were there. I know him to be the same man that spoke to my mother. My mother told me the conversation she had had with Yarham, and I told Mr. W. Yates, the magistrate, about it. There was some disagreeableness between my father and my mother, and I asked her the reason. She then told me all about it. I told the magistrates, because I thought it was not a proper thing to be kept secret.

Cross-examined.—I heard the conversation that passed between my mother and Yarham the first time, and was with my mother when she told the magistrates. I was only fourteen years of age, and I thought it was not proper to charge a man so much older than myself with murder. I saw the prisoner when before the magistrates. I cannot say how many people there were in the railway carriage. There were the witnesses that were engaged.

Re-examined.—I had heard my mother mention, speaking to Mr. H. Palmer, who was then mayor, and I did not think it was necessary to mention it again.

Some further evidence was then adduced to sustain the credibility of the statement now made by Mrs. Dick; and also as to the extraordinary proceedings of the magistrates in reference to the prisoner, when a prisoner in Nor-

wich goal, pending the trial of Mapes, Royal, and Hall.

Mr. Dasent then addressed the jury for the prisoner, founding his defence on the extraordinary conduct of Mrs. Dick, in keeping back her interview with the prisoner at a time when three men were on trial for their lives, this very man being the principal evidence against them; and urging the improbability of her present statement being true. With respect to the alleged statements of Yarham, which had been rejected by the learned Judge, he had only to observe, that he had not the slightest idea of their nature, for though they were, doubtless, in his brief, he had not read them. He only knew that they were thought to be available for the prosecution, and that, as every one present must now know, they had been extorted and wrung from the wretched man when first taken up on this charge, and when influenced and goaded by the unparalleled course pursued towards him by the magistrates. He (Mr. Dasent) knew that men of stout nerve and perfect innocence had sunk under the pressure of corporeal torture. Such men had confessed imaginary crimes as the price of exemption from the screw and the rack; but what were those sufferings compared to those of the mind of a man placed in the awful situation occupied by the prisoner at that time? It was not to be wondered at that, driven to despair, Yarham might have professed to have some knowledge of the affair, which might justify the magistrates in making use of him against the other prisoners, and pacify their cravings after what had been styled the "truth." In such a spirit it was very possible that

Yarham had said something, and he might have sworn to it on the former trial, but that he could have conducted himself as Mrs. Dick represented, no reasonable and sound-judging man could believe; and he therefore demanded the acquittal of his client at the hands of the jury.

Mr. Justice Maule then summed up the whole case to the jury, and in so doing drew their attention to the various points of corroboration which were to be found throughout the evidence, and which were said to tend materially to throw an air of truth over the important testimony deposed to by Mrs. Dick. If she was believed, it was admitted that the case was proved, and it was for the jury to look at the whole circumstances, and to judge whether she could have come into Court with a deliberate design of swearing away the life of Yarham, who had certainly done her no injury. If he were guilty of this murder, his offence was very great; but, if she were guilty of such conduct as had been imputed to her, her crime was far deeper than his, though the punishment might be less. Very strong comments had been made on her having omitted to state the first interview on the first trial; but that evidence was not material to that issue, and she might well agree with the mayor in thinking lightly of it. Those observations, however, only applied to that interview, and did not affect in any way the second at the station and the third in Yarmouth, which might well revive the recollection of the first, and give it an importance which it really deserved, and an explanation which it required to make it available. The whole case, however, was one peculiarly for the jury,

who would deal with it according to the impression the evidence had made on their minds. If they believed Mrs. Dick, they would find the prisoner guilty, but if they doubted her veracity, or saw any reasonable ground to distrust the story she told, it would be then their duty to acquit the prisoner, who had received a good character, and was therefore entitled to all the advantages of such testimony.

The jury deliberated for a quarter of an hour, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty."

For an account of his execution, see CHRONICLE, p. 58.

October 26.

THE BERWICK BANK ROBBERY.

Berwick-upon-Tweed. — Jane Thompson, charged with the robbery of the Berwick Bank, of which particulars are given in the Chronicle for August, 21, was arraigned before the Recorder. The case excited great interest, and the Court was densely crowded.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

John Short, a clerk in the North of England Joint-Stock Bank, at Berwick, of which, in August last, John Thomson, the husband of the prisoner, was the agent. Mr. Thomson occupied a dwelling-house connected with the banking premises. On the 9th of August Mr. Thomson left Berwick, and the business of the Bank was managed during his absence by Mr. Burdis, who, however, left Berwick on the 20th of August, before Mr. Thomson's return, leaving witness in charge of the cash. On the night of the 20th witness slept at the bank. Between

3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he placed in the safe and cash-box money in notes, gold, and silver, to the amount of 3,109*l.* 11*s.*, and gave the keys of the safe, &c., to Mrs. Thomson. He then went away, leaving Mr. Watson, a junior clerk, in the bank. Witness went to the bank again at 6 o'clock, when Mr. Watson was still there, and at 9 o'clock, when Mr. Watson had gone. Witness then went out again, and returned to the bank at a quarter before 11 o'clock, when he let himself in from the street with a latch-key, and after examining the fastenings of the doors went to bed. The window of witness's bedroom looked into the yard of the Cock and Lion Inn; he heard no noise during the night. About 5 o'clock he was awoke by one of the servants, who wanted the key of the outer door. He told her where it was, and five minutes afterwards he was asked to go down stairs. He did so, when he found the three doors of the safe standing open. The cash-box and five parcels of silver, containing 50*l.* each, had been taken out of the safe. He found the cash-box lying open in the yard, and a parcel of silver near it. There were no marks of violence about the safe-door, or lobby-door. There was a ladder placed against the wall of the yard, but on examining it with Mr. Robertson (for whom he sent on the discovery of the robbery) he found it had made no perceptible impression on the soil on which it rested.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Grainger, the witness stated that the cash-safe opened with a secret spring, besides the lock, and that he could not find the spring till it was pointed out to him by Mr.

Watson. 50*l.* of silver weighed 12 *lb.*

Ralph Watson, a junior clerk in the bank, deposed that on the 20th of August he remained in the bank, after Mr. Short had left till 6 o'clock. He went back at 8 o'clock for half an hour, and then got the keys of the book-safe and cash-safe from Mrs. Thomson. He opened the cash-box to get a letter, which he did not find there; and he then locked up all the doors, and returned the keys to Mrs. Thomson.

Isabella Lamb, who had been nursery-maid in the prisoner's service, stated that on the night of the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock, she went with Margaret Arnott, another servant, into the yard with a lantern, and found every thing right. Witness slept in Mrs. Thomson's room, in a separate bed. Mrs. Thomson came to the room after witness went to bed, when she took the baby out, brought it back, and again went out, and remained away about an hour. Prisoner came to bed about 11 o'clock, when she complained of being poorly, and went out, taking a lantern with her. She was a full hour absent. On her return she went to bed, and in about half an hour awoke witness, and asked, "Isabella, do you hear that noise?" Witness did hear some noise from the Cock and Lion yard. Prisoner looked out of the window, and said she saw two men with a lighted lantern; but witness did not get up to look. Witness fell asleep, and was again awoke by the prisoner, who asked, "if she heard that talking?" Witness did hear some talking, apparently from the Cock and Lion yard. The witness then stated, that, on going down stairs in the morning, after letting

in Margaret Bell, who came to assist the servants, she saw the cash-box and a parcel in the yard, and called up Mr. Short. On the Friday after the robbery the prisoner begged witness never to mention that she had been out of her room on the night of the robbery.

This witness was cross-examined at considerable length, and contradicted in some points the statements she had made in her examination in chief.

Margaret Arnott, the housemaid, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as to the finding of the cash-box, &c., and stated that she had not been disturbed by any noise on the night of the 20th. On the following day the prisoner made the bed Mr. Short had slept in on the previous night, and also two of the beds in her own room. Witness never saw Mrs. Thomson make any of the beds before the robbery. The prisoner requested witness, before she was examined by the magistrates, not to say that she (Mrs. Thomson) was out of her room on the night of the robbery. When witness and Lamb went down stairs in the morning to admit Mrs. Bell, they were undressed.

Margaret Bell corroborated to some extent the evidence of the two last witnesses. She stated, however, that when they came to the door, to let her in on the morning the robbery was discovered, they were both dressed, and wore light gowns.

Alexander Robertson deposed to having been called up by the witness Short on the morning of the 21st of August. He went to the bank accompanied by Broadfoot, the constable, and saw the cash-box open in the yard, with notes and papers in it. Witness saw a

ladder resting against the yard wall, but there were no marks on the wall, nor was there any indentation of the soil. Witness, on getting upon the ladder, found that it sank into the soil with his weight. He received the keys of the safe from Mrs. Thomson. During Friday (the 21st) two packages of silver were found under an inverted barrel in the yard, and two other packages in the water cask.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Thomson made a statement to him, freely and without hesitation, and showed no desire to keep any thing back. She said nothing that raised suspicion against her. Witness never heard a whisper against Mrs. Thomson's character.

James Proudfoot, police-constable at Berwick, who accompanied the last witness to the bank, confirmed his evidence as to the finding of the cash-box, &c. On the following Monday, witness, with Telford, another constable, searched the house. Under the stairs in the back-kitchen they found five small bags; one contained two sixpences, another 61 sovereigns and a half, and the remaining three each contained 100*l.* in sovereigns and half-sovereigns. Witness also found 434*l.* in Scotch notes, lying in a heap together, and a parcel of silver containing 14*l.* 17*s.* In a bedroom above the ground-floor, containing three beds, he found 100*l.* in small notes sewed into the bolster. He ripped open the ticking of the nursery bed, and found 1,000*l.* in Bank of England notes, and 100*l.* in Scotch notes. In the wardrobe in Mrs. Thomson's room witness found a basket, containing some thread exactly corresponding with that used for sewing up the ticking where it had

been unripped. The thread used for the resewing was darker than that with which the bed had been originally sewn.

Andrew Telford, police-officer, confirmed Proudfoot's evidence, and deposed to having himself found other large sums of money concealed in the pillow of a child's crib.

After some other unimportant evidence, as to the identity of the notes, &c., had been taken, the case for the prosecution closed at half-past 11 o'clock on Monday night.

TUESDAY.—At the sitting of the Court this morning,

Mr. Grainger commenced his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He urged the great improbability there was of a person in Mrs. Thomson's situation committing such an offence. The discrepancies which occurred in the evidence of the witness Lamb, who was the only material one against the prisoner, showed that her testimony was not to be relied upon. She prevaricated so much in her statement, as to render it extremely doubtful whether Mrs. Thomson was ever out of the bedroom at all that evening. It was certainly remarkable, if she had been so long away, that the witness Lamb never went to inquire about her, notwithstanding she knew her mistress was unwell. Had there been any movement about the house at this time, this witness must have heard it, but there was no evidence that she had done so. Then it was impossible for Mrs. Thomson to place the money where it was found, especially that discovered underneath the kitchen stairs, without soiling her dress, and yet there was no dirt upon her dressing-gown. In-

deed it was physically impossible for a woman in her weak state to carry the large parcels of silver, and deposit them where they were found. The servant girls had an equal and indeed better opportunity of putting the money into the bed and the pillows than Mrs. Thomson had; and as to the thread being similar to that found in Mrs. Thomson's basket, that was a trifling coincidence, as the servants might either have the same thread or might use a part of their mistress's for the purpose. Mrs. Thomson kept the keys, and they are not shown to have been out of her possession, and she produced them when required without the slightest hesitation. Was that the conduct of a person conscious of guilt? Isabella Lamb had an opportunity of taking the keys between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, and she, in conjunction with Arnott, might have admitted some one into the bank, or they might have planned and executed the robbery themselves, and been frustrated in fully carrying out their intentions. The whole conduct of Mrs. Thomson, both before and after the robbery, was calcu-

lated to avert suspicion from her. After commenting at great length upon the evidence of the witnesses, Mr. Grainger said he had felt great anxiety for the fate of the unfortunate prisoner at the commencement of those proceedings, but he now was considerably relieved, as he felt assured that no jury would convict on the evidence of the witnesses Lamb and Arnott.

The learned Recorder then proceeded to sum up the evidence. He said, the case rested in a great measure on the credibility of the witnesses Lamb and Arnott, and it was for the jury to say whether they could depend upon the evidence of those persons. The learned Recorder pointed out with great minuteness the discrepancies in the evidence, and observed that, if they could be reconciled, the jury might find the prisoner guilty. He did not himself see how they could be reconciled with a presumption of the prisoner's guilt. If they took the same view they would, of course, acquit the prisoner; if not, they would find her guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	22,611,708 4 6	333,391 6 8½	22,278,316 17 9½
Excise	15,563,084 9 3½	550,940 12 11	15,012,143 16 4½
Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers and Pedlars' Licences)	7,895,628 9 11½	219,706 9 3½	7,675,922 0 8
Taxes, Land and Assessed	4,479,944 5 2½	5,402 2 8½	4,474,462 2 6
Income and Property	5,656,528 5 5½	112,845 16 9	5,543,682 8 8½
Post Office	2,004,007 15 1	40,150 5 3½	1,963,857 9 9½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	4,522 18 4	.. ..	4,522 18 4
Crown Lands	394,482 3 9½	.. ..	394,482 3 9½
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	24,047 3 6	.. ..	24,047 3 6
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	226,518 6 8	.. ..	226,518 6 8
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	58,860,472 1 9½	1,262,516 13 8½	57,597,955 8 1½
OTHER RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60 000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund, out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	66,462 13 7	.. ..	66,462 13 7
Money received from China under the Treaty of Peace, concluded in August 1842	667,644 9 7	.. ..	667,644 9 7
Money received from the Bank of England, and from the South Sea Company, on account of Unclaimed Dividends	9,828 19 3	.. ..	9,828 19 3
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom	59,706,408 4 2½	1,262,516 13 8½	58,437,891 10 6½

FOR THE YEAR 1846.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.

V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1846.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th January, 1847.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,703,541 9 1	1,616,943 6 11	20,568,908 18 5	517,689 3 9	22,703,541 9 1
15,380,238 2 8½	1,034,692 13 11½	13,988,310 4 5	357,235 4 3½	15,380,238 2 8½
7,859,680 19 4½	164,599 0 1¾	7,505,179 18 5	189,902 0 9¾	7,859,680 19 4½
10,092,581 7 11½	358,449 5 7¾	{ 4,272,409 4 11 } { 5,395,390 17 5 }	66,331 19 11½	10,092,581 7 11½
2,257,419 15 10	1,138,745 2 4½	845,000 0 0	273,074 13 5½	2,257,419 15 10
4,522 18 4	85 7 1	4,437 11 3	.. ..	4,522 18 4
485,820 18 1½	325,680 1 8½	120,000 0 0	40,140 16 5½	485,820 18 1½
24,047 3 6	.. ..	24,047 3 6	.. ..	24,047 3 6
226,518 6 8	.. ..	226,518 6 8	.. ..	226,518 6 8
59,034,371 1 6½	4,639,194 17 9½	52,950,202 5 0	1,444,973 18 9½	59,034,371 1 6½
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
66,462 13 7	.. ..	66,462 13 7	.. ..	66,462 13 7
667,644 9 7	.. ..	667,644 9 7	.. ..	667,644 9 7
9,828 19 3	.. ..	9,828 19 3	.. ..	9,828 19 3
59,874,307 3 11½	4,639,194 17 9½	53,790,138 7 5	1,444,973 18 9½	59,874,307 3 11½

II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, in the Year ended 5th January, 1847.

<i>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</i>						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	3,877,446	13	2			
Other Payments	761,748	4	7 ⁵ / ₁₃			
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer				4,639,194	17	9
<i>Funded Debt.</i>						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,739,573	7	6			
Terminable Annuities	3,916,981	18	6			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,656,555	6	0			
<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	421,431	11	6	28,077,986	17	6
Civil List	393,051	4	8			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	532,660	1	7			
Salaries and Allowances	265,977	10	8			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions . .	175,056	4	1			
Courts of Justice	870,409	4	11			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	499,652	11	11	2,736,806	17	10
Army	6,699,699	0	0			
Navy	7,803,464	9	5			
Ordnance	2,361,534	0	0			
Miscellaneous : chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,264,339	3	6	20,129,036	12	11
				£ 55,583,025	6	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure				2,846,307	19	2
				£ 58,429,333	5	2

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for the Year 1846 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1847.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.		SUMS Paid.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
NAVY	7,528,873	6 10	5,964,420	6 10
ARMY	6,635,044	0 0	4,540,000	0 0
ORDNANCE	2,543,569	0 0	1,563,700	0 0
To defray the Charge of Civil Contingencies to the 31st day of March, 1847 .	100,000	0 0	100,000	0 0
Class I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
To defray, to the 31st day of March 1847, the Expense of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings, for Furniture for various Public Departments, and for certain Charges for Lighting and Watching, and for Rates and Taxes; also for the Maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces and Works in the Royal Gardens, formerly charged upon the Civil List .	121,578	0 0	90,000	0 0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1847, the Expense of erecting a Palm House in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew .	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
To defray the Expense of providing temporary Accommodation for the Houses of Parliament, Committee Rooms, Offices, and temporary Official Residences for the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other Officers of that House; to the 31st day of March, 1847	15,588	0 0	8,000	0 0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1847, the Expense of the Works at the New Houses of Parliament	72,400	0 0	72,400	0 0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To defray to the 31st day of March, 1847, the Expense of taking down and rebuilding the Home Office, and for altering and enlarging the Board of Trade and Council Offices	19,235 0 0	19,235 0 0
On account of the Works at the New Packet Harbour and Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, and to defray the Expense of the present Harbour Establishment at Holyhead; to the 31st day of March, 1847	85,681 0 0	... ..
On account of the Works carrying on at the Caledonian Canal in the year 1846	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of maintaining and repairing the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; also the Expense of Inland Navigation and other Services under the direction of the said Commissioners; to the 31st day of March, 1847	21,452 0 0	... ..
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at the Harbour of Kingstown; to the 31st day of March, 1847	12,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
On account of the Works for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace in the year 1846	20,000 0 0	... ..
To make good the Damage to Palaces and Public Buildings by the Storm on the 1st day of August, 1846	4,500 0 0	... ..
On account of the Expense of constructing Harbours of Refuge in the year 1846	30,000 0 0	... ..
Class 2.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.		
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to Retired Officers of the Two Houses; to the 31st day of March, 1847	29,350 0 0	... ..
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1847	56,000 0 0	38,437 14 6
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st day of March, 1847	16,600 0 0	7,903 3 2
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and also of the Queen's Messengers and extra Couriers attached to that Department; to the 31st day of March, 1847	63,000 0 0	26,393 11 8
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of Her Majesty's Secretary		

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
of State for the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1847	19,000	0	0	4,857	12	7
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1847	37,255	0	0	25,559	16	4
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st day of March, 1847	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st day of March, 1847	29,559	0	0	21,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, and the Paymaster of Civil Services; to the 31st day of March, 1847	16,156	0	0	8,133	15	4
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st day of March, 1847	2,650	0	0	714	16	7
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st day of March, 1847	72,915	0	0	72,915	0	0
To defray the Salaries of Persons employed in the Care and Arrangement of the Public Records, and Expenses connected therewith, and the Compensations to Keepers of Records and others whose offices have been abolished; to the 31st day of March, 1847	12,628	0	0	3,870	0	11
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin and London, and the Privy Council Office in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	23,273	0	0	10,029	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	5,046	0	0	2,490	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	5,798	0	0	4,501	1	8
To defray the Expenses of Stationery, Printing and Binding for the several Public Departments, including the Expense of the Office; to the 31st day of March, 1847	244,126	0	0	158,609	5	7
To defray the Charge for Printing by the Queen's Printers in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	4,950	0	0	834	17	9
Towards defraying the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st day of March, 1847	3,340	0	0	1,670	0	0
To defray Expenses connected with the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor; to the 31st day of March, 1847.	120,700	0	0	44,907	2	4

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1847	15,324	0	0	6,094	13	8
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue; to the 31st day of March, 1847	1,755	0	0	157	14	11
To pay the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	6,464	0	0	1,971	0	0
To pay the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st day of March, 1847	39,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
Class 6.—LAW AND JUSTICE.						
For Law Charges and the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1847	21,000	0	0	...	...	
For Expenses connected with the Prosecutions of Offenders against the Laws relating to Gold and Silver Coin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	10,600	0	0	5,000	0	0
For Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, the Deficiency of the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer; the Salaries and Ancient Allowances to certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer; and certain Expenses of the Queen's Prison; to the 31st day of March, 1847	12,600	0	0	12,600	0	0
For the Salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and of their Clerks; the Contingent Expenses of the Court and Office, and the Expenses attendant upon the Circuits; to the 31st day of March, 1847	13,368	0	0	8,400	0	0
To defray the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Scotland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	64,610	0	0	26,434	9	2
To defray the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	66,209	0	0	32,376	17	10
To defray, in the Year 1846, certain Charges formerly paid out of the County Rates	239,000	0	0	19,021	2	10
To defray the Expenses of the Prison for Juvenile Offenders in the Isle of Wight; to the 31st day of March, 1847	12,463	0	0	9,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Prison at Pentonville; to the 31st day of March, 1847	19,934	0	0	19,934	0	0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To defray the Expenses of the Milbank Prison; to the 31st day of March, 1847	34,083 0 0	19,782 17 4
To defray the Expense of the General Prison at Perth, for a Half-year; to the 31st day of March, 1847	5,000 0 0	750 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Convict Depôt in Dublin, and the Constabulary Barrack, Phoenix-park; to the 31st day of March, 1847	3,971 0 0	... ..
To defray the Expense of maintaining Criminal and other Lunatics; to the 31st day of March, 1847	3,935 0 0	... ..
Towards defraying the Expense of erecting a Prison for Criminal Lunatics in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	6,000 0 0	.. ..
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of Inspectors of Prisons, of the Prison Board in Scotland, and of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	8,986 0 0	815 9 9
Towards defraying the Charge of the Metropolitan Police in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	36,000 0 0	26,600 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Convict Hulk Establishment at Home, at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar; to the 31st day of March, 1847	62,330 0 0	... ..
To defray the Expense of Convicts at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; to the 31st day of March, 1847	250,000 0 0	... ..
Towards the Expense of erecting a Model Prison in Ireland, in the Year 1846	10,000 0 0	... ..
Class 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.		
For Public Education in Great Britain, in the Year 1846	100,000 0 0	... ..
To enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue Money for the Advancement of Education in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	85,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design, and for Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st day of March, 1847	5,381 0 0	2,690 10 0
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Allowances to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st day of March, 1847	2,006 0 0	2,006 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st day of March, 1847	4,526 0 0	941 4 1
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1847, Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly		

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	7,480 0 0	2,310 15 9
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1847	300 0 0	300 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1847	300 0 0	300 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st day of March, 1847	6,082 0 0	4,450 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st day of March, 1847	2,600 0 0	1,950 0 0
To defray the Expenses of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1847	45,494 0 0	44,494 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the National Gallery, and for the purchase of Pictures, in the year 1846	3,390 0 0	2,140 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Museums of Economic Geology in London and Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	10,911 0 0	8,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observations at Toronto, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Diemen's Land, also for Observations and Services carrying on under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, and other Scientific Works and Publications; to the 31st day of March, 1847	5,032 0 0	1,463 9 4
Towards defraying, in the year 1846, the Expense of completing the Conservatories and other Buildings in the Botanical Garden in Dublin	2,000 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charges of the British Museum; for the year ending on the 25th day of March, 1847	45,406 0 0	45,406 0 0
Class 5.—COLONIAL AND CONSULAR SERVICES.		
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1847	3,410 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st day of March, 1847	4,049 0 0	65 10 0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st day of March, 1847	3,070 0 0	1,535 2 2
To defray the Charge of the Establishment at Sable Island, for the Relief of Ship-		

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
wrecked Persons; to the 31st day of March, 1847	400 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st day of March, 1847	13,680 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of St. Helena; to the 31st day of March, 1847	11,500 0 0	6,000 0 0
To defray the Charge of the Settlement of Western Australia; to the 31st day of March, 1847	7,219 0 0	...
In aid of the Settlement at Port Essington; for the year 1846	2,965 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Government of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1847	4,758 0 0	...
To defray, in the year 1846, the Charge of the Colony of New Zealand	30,000 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Heligoland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	1,023 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and others in the West India Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1847	13,394 0 0	4,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st day of March, 1847	11,353 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st day of March, 1847	18,000 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and other Expenses connected with Emigration; to the 31st day of March, 1847	10,364 0 0	4,977 5 7
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Magistrates in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius; to the 31st day of March, 1847	43,400 0 0	...
To defray Expenses incurred for the support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, and other Charges, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1847	20,000 0 0	...
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1847, the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Mixed Commissioners established on the part of Her Majesty, under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	22,800 0 0	...
To defray the Charge of the Consular Establishment Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1847	112,600 0 0	90,944 0 0
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SERVICES— <i>continued</i> .	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To defray the Charge of the Establishment of the British Settlement at Hong Kong, and of the Consular Establishments at the Five Ports open to British Trade in China; to the 31st day of March, 1847	48,800	0	0	...	...	
For payment of the extraordinary Disbursements of Her Majesty's Missions Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1847	20,000	0	0	14,316	0	8
Class 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS and CHARITIES.						
To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service; to the 31st day of March, 1847	80,800	0	0	40,000	0	0
To enable Her Majesty to grant Relief, to the 31st day of March, 1847, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers' Widows, St. Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty	5,500	0	0	1,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Institution; for the year 1846	1,850	0	0	1,850	0	0
Towards the support of the Refuge for the Destitute; for the year 1846	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
For the payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to Distressed Spaniards; to the 31st day of March, 1847	11,500	0	0	3,454	13	0
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1847, Miscellaneous Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenues, &c., for which no permanent Provision has been made by Parliament	7,051	0	0	479	0	5
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	3,272	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	13,226	0	0	4,008	0	11
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	1,000	0	0	400	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Westmorland Lock Hospital; to the 31st day of March, 1847	2,500	0	0	1,203	12	6
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Doctor Steven's Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1847	3,500 0 0	2,900 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables; to the 31st day of March, 1847	500 0 0	500 0 0
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1847	35,730 0 0	25,669 19 5
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1847, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, and other Allowances and Bounties	7,256 0 0	6,112 0 9
Class 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.		
To defray, for one Year, the Expenses of the Commission for digesting the several Statutes relating to the Criminal Law	3,400 0 0	246 8 5
To defray the Expenses of the Shannon Commission; to the 31st day of March, 1847	736 0 0	... ..
To defray, in the Year 1846, one Moiety of the Cost of executing certain Works of Navigation in Ireland, connected with Drainage	35,000 0 0	... ..
To defray, in the Year 1846, the Charge of Works and Repairs to the British Ambassador's House at Paris.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
To complete the Charge of Rebuilding the British Ambassador's House at Constantinople	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of Steam Communication to India by way of the Red Sea, to the 31st of March, 1847	50,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of Militia and Volunteers in Canada, in the year 1846-7	15,500 0 0	... ..
To defray Expenses incurred for the Relief of Distress, arising from the Failure of the Potatoe Crop in Ireland	132,000 0 0	132,000 0 0
To replace the like Amount advanced for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec, in the year 1845.	20,000 0 0	... ..
For the Relief of the Sufferers by the recent Conflagration at St. John's, Newfoundland	30,000 0 0	... ..
	20,189,912 6 10	13,592,134 3 9
To pay off and discharge any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the year 1846.	18,380,200 0 0	9,337,900 0 0
	38,570,112 6 10 2 C 2	22,930,034 3 9

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,
NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE
SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

	PAID.	Estimated further Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners for Building ad- ditional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45	3,000 0 0	
For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies	210,883 8 0	205,177 5 10
	213,883 8 0	205,177 5 10 213,883 8 0
Total Services not voted		419,060 13 10
Amount of Sums voted		38,570,112 6 10
		38,989,173 0 8

WAYS AND MEANS
FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sums to be brought from the Con- solidated Fund, per Act 9 Vict. c. 7		8,000,000 0 0
Ditto, per Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 47		4,000,000 0 0
Ditto, per Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 116		8,356,173 17 11
Surplus of Ways and Means		253,738 8 11
		20,609,912 6 10
Exchequer Bills, voted in Ways and Means, per Act 9 Vict. c. 15		18,380,200 0 0
		38,990,112 6 10
Total Grants and other Services not voted		38,989,173 0 8
Surplus of Ways and Means		939 6 2

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the demands outstanding on the 5th January, 1847.

	PROVIDED.	UNPROVIDED.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchequer Bills			
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	7,118,587 11 7	18,310,700 0 0	18,310,700 0 0
TOTAL Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding	7,118,587 11 7	18,310,700 0 0	25,429,287 11 7
Ways and Means	7,268,705 19 8		
SURPLUS of Ways and Means	150,118 8 1		
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	69,500 0 0		
SURPLUS of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	80,618 8 1		
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund to 5th January, 1847			

V.—PUBLIC

OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Debt due to the South } at 3 per cent.	3,662,784 8 6½	....	3,662,784 8 6½
Sea Company ditto			
Old South Sea Annuities ditto	3,223,878 9 10	9,164 11 6	3,214,713 18 4
New South Sea Annuities ditto	2,243,230 2 2	6,341 10 10	2,236,888 11 4
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto	510,500 0 0	3,219 8 3	507,280 11 9
Debt due to the Bank of } ditto	11,015,100 0 0	....	11,015,100 0 0
England ditto			
Bank Annuities created } ditto	766,675 1 7	870 3 1	765,804 18 6
in 1726 ditto			
Consolidated Annuities ditto	364,406,399 12 2½	782,478 0 4	363,623,921 11 10½
Reduced Annuities ditto	123,457,091 7 6	1,060,430 1 0	122,396,661 6 6
Total at 3 per cent.	509,285,659 1 9½	1,862,503 15 0	507,423,155 6 9½
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	217,161,166 19 1	347,668 16 10	216,813,498 2 3
New 5 per cent. Annuities	430,076 3 2	....	430,076 3 2
Total, Great Britain	726,876,902 4 0½	2,210,172 11 10	724,666,729 12 2½
IN IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 } per cent.	5,916,779 13 6	.. ..	5,916,779 13 6
Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto	221,495 9 0	.. ..	221,495 9 0
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	31,168,836 14 7	.. ..	31,168,836 14 7
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, } at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New 5 per cent Annuities	3,673 11 2	.. ..	3,673 11 2
Total, Ireland	39,941,554 12 11	.. ..	39,941,554 12 11
Total, United Kingdom	766,818,456 16 11½	2,210,172 11 10	764,608,284 5 1½

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following Sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners, to be applied to the Reduction of the said Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz:—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund.	Donations and Bequests.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Applicable between		
5th April and 5th July, 1846	954,410 2 9	1,197 10 10
5th July and 10th October, 1846	595,386 9 5	3,615 1 0
10th October, 1846, and 5th January, 1847	705,148 19 9	1,272 14 3
5th January and 5th April, 1847	445,414 15 6	3,615 1 0
	2,700,360 7 5	9,700 7 1

FUNDED DEBT

CHARGE thereupon, at the 5th Jan. 1847.

CHARGE.

		IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. Payable at the Na- tional Debt Office.	Annual Interest on Unredeemed Capital	22,290,637 3 1½	1,289,396 0 9	
	Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,248,458 13 11	45,562 18 10	
	Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, ex- pire 1867	585,740 0 0		
	Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various pe- riods	904,074 13 5	108,321 1 0	
	Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14.	980,506 7 6		
	Tontine and English	18,102 17 8		
	other Life An- nuities, per			
	various Acts	34,230 8 7	6,524 2 3	
	Irish			
		26,061,750 9 2½	1,449,804 2 10	
Management		91,670 5 2		
Total Annual Charge		26,153,420 14 4½	1,449,804 2 10	27,603,224 17 2½

ABSTRACT.

* * * *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commis- sioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	726,876,902	2,210,172	724,666,729	26,061,750	91,670	26,153,420
Ireland	39,941,554	..	39,941,554	1,449,804	....	1,449,804
Total	766,818,456	*2,210,172	764,608,284	27,511,554	91,670	27,603,224

* On account of Donations and Bequests	£	s.	d.
	327,199	12	10
Ditto of Stock Unclaimed 10 years or upwards	Bank	408,744	10 7
	South Sea	18,725	10 7
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends	Bank	1,416,890	0 0
	South Sea	38,612	17 10
	£2,210,172	11	10

VI.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the three Years ending the 5th January, 1847; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1845	£ 75,441,555	£ 131,564,503	£ 14,397,246	£ 145,961,749	£ 58,584,292
1846	85,281,958	134,599,116	16,280,870	150,879,986	60,111,081
1847	75,953,875	132,288,345	16,296,162	148,584,507	57,786,875

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PARTS.

AN Account of the Value of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, GREAT BRITAIN, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th January, 1847; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusively of the trade with Ireland; distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1845	£ 73,547,788	£ 131,338,347	£ 14,387,518	£ 145,725,865	£ 58,316,315
1846	83,330,609	134,385,892	16,259,126	150,645,018	59,837,660
1847	73,057,696	132,041,651	16,291,204	148,332,855	57,545,985

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January, 1845, 1846, and 1847 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1845.		Year ending 5th January, 1846.		Year ending 5th January, 1847.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	689	94,995	853	123,230	809	125,350
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	42	1,881	37	1,689	32	2,148
British Plantations	525	69,857	638	90,696	592	86,133
TOTAL	1,256	166,733	1,528	215,615	1,433	213,631

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January, 1846, is now corrected; and as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1844, 1845, and 1846, respectively.

—	On the 31st December, 1844.				On the 31st December, 1845.				On the 31st December, 1846.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	
United Kingdom	23,253	2,994,166	170,162		23,621	3,073,537	177,761		24,002	3,148,323	180,653	
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	763	50,226	5,329		767	49,643	5,405		769	51,462	5,516	
British Plantations	7,304	592,839	40,659		7,429	590,881	41,734		7,728	617,327	43,107	
TOTAL	31,320	3,637,231	216,350		31,817	3,714,061	224,900		32,499	3,817,112	229,276	

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of Great Britain, from and to all parts of the World, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1847:—Also showing the Number and Tonnage of Shipping entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, during the same Period, exclusive of the Intercourse with IRELAND.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts of the World.																
	British and Irish Vessels.							Foreign Vessels.									
	Tons.		Men.		Total.	Vessels.		Tons.		Men.		Total.	Vessels.		Tons.		Men.
	Vessels.																
1845 ..	28,905	4,808,176	272,778	39,371	6,191,433	347,692	18,758	3,458,903	187,356	9,466	1,383,257	75,114	28,224	4,842,160	262,470		
1846 ..	31,423	5,573,227	308,552	11,471	1,708,734	90,473	19,942	4,062,204	214,984	11,471	1,708,734	90,473	31,413	5,770,938	305,467		
1847 ..	29,166	5,444,220	297,618	12,170	1,731,016	94,984	20,633	4,028,090	212,548	12,170	1,731,016	94,984	32,203	5,759,106	307,532		
Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts of the World.																	
1845 ..	36,112	5,511,461	319,485	9,744	1,434,470	76,596	19,164	3,693,705	205,667	9,744	1,434,470	76,596	28,908	5,138,175	282,263		
1846 ..	39,323	6,160,148	336,409	12,149	1,773,361	93,474	19,538	4,048,667	219,068	12,149	1,773,361	93,474	31,687	5,822,028	312,542		
1847 ..	39,768	6,362,175	352,473	13,059	1,869,496	100,931	20,144	4,150,479	223,065	13,059	1,869,496	100,931	33,202	6,019,975	323,996		
Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts, except Ireland.																	
THE SAME RETURN FOR IRELAND.																	
Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts of the World.																	
Years ending 5th Jan.	British and Irish Vessels.							Foreign Vessels.									
	Tons.		Men.		Total.	Vessels.		Tons.		Men.		Total.	Vessels.		Tons.		Men.
	Vessels.																
	1845 ..	18,643	2,050,181	114,190	142	18,881	142	929	188,560	8,372	142	18,881	977	1,071	207,441	9,349	
1846 ..	20,140	2,294,637	131,602	180	26,345	180	1,059	248,435	10,694	180	26,345	1,314	1,239	274,780	12,008		
1847 ..	21,575	2,544,387	145,057	378	75,266	378	1,240	266,043	11,751	378	75,266	3,468	1,618	341,909	15,219		
Shipping cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all parts of the World.																	
1845 ..	11,593	1,538,960	91,308	72	9,876	72	624	150,117	7,257	72	9,876	513	696	168,993	7,770		
1846 ..	12,236	1,692,331	101,579	147	22,775	147	693	186,784	8,052	147	22,775	1,169	840	209,559	9,221		
1847 ..	10,477	1,699,473	90,157	264	51,660	264	935	242,936	10,497	264	51,660	2,270	1,199	294,596	12,767		

THE SAME RETURN FOR IRELAND.

Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts of the World.

Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts, except Great Britain.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the SIXTH Session of the FOURTEENTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

9° & 10° VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A**N Act for the further Amendment of the Acts for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in *Ireland*.
- II. An Act to authorize Grand Juries in *Ireland*, at the Spring Assizes of the present Year, to appoint Extraordinary Presentment Sessions: to empower such Sessions to make Presentment for County Works, and to provide Funds for the Execution of such Works; and also to provide for the more prompt payment of Contractors for Works under Grand Jury Presentments in *Ireland*.
- III. An Act to encourage the Sea Fisheries of *Ireland*, by promoting and aiding with Grants of Public Money the Construction of Piers, Harbours, and other Works.
- IV. An Act to amend the Acts for promoting the Drainage of Lands and Improvement of Navigation and Water Power in connection with such Drainage, in *Ireland*; and to afford Facilities for increased Employment for the Labouring Classes in Works of Drainage during the present Year.
- V. An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Construction and Use of Buildings in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood.
- VI. An Act to make Provision until the First Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for the treatment of poor Persons afflicted with Fever in *Ireland*.
- VII. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
- VIII. An Act to make further Provisions as to unclaimed Stock and Dividends of the *South Sea Company*.
- IX. An Act for amending the Act for rendering effective the Services of the *Chelsea* Out-Pensioners, and extending it to the Out-Pensioners of *Greenwich* Hospital.
- X. An Act for regulating the Payment of the Out-Pensioners of *Greenwich* and *Chelsea* Hospitals.
- XI. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- XII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- XIII. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those purposes respectively until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
- XIV. An Act to continue until the First Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors in *India*.
- XV. An Act for raising the Sum of Eighteen millions three hundred and eighty thousand two hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
- XVI. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of the Recommendation of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.
- XVII. An Act for the Abolition of the exclusive Privilege of Trading in Burghs in *Scotland*.
- XVIII. An Act to amend Two clerical Errors in an Act of the last Session, for regulating the Labour of Children, young Persons, and Women in Print Works.

- XIX. An Act to amend an Act of the Second and Third Years of His late Majesty, by providing additional Booths or Polling Places at Elections in *Ireland* where the Number of Electors whose names shall begin with the same Letter of the Alphabet shall exceed a certain Number.
- XX. An Act to amend an Act of the Second Year of Her present Majesty, for providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid, in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament.
- XXI. An Act to enable the Right Honourable *Henry Viscount Hardinge* to receive the full Benefit of an Annuity of Five thousand Pounds granted to him by the *East India Company*.
- XXII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Importation of Corn.
- XXIII. An Act to alter certain Duties of Customs.
- XXIV. An Act for removing some Defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice.
- XXV. An Act for preventing malicious Injuries to Persons and Property by Fire, or by explosive or destructive Substances.
- XXVI. An Act for abolishing the Office of Superintendent of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.
- XXVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Friendly Societies.
- XXVIII. An Act to facilitate the Dissolution of certain Railway Companies.
- XXIX. An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the Fifth Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom.
- XXX. An Act to define the Notice of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Cities, Towns, or Boroughs in *Ireland*.
- XXXI. An Act to settle an Annuity on Viscount *Hardinge*, and the Two next surviving Heirs Male of the Body of the said Viscount *Hardinge* to whom the Title of Viscount *Hardinge* shall descend, in consideration of his great and brilliant Services.
- XXXII. An Act to settle an Annuity on Lord *Gough* and the Two next surviving Heirs Male of the Body of the said Lord *Gough* to whom the Title of Lord *Gough* shall descend, in consideration of his important Services.
- XXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Corresponding Societies and the licensing of Lecture Rooms.
- XXXIV. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to construct a new Street from *Spital-fields* to *Shoreditch*.
- XXXV. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act of the Tenth Year of King *George* the Fourth, for providing for the Government of her Majesty's Settlements in *Western Australia* on the Western Coast of *New Holland*.
- XXXVI. An Act to continue until the First day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and to amend, an Act for establishing an Office for the Benefit of Coalwhippers of the Port of *London*.
- XXXVII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Office of Coroner and the Expenses of Inquests in *Ireland*.
- XXXVIII. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to form a Royal Park in *Battersea Fields* in the County of *Surrey*.
- XXXIX. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to construct an Embankment and Roadway on the North Shore of the River *Thames* from *Battersea Bridge* to *Vauxhall Bridge*, and to build a Suspension Bridge over the said River at or near *Chelsea Hospital*, with suitable Approaches thereto, including a Street from *Lower Sloan Street* to the Northern Extremity of the Bridge.
- XL. An Act to declare certain Rope-works not within the Operation of the Factory Acts.
- XLI. An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the Fifth Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, certain Duties on Sugar imported into the United Kingdom.
- XLII. An Act to authorize a Loan from the Consolidated Fund to the *New Zealand Company*.
- XLIII. An Act to suspend until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven the making of List and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
- XLIV. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the County of *Chester*,

- the Boroughs situate therein, and for the County of the City of *Chester*.
- XLV. An Act to continue until the First Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven certain of the Provisions of an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, for amending the Constitution of the Government of *Newfoundland*.
- XLVI. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one an Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her present Majesty, for authorizing and facilitating the Completion of a Survey of *Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Isle of Man*.
- XLVII. An Act to apply the Sum of Four Millions out of the Consolidated Fund, and the Surplus of Ways and Means, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
- XLVIII. An Act for legalizing Art Unions.
- XLIX. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.
- L. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, the Exemption of Inhabitants of Parishes, Townships, and Villages from Liability to be rated as such, in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property, to the Relief of the Poor.
- LI. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.
- LII. An Act to continue to the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.
- LIII. An Act to continue the Copyhold Commission until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.
- LIV. An Act to extend to all Barristers practising in the Superior Courts at *Westminster* the Privileges of Sergeants-at-Law in the Court of Common Pleas.
- LV. An Act to defray until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain and Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.
- LVI. An Act to provide Forms of Proceedings under the Acts relating to the Duties of Assessed Taxes, and the Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices in *England*.
- LVII. An Act for regulating the Gauge of Railways.
- LVIII. An Act to amend an Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her present Majesty, for reducing, under certain circumstances, the Duties payable upon Books and Engravings.
- LIX. An Act to relieve Her Majesty's Subjects from certain Penalties and Disabilities in regard to Religious Opinions.
- LX. An Act to exempt from Stamp Duty Bonds and Warrants to confess Judgment executed by High Constables or Collectors of Grand Jury Cess, or their Sureties, in *Ireland*.
- LXI. An Act to amend an Act of the Seventh Year of King *George* the Fourth, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Prisons in *Ireland*.
- LXII. An Act to abolish Deodands.
- LXIII. An Act for granting certain Duties on Sugar and Molasses.
- LXIV. An Act to enable Courts of Law in *Ireland* to give Relief against adverse Claims made upon Persons having no Interest in the Subject Matter of such Claims.
- LXV. An Act to provide for the more effectual Execution of the Office of a Justice of the Peace, and the better Administration of the Police, within the Borough of *Wolverhampton* and certain Parishes and Places in the Neighbourhood thereof, all in the County of *Stafford*.
- LXVI. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor.
- LXVII. An Act to remove Doubts concerning Citations, and Services and Execution of Diligence, in *Scotland*.

- LXVIII. An Act for better enabling the Burial Service to be performed in One Chapel where contiguous Burial Grounds shall have been provided for Two or more Parishes or Places.
- LXIX. An Act to authorize until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Regulation of the Annuities and Premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.
- LXX. An Act to amend the Act to facilitate the Inclosure and Improvement of Commons.
- LXXI. An Act to amend an Act of the present Session, intituled *An Act to authorize Grand Juries in Ireland, at the Spring Assizes of the present Year, to appoint Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; to empower such Sessions to make Presentment for County Works; and to provide Funds for the Execution of such Works; and also to provide for the more prompt Payment of Contractors for Works under Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland.*
- LXXII. An Act to amend the Act for Marriages in *Ireland*, and for registering such Marriages.
- LXXIII. An Act further to amend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in *England and Wales*.
- LXXIV. An Act to encourage the Establishment of Public Baths and Wash-houses.
- LXXV. An Act to regulate Joint Stock Banks in *Scotland and Ireland*.
- LXXVI. An Act for the Abolition of the exclusive Privilege of Trading, or of regulating Trades, in Cities, Towns, or Boroughs in *Ireland*.
- LXXVII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Offices of the House of Commons.
- LXXVIII. An Act to authorize a further Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund towards defraying the Expense of County Works presented in *Ireland*.
- LXXIX. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, for amending the Law relative to Private Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*.
- LXXX. An Act to authorize the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor.
- LXXXI. An Act for regulating the Deduction at the Bank of *England* of Income Tax Duty in respect of certain Offices.
- LXXXII. An Act to amend an Act of the present Session for authorizing a Loan from the Consolidated Fund to the *New Zealand Company*.
- LXXXIII. An Act to empower the Commissioners for the Issue of Loans for Public Works and Fisheries to make Loans in Money to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, in lieu of Loans heretofore authorized to be made in Exchequer Bills.
- LXXXIV. An Act to amend the Law concerning Lunatic Asylums and the Care of Pauper Lunatics in *England*.
- LXXXV. An Act to authorize the Application of Money for the Purposes of Loans for carrying on Public Works in *Ireland*.
- LXXXVI. An Act to extend and consolidate the Powers hitherto exercised by the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland*, and to appoint additional Commissioners.
- LXXXVII. An Act for promoting the voluntary Establishment in Boroughs and certain Cities and Towns in *Ireland* of Public Baths and Wash-houses.
- LXXXVIII. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Legality of certain Assignments of Ecclesiastical Patronage.
- LXXXIX. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland* until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament.
- XC. An Act to prevent the Use of Stills by unlicensed Persons.
- XCI. An Act to continue certain Patent Commissions until the Exhibition of the Commissions revoking them.
- XCII. An Act to provide for the Preparation, Audit, and Presentation to Parliament of annual Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Naval and Military Departments.
- XCIII. An Act for compensating the Families of Persons killed by Accidents.
- XCIV. An Act to enable the Legislatures of certain *British Possessions* to reduce or repeal certain Duties of Customs.

- XCV. An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in *England*.
- XCVI. An Act for the more Speedy Removal of certain Nuisances, and to enable the Privy Council to make Regulations for the Prevention of contagious and epidemic Diseases until the Thirty-first Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.
- XCVII. An Act to provide for removing the Charge of the Constabulary Force in *Ireland* from the Counties, and for enlarging the Reserve Force; and to make further Provision for the Regulation and Disposition of the said Constabulary Force.
- XCVIII. An Act to amend the Law for regulating the Hours of receiving and delivering Goods and Chattels as Pawns in Pawnbrokers' Shops.
- XCIX. An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Wreck and Salvage.
- C. An Act for the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and for requiring sea-going Vessels to carry Boats.
- CI. An Act to authorize the Advance of Public Money to a limited Amount, to promote the Improvement of Land in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* by Works of Drainage.
- CII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.
- CIII. An Act to make further Provision for the Government of the *New Zealand* Islands.
- CIV. An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the *Australian* Colonies, and to make further Provision for the Management thereof.
- CV. An Act for constituting Commissioners of Railways.
- CVI. An Act for making preliminary Inquiries in certain Cases of Applications for Local Acts.
- CVII. An Act to facilitate the Employment of the Labouring Poor for a limited Period in the distressed Districts in *Ireland*.
- CVIII. An Act to provide additional Funds for Loans and Grants for Public Works in *Ireland*.
- CIX. An Act to authorize a further Issue of Money in aid of Public Works of acknowledged Utility in poor Districts in *Ireland*.
- CX. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Valuation of rateable Property in *Ireland*.
- CXI. An Act to amend the Law in *Ireland* as to Ejectments and Distresses, and as to the Occupation of Lands.
- CXII. An Act to facilitate and encourage the granting of certain Leases for Terms of Years in *Ireland*.
- CXIII. An Act to improve the Proceedings in Prohibition, and on Writs of Mandamus in *Ireland*.
- CXIV. An Act for the further Amendment of an Act of the Sixth Year of Her present Majesty, for regulating the *Irish* Fisheries.
- CXV. An Act to amend the Laws as to District Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*; to provide for the Expense of the Maintenance of certain Lunatic Poor removed from the *Richmond* Lunatic Asylum, *Dublin*, for Want of Room therein; and to provide for the Salaries and Expenses incident to the Office of Inspector of Lunatics in *Ireland*.
- CXVI. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight millions three hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-three Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Eleven-pence out of the Consolidated Fund, and Monies in the Exchequer, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
- CXVII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands pursuant to a special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS.

Declared Public and to be judicially noticed.

- i. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Downpatrick*, in the County of *Down*.
- ii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Parish of *Radcliff* and the Township of *Pilkington*, or Parts thereof, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- iii. An Act for better assessing and collecting the Poor Rates, Lighting and Watching and Church Rates, in the Parish of *Aylesbury*, and the Highway Rates in the Township of *Aylesbury* and Hamlet of *Walton* respectively, in the County of *Buckingham*.

- iv. An Act for granting more effectual Powers for lighting with Gas the Town of *Bury* and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the Parish of *Bury* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- v. An Act to enable the United Company of Proprietors of the *Ellesmere and Chester* Canal to raise a further Sum of Money.
- vi. An Act for building a Bridge across the River *Medway* at *Rochester* in the County of *Kent*, with Approaches thereto; for taking down the present Bridge; and for amending the Acts relating to the same.
- vii. An Act for repairing, improving, and maintaining certain Roads leading from the Borough of *New Woodstock* to *Rollright Lane*, and other Roads connected therewith, in the County of *Oxford*.
- viii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Middleton* and its Vicinity, in the County of *Lancaster*.
- ix. An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of *Willingham* in the County of *Cambridge*, and for draining and embanking certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds in the said Parish.
- x. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Manchester and Salford* Waterworks to raise a further Sum of Money.
- xi. An Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the Powers and Provisions of the several Acts passed in relation to the *Monkland* Navigation.
- xii. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the *Enfield Chase* Road to make a Deviation or Alteration of the said Road from a Point near the Sixteenth Milestone in the Parish of *North Mims* to the Town of *Hatfield* in the County of *Hertford*.
- xiii. An Act for constructing a Wet Dock and other Works on the South Side of the River *Wear* at *Sunderland-near-the-Sea* in the County Palatine of *Durham*.
- xiv. An Act to amend and enlarge some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Great Western* Railway Company, and to confirm the Purchase of certain Railways by the said Company.
- xv. An Act for enabling the *Taunton* Gas Light and Coke Company, incorporated by the *Taunton* Gas Act, 1845, to borrow additional Money for the Purposes of the Company, and for confirming a Purchase made by them; and for other Purposes.
- xvi. An Act for improving and maintaining the Port and Harbour of *Hellensburgh*, in the County of *Dumbar-ton*.
- xvii. An Act for better supplying with Water the City and Neighbourhood of *York*.
- xviii. An Act to incorporate the Members of the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient *Britons*, commonly called the *Welsh* Charity School, and to enable them the better to carry on their charitable designs.
- xix. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Environs of *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln*.
- xx. An Act for establishing a Cemetery at *Birmingham* in the County of *Warwick*.
- xxi. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Glasgow* Waterworks to introduce an additional Supply of Water to the City and Suburbs of *Glasgow*.
- xxii. An Act for providing an enlarged Site for rebuilding the Coal Market in the City of *London*, and for widening the Avenues in the Vicinity thereof, and for effecting other Improvements in the said City.
- xxiii. An Act for enabling the Parliamentary Trustees on the River *Clyde* and Harbour of *Glasgow* to acquire a Portion of the Lands of *Stobcross* and adjacent Grounds, and to construct thereon a Wet Dock or Tidal Basin, with certain additional Wharfs and other Works.
- xxiv. An Act for improving and maintaining the Harbour or Port of *Sligo* in the County of *Sligo*.
- xxv. An Act for constructing a Pier, and forming necessary Approaches thereto, in the Parish of *Weston-super-Mare* in the County of *Somerset*.
- xxvi. An Act for amending certain Acts of the Forty-third and Fiftieth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, relating to the Port and Harbour of the Town and County of the Town of *Southampton*.
- xxvii. An Act for establishing a general Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead in the Neighbourhood of the Towns of *Plymouth*, *Devonport*, and *Stonchouse*, in the County of *Devon*.
- xxviii. An Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the several Acts relating to the Improvement of *Birkenhead*, *Claughton-cum-Grange*, and

- Part of *Oxton*, in the County of *Chester*.
- xxix. An Act for improving the Borough of *Leicester*.
- xxx. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, watering, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of *Southport* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for establishing and regulating a Market and Market Places therein.
- xxxi. An Act for extending the Limits of the Burgh of *Helensburgh* in the County of *Dumbarton*, for lighting, and cleansing the same, for establishing a Police therein, and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xxxii. An Act to erect and constitute the Parishes of *Old and New Monkland*, and Parts of the Parishes of *Bothwell* and *Shotts*, in the County of *Lanark*, into One Police District, for the Establishment of an efficient Police Force therein, and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xxxiii. An Act for incorporating the *Gravesend and Milton Waterworks Company*, and for more effectually supplying the Inhabitants of the Town and Parishes of *Gravesend and Milton-next-Gravesend* and the Parish of *Northfleet* in the County of *Kent* with Water.
- xxxiv. An Act for granting more effectual Powers for supplying with Water the Town of *Bury*, and the several Townships of *Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Bury, and Elton*, all in the Parish of *Bury* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- xxxv. An Act to amend the Provisions of Two several Acts passed in the Third and Eighth Years of His Majesty King *George the Fourth*, for supplying with Water the Town of *Liverpool* and *Harrington and Toxteth Park* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- xxxvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Borough of *Sunderland*, and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Durham*.
- xxxvii. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Town and Borough of *Sunderland*, and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Durham*.
- xxxviii. An Act for incorporating the *Rotherham Gas Light and Coke Company*, and for better supplying the Parish of *Rotherham* in the West Riding of the County of *York* with Gas.
- xxxix. An Act to enable the *Bilston Gas*
- Light and Coke Company to light with Gas the Town of *Bilston*, and certain other Townships, Parishes, and Places, in the County of *Stafford*.
- xl. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Townships of *Bilston with Harrogate and Pannal*, and certain Parts of the Townships of *Knaresborough and Scriven with Tentergate*, adjacent thereto or intermixed therewith, all in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- xli. An Act for constructing and maintaining an Arcade between *Argyle Street* and *Great Clyde Street* in the City of *Glasgow*, to be called "*The Union Arcade*," and for altering the Site of an intended Foot Passenger Bridge across the *Clyde* at *Glasgow*.
- xlii. An Act for the better and more effectual ascertaining, assessing, collecting, and levying the Poor Rate, and all other Rates and Assessments, in the Parish of *Carshalton* in the County of *Surrey*, and for the better Management of the Business and Affairs of the said Parish; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xliii. An Act to incorporate the Members of the Institution called "*The Royal Asylum of the Saint Ann's Society*," and to enable them the better to carry on their charitable Designs.
- xliv. An Act for forming and regulating "*The Electric Telegraph Company*," and to enable the said Company to work certain Letters Patent.
- xlv. An Act for incorporating the "*Caledonian Insurance Company*;" for enabling the said Company to sue and be sued, to take and to hold Property; for confirming the Rules and Regulations of the said Company; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xlvi. An Act for maintaining the Road from *Deanburn* in the County of *Haddington*, through *Greenlaw* in the County of *Berwick*, to *Cornhill* in the County of *Durham*, with Branches from *Carfrae Mill* through *Lauder*, from *Orange Lane* to *Swinton*, and from *Coldstream* to *Mount Pleasant*, all in the County of *Berwick*; and for maintaining the Bridge over the River *Tweed* at *Coldstream*.
- xlvii. An Act to enlarge the Term and Powers of an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George the Fourth*, for repairing and maintaining the Road from *Whiteburn*, upon the Turnpike Road from

Edinburgh to Greenlaw, passing through *Thornydike* and *Westruther* to *Choicelee*, upon the Turnpike Road from *Greenlaw* to *Dunse*, all in the County of *Berwick*.

xlviii. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of an Act passed in the Second and Third Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for maintaining and regulating the Market in the Parish of Sidmouth in the County of Devon*.

xlix. An Act for more effectually supplying Water to the Inhabitants of the Town of *Bolton*, and several Townships and Places adjoining or near thereto, in the County of *Lancaster*.

l. An Act for the better supplying with Gas the Royal Burgh of *Dundee*, Suburbs thereof, and Places adjacent, in the County of *Forfar*.

li. An Act to authorize certain Alterations in the Line of the *Syston and Peterborough* Branch of the *Midland* Railway, and the Formation of certain other Branch Railways in connection therewith.

lii. An Act for making a Railway from *Maldon*, through *Wiham*, to *Braintree*, all in the County of *Essex*.

liii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Eastern Union* Railway in the Parish of *Bentley* to the Town of *Hadleigh*, all in the County of *Suffolk*, to be called "*The Eastern Union and Hadleigh Junction* Railway."

liv. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *London and Brighton* Railway to or near to the Town of *East Grinstead* in the County of *Sussex*.

lv. An Act to enable the *South-eastern* Railway Company to make and maintain a Railway from the Town of *Rye* to the Mouth of *Rye Harbour*.

lvi. An Act to enable the *South-eastern* Railway Company to construct an additional Station at *Ashford* in the County of *Kent*; and for other Purposes.

lvii. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers of the Acts relating to the *Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton* Railway.

lviii. An Act for enabling the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company to make a Railway from or near *Thirsk* to *Malton*, with a Branch to *Hemsley*.

lix. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to

extend the Line of the *Whitby and Pickering* Railway to or near *Castleton*.

lx. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr* Railway Company to alter their Line near *Kilmarnock*, and to make Branches to *Linwood*, *Swinlees*, and the *Kilmarnock and Troon* Railway.

lxi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr* Railway; and to authorize the Formation of Branches from *Busby* to *Irvine*, and from *Irvine* to the Harbour thereof, with a subsidiary Branch to *Perceton* Coalworks.

lxii. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr* Railway Company to make a Branch from their Railway near *Blair* to *Strathaven*; and to amend the Acts relating to such Railway.

lxiii. An Act for making Railways from the *Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings* Railway to *Eastbourne*, to *Hailsham*, and to *Seaford* and *Newhaven*, and certain Deviations from the Line of the said Railway, all in the County of *Sussex*.

lxiv. An Act to authorize the *South-eastern* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Tunbridge Wells* to join the *Rye and Ashford* Extension of the *Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings* Railway near *Hastings*.

lxv. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways in the East Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.

lxvi. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways in the East Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.

lxvii. An Act to empower the *London and Birmingham* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from *Rugby* to the *Syston and Peterborough* Railway near *Stamford*.

lxviii. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *Brighton and Chichester* Railway to the Town of *Littlehampton* in the County of *Sussex*.

lxix. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *Brighton and Chichester* Railway to the Town of *Sleyning* in the County of *Sussex*.

lxx. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company to alter the Line of the *Glasgow Junction* Railway, and to form a Branch to *South Queensferry*.

- lxxi. An Act for making a Railway from *London to York*, with Branches therefrom providing for the Counties of *Hertford, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Rutland, Nottingham*, and the Three Divisions of the County of *Lincoln* a Railway Communication with *London and York*, to be called "The *Great Northern Railway*."
- lxxii. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company* to purchase the Ferry across the River *Tay* between *Ferry-Port-on-Craig* and *Broughty*.
- lxxiii. An Act to empower the *North British Railway Company* to construct certain Branch Railways in connection with the *Hawick Branch* of the *North British Railway*.
- lxxiv. An Act to authorize the Construction of several Branch Railways and other Works in connection with the *North British Railway*.
- lxxv. An Act to enable the *Scottish Midland Junction Railway Company* to make certain Branch Railways; and to amend the Act relating to such Railway.
- lxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Eastern Counties Railway* at *Marks Tay* near *Colchester* to the Town of *Sudbury* in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Town of *Halstead* in the County of *Essex*, with a Branch Railway from the *Eastern Union Railway* to the *Hythe* at *Colchester*.
- lxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Scarborough Branch* of the *York and North Midland Railway* at *Norton* near *Malton* to the *Bridlington Branch* of the *Hull and Selby Railway* at *Great Driffeld*, with a Branch therefrom.
- lxxviii. An Act to enable the *Arbroath and Forfar Railway Company* to raise an additional Sum of Money; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company.
- lxxix. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company* to alter their Line of Railway near to *Dysart*, to make a Branch Railway from *Kinghorn* to the Harbour of *Pettycur*, and for other purposes relating to the said Company.
- lxxx. An Act to empower the *Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to *Bollington*.
- lxxxi. An Act for making a Railway from *Glasgow to Dumbarton and Lochlo-*
- mond*, and with Branches to *Helensburgh* and other Places, to be called "The *Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway*."
- lxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Oxford* to the *London and Birmingham Railway* at *Bletchley* in the County of *Buckingham*.
- lxxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Croydon and Epsom Railway* at *Epsom* to the Town of *Portsmouth*, to be called "The *Direct London and Portsmouth Railway*."
- lxxxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Harecastle* to join the *Manchester and Birmingham Railway* at or near the *Sandbach Station* thereon.
- lxxxv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Manchester and Birmingham Railway* at *Macclesfield* to the *Trent Valley Railway* at *Colwich*, with Branches.
- lxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Manchester and Birmingham Railway* at *Macclesfield* to join the *Birmingham and Derby Line* of the *Midland Railways*, with a Branch to *Stoke-upon-Trent*.
- lxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Belfast* to *Downpatrick*, with Branches to the Towns of *Holywood, Newtownards, Bangor*, and *Donaghadee*, all in the County of *Down*.
- lxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Great Grimsby* by *Louth* and *Alford* to *Boston*, all in the County of *Lincoln*, to be called "The *East Lincolnshire Railway*."
- lxxxix. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland Railway Company* to make a more direct Line of Railway between *York* and *Leeds*.
- xc. An Act for making a Railway, to be called "The *Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Railway*," with a Branch to the Town of *Hawes*.
- xci. An Act for making a Railway from the *Chester and Birkenhead Railway* to the *Manchester and Birmingham Railway*, with Branches therefrom, to be called "The *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway*."
- xcii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Leeds and Bradford Extension Railway* to the *Lancaster and Carlisle Railway*, with a diverging Line therefrom to *Lancaster*, to be called "The *North-western Railway*."
- xciii. An Act for making a Railway from

- the Line of the *Syston and Peterborough* Railway in the Parish of *Helpstone*, near to the Town of *Stamford*, to the Line of the *Wisbech* Branch of the *Lynn and Ely* Railway at or near to the Town of *Wisbech* to be called "The *Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham* Railway."
- xciv. An Act for improving and maintaining the Harbour of *Port Ellen* in the County of *Argyll*.
- xcv. An Act for enabling the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company to make a Railway from the Line of the *Great North of England* Railway to or near to *Boroughbridge*.
- xcvi. An Act for enabling the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company to make a Railway from the Line of the *Great North of England* Railway to *Bedale*.
- xcvii. An Act to empower the *Eastern Union* Railway Company to complete the *Eastern Union* Railway from the Junction thereof with the Line of the *Eastern Counties* Railway at *Ardleigh* to *Colchester*.
- xcviii. An Act for making certain new Lines and Deviations in the Line of the *Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction* Railway, and for constructing a Branch therefrom to the Town of *Caistor*, all in the Parts of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*.
- xcix. An Act for enabling the *Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction* Railway Company to make an Extension from the *Market Rasen* Branch from the *Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction* Railway to communicate with the City of *Lincoln*, and also a Branch to the Town of *Barton-upon-Humber*, and other Works connected therewith.
- c. An Act to authorize the *Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction* Railway Company to make an Extension from their Line of Railway in the Parish of *Bole* in the County of *Nottingham*, to the Town of *Newark-upon-Trent* in the same County.
- ci. An Act for establishing a Steam Communication across the River *Humber* in connection with "The *Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction* Railway."
- cii. An Act to empower the *Midland* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Pye Bridge* to the *Clay Cross* Station of the *Midland* Railway, and a Branch in the Parish of *Crich*.
- ciii. An Act for making a Railway from *Aberdeen* to *Inverness*, with Branches to *Banff*, *Portsoy*, *Garmouth*, and *Burghead*, to be called "The *Great North of Scotland* Railway."
- civ. An Act to enable the *Ballochney* Railway Company to improve the Gauge of their Rails.
- cv. An Act for making a Railway Communication between the City of *Bristol* and the proposed *South Wales* Railway in the County of *Monmouth*, with a Branch Railway therefrom.
- cvi. An Act for amending an Act passed in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George the Third*, for making and maintaining a navigable Communication between *Stowmarket* and *Ipswich* in the County of *Suffolk*, so as to enable the Trustees of such Act to lease the said Navigation; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- cvi. An Act to enable the *Slamannan* Railway Company to make a Railway to *Borrowstouness*, with Branches to the *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* Railway.
- cvi. An Act for making a Pier from the Common Hard at the Eastern or *Portsmouth* Side of the Harbour of *Portsmouth* in the Parish of *Portsea* in the County of *Southampton*.
- cix. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the *Liverpool* Docks to construct additional Wet Docks and other Works, and to raise a further Sum of Money; and for extending and amending the Acts relating to the Docks and Harbour of *Liverpool*.
- cx. An Act for constructing Docks and other Works at *Coble Dean* in the County of *Northumberland*, and in the Borough and County of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, to be called "The *Northumberland Docks*."
- cx. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the City of *Lincoln*, and certain Parishes and Places adjacent thereto in the County of *Lincoln*.
- cxii. An Act for the better supplying with Water the Town and Borough of *Warrington*, or Parts thereof, in the Counties of *Lancaster* and *Chester*, and the Townships of *Latchford* and *Appleton* in the last-mentioned County.
- cxiii. An Act for supplying with Water the Hamlets or Places of *High* and *Low Harrogate* in the several Townships of *Knaresborough*, *Pannal Bilton-with-Harrogate*, and *Scriven-with-Ten-tergate*, in the Parishes of *Knaresbo-*

- rough and Pannal*, in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- cxiv. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Town and Borough of *Stafford*, and the several Parishes and Townships of *Saint Mary* and *Saint Chad* in *Stafford*, *Castle Church*, *Hopton* and *Coton*, and *Tillington*, all in the County of *Stafford*.
- cxv. An Act for lighting with Gas and supplying with Water the Town of *Hartlepool* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Durham*.
- cxvi. An Act for better supplying with Gas and Water the Town and Parish of *Kendal* in the County of *Westmoreland*.
- cxvii. An Act for lighting with Gas the Parish and Borough of *Great Grimsby* in the County of *Lincoln*.
- cxviii. An Act for supplying and lighting the Town of *Hamilton* and Places adjacent thereto with Gas.
- cxix. An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, regulating, and improving the Town of *Burnley* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for better supplying the Inhabitants thereof with Water.
- cxx. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Liverpool to open and widen certain Streets and Places, and otherwise to improve the same; and to enable the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses to appropriate certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments for public Purposes, and also to erect public Buildings*.
- cxxi. An Act for lighting with Gas the Borough of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, and for varying and extending the Powers of the several Acts for regulating and improving the said Borough.
- cxixii. An Act for paving the Footways in the Town of *Sittingbourne* in the Parish of *Sittingbourne*, in the County of *Kent*, and for lighting the Streets, and for the Removal and Prevention of Nuisances and Annoyances within the said Parish.
- cxixiii. An Act for widening, altering, and improving certain Streets within the City of *York*; and for other Purposes.
- cxixiv. An Act for paving, cleansing, draining, and improving the Town of *Bromsgrove*, for opening a new Street therein and in the Parish of *Stoke Prior*, both in the County of *Worcester*, and for the better assessing and collecting the Poor, Church, and Highway Rates within the Parish of *Bromsgrove*.
- cxixv. An Act for regulating the Repair and Maintenance of the Roads and Streets within the Town of *Leith*, and the Assessments payable in respect thereof.
- cxixvi. An Act for more effectually regulating the *Salford* Hundred Court, for extending the Jurisdiction and Powers of the said Court, and for establishing and constituting it as a Court of Record.
- cxixvii. An Act for the Improvement of the Sewerage and Drainage of the Borough of *Liverpool*, and for making further Provisions for the sanatory Regulation of the said Borough.
- cxixviii. An Act for improving the Drainage of the Valleys of the *Rye* and *Derwent* in the North and East Ridings of the County of *York*.
- cxixix. An Act for making a Railway from *Exeter* to *Exmouth*, to be called "*The Exeter and Exmouth Railway*."
- cxixxx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Pollock and Govan* Railway to the River *Clyde* and Harbour of *Glasgow*, with Branches, to be called "*The General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway*."
- cxixxxi. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *London and South-western* Railway Company; and to authorize the said Company to enter into Contracts and to complete Arrangements with certain other Railway Companies.
- cxixxxii. An Act for enabling the *Norfolk* Railway Company to purchase or lease the *Lowestoft* Railway, Harbour, and Navigation.
- cxixxxiii. An Act to enable the *Dundee and Arbroath* Railway Company to make a Railway from their Line at *Broughty* to *Broughty Ferry Castle*, and another Railway from their Line at *Geordies Burn* to the *Arbroath and Forfar* Railway at *Almeriecross*.
- cxixxxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Kintore* to *Alford*, to be called "*The Alford Valley Railway*."
- cxixxxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Dyce* to *Fraserburgh*, with a Branch to *Peterhead*, to be called "*The Great North of Scotland (Eastern Extension) Railway*,"

- cxxxvi. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern* Railway Company to extend their Line of Railway from *Cupar* to *Newport*.
- cxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Oban* to *Crianlarich*, in the County of *Perth*, with a Branch to *Lochlomond*, to be called "The *Scottish Grand Junction* Railway."
- cxxxviii. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern* Railway Company to make a Railway from their Line at *Thornton* to *Dunfermline*.
- cxxxix. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Newburgh* to the *Scottish Central* Railway at *Hilton*.
- cxl. An Act to enable the *Great Leinster and Munster* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Clonmel*.
- cxli. An Act formaking a Railway from and out of the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct* Railway near to *Pollokshaws* to the Town of *Strathaven*.
- cxlii. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct* Railway Company to make Branch Railways to *Thornliebank* and *Househill*; and to amend the Act relating to such Railway.
- cxliii. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to the River and Frith of *Clyde* at or near *Greenock*, and a Pier or Wharf in connection therewith.
- cxliv. An Act for extending the Time for taking Lands, and for completing the Undertaking called "The *Thames Haven* Dock and Railway," authorized to be made by Two Acts passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, and the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty.
- cxlv. An Act to enable the *Bridge-water and Taunton* Canal Company to make a Railway from *Bridgewater* to the *Bristol Channel* at or near *Stolford* in the County of *Somerset*, with Branches therefrom, and to make a Harbour at or near *Stolford*.
- cxlvi. An Act for constructing Docks, Walls, Warehouses, and other Works at *Toxteth Park* in the County of *Lancaster*, to be called "The *Herculaneum* Docks."
- cxlvii. An Act to authorize the Sale of the *Monkland* Navigation to the Company of Proprietors of the *Forth and Clyde* Navigation.
- cxlviii. An Act for making a Railway from the Borough of *Cork* through *Blackrock* to the Town of *Passage West*.
- cxlix. An Act to enable the *Leeds and Thirsk* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Northallerton* to the *Stockton and Hartlepool* Railway.
- cl. An Act to enable the *Scottish Central* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway by *Alloa Ferry* to *Tillicoultry*.
- cli. An Act to enable the *Slamannan* Railway Company to make Branch Railways to *Bathgate* and *Jaweraig*.
- clii. An Act to empower the *London and Birmingham* Railway Company to enlarge their Stations in *London*; and for other Purposes.
- cliii. An Act for enabling the *Leeds and Thirsk* Railway Company to make certain Deviations in the Line of the *Saint Helens* Branch of the said Railway.
- cliv. An Act to enable the *Leeds and Thirsk* Railway Company to alter and extend the Line of Part of their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- clv. An Act for making a Railway from or near the *Ambergate* Station of the *Midland* Railway, through *Nottingham*, to *Spalding* and *Boston*, with Branches therefrom, and for enabling the Company to purchase the *Nottingham* and *Grantham* Canals.
- clvi. An Act to empower the *Midland* Railway Company to make several Branches from the *Erewash Valley* Railway.
- clvii. An Act to empower the *Midland* Railway Company to make a Railway from the *Midland* Railway at *Clay Cross* to join the *Nottingham* and *Lincoln* Railway, with Branches.
- clviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Ferryhill* near *Aberdeen* to *Aboyne*, to be called "The *Deeside* Railway."
- clix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct* Railway to the Town of *Kilmarnock*, with certain Branches therefrom, to be called "The *Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan* Railway," and to purchase the *Ardrossan* Railway and Harbour.
- clx. An Act to enable the *Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness* Railway

- Company to make a Branch to the *Caledonian Railway*.
- clxi. An Act to enable the *Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway Company* to improve their Line, and to make Branch Railways to *Shotts and Climpy*.
- clxii. An Act to enable the *Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to the Town of *Bathgate*.
- clxiii. An Act to empower the *Midland Railway Company* to make a Railway from *Nottingham* to *Mansfield*.
- clxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Knaresborough* to or near to the City of *York*, to be called "*The East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway*."
- clxv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway* to the *Scottish Central Railway*, to be called "*The Stirlingshire Midland Junction Railway*."
- clxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Western Railway* at *West Drayton* to *Uxbridge* in *Middlesex*.
- clxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Wexford* to *Carlow*.
- clxviii. An Act for extending and altering some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Great Leinster and Munster Railway*.
- clxix. An Act to empower the *Norfolk Railway Company* to make a Railway Communication between the *Dereham Branch* of the *Norfolk Railway* and the Towns of *Wells* and *Blakeney* in the County of *Norfolk*.
- clxx. An Act for making a Railway from *Royston* to *Hitchin*.
- clxxi. An Act for making a Railway from *Reading* to *Guildford* and *Reigate*.
- clxxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Chesterford* to *Newmarket*, with a Branch to *Cambridge*.
- clxxiii. An Act to enable the *London and South-western Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to *Farnham* in the County of *Surrey* and *Alton* in the County of *Southampton*.
- clxxiv. An Act to enable the *London and South-western Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to *Chertsey* and *Egham* in the County of *Surrey*.
- clxxv. An Act to enable the *London and South-western Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to *Hampton Court Bridge* in the County of *Surrey*.
- clxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Scottish Central Railway* at *Dunblane* by *Downe* to *Callander*, to be called "*The Dunblane, Downe and Callander Railway*."
- clxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Skipton* to *York*, to be called "*The Wharfedale Railway*."
- clxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Stotfield* and *Lossiemouth Harbour* to *Elgin, Rothes, and Craigellachie*, to be called "*The Morayshire Railway*."
- clxxix. An Act to enable the *Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway Company* to make Branch Railways to *Chapel Hall* and the *Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway*.
- clxxx. An Act to enable the *Scottish Central Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to *Denny* in the County of *Stirling*.
- clxxxi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Yeovil Branch* of the *Bristol and Exeter Railway* to or towards the town of *Crewkerne* in the County of *Somerset*; and for amending the Acts relating to the *Bristol and Exeter Railway*.
- clxxxii. An Act for vesting the *Aylesbury Railway* in the *London and Birmingham Railway Company*.
- clxxxiii. An Act to enable the *Saint Helens Canal and Railway Company* to make a Railway from the Township of *Eccleston* to the Township of *Garston*, with Branches therefrom, and Docks at *Garston* aforesaid, all in the County of *Lancaster*.
- clxxxiv. An Act for making a Harbour and Docks at *Heysham* on *Morecambe Bay* in the County of *Lancaster*, and a Railway in connection therewith.
- clxxxv. An Act to empower the *Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway Company* to make Three several Branch Railways.
- clxxxvi. An Act for erecting the Town or Village of *Ardrossan* and Places adjacent in the County of *Ayr* into a Burgh of Barony; for paving, lighting, and cleansing the same; for establishing a Police therein; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- clxxxvii. An Act for enabling the *Sheffield, Ashton under Lyne, and Manchester Railway Company* to provide additional Station Room at *Sheffield*, and also to make a Branch Railway to *Dukinfield*, and to purchase and maintain a Branch already made from

- their Main Line to *Glossop*; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxviii. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to the *Pollock and Govan Railway*; and to amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.
- clxxxix. An Act to enable the *Scottish Central Railway Company* to make certain Terminal Branches and other Works at the City of *Perth*.
- cx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Edinburgh and Northern Railway* at *Markinch* to *Anstruther Easter*, with a Branch to the *Kirkland Works*, to be called "*The East of Fife Railway*."
- cxci. An Act to enable the *Scottish Central Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to *Crieff* in the County of *Perth*.
- cxcii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Manchester and Birmingham Railway* at *Cheadle* in the County of *Chester* to or near to the *Ambergate Station* of the *Midlands Railway* in the County of *Derby*, to be called "*The Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Junction Railway*."
- cxci. An Act for enabling the *Grand Junction Railway Company* to make a Branch Line of Railway from *Huyton* to *Warrington*; and for amending the former Acts relating to the said Company.
- cxci. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Mallow* to the Town of *Fermoy*.
- cxcv. An Act for making a Railway from the City or Borough of *Limerick* to the Borough of *Ennis*, with Branches to the Towns of *Clare* and *Killaloe*, and to join the *Great Southern and Western Railway*.
- cxvi. An Act to enable the *Great Southern and Western Railway Company* to extend their Railway from their present Terminus in the City of *Cork* to the River *Lee* in the same City.
- cxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Southern and Western Railway* at the Townland of *Carne* or *Curraghane* to the Town of *Mountmellick*.
- cxviii. An Act for completing a Railway Communication between the Town of *Clonmel* and the *Great Southern and Western Railway* at or near the Town of *Thurles*.
- cxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Dublin* to *Dundrum* and *Rathfarnham*, to be called "*The Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham Railway*."
- cc. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Mallow* to the Town of *Killarney*, to be called "*The Killarney Junction Railway*."
- cc. An Act for making a Railway from the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway* to the *Caledonian Railway*.
- ccii. An Act for making a Railway from *Stirling* to *Dunfermline*, with Branches to *Tillicoultry* and to *Alloa Harbour*, to be called "*The Stirling and Dunfermline Railway*."
- cciii. An Act to enable the *Midland Railway Company* to make a Railway from *Burton-upon-Trent* to *Nuneaton*, with Branches, and to purchase the *Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal*.
- cciv. An Act to consolidate the *London and Birmingham Grand Junction, and Manchester and Birmingham Railway Companies*.
- ccv. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* to make a Railway from *Epping* to a Point of Junction with the *Colchester Line* of the *Eastern Counties Railway* at or near the *Ilford Station* thereon.
- ccvi. An Act to enable the *Wishaw and Coltness Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway from the *Wishaw and Coltness Railway* to *Murdieston*, with a Branch to *Goodock-hill*.
- ccvii. An Act for enabling the *Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company* to make a certain Branch Railway in the County of *Northumberland*.
- ccviii. An Act for making a Railway and Branch Railway, to be called "*The Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway*."
- ccix. An Act for making and maintaining a Railway from *Templemore* to *Nenagh*.
- ccx. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company* to make a Deviation in the authorized Line of the said Railway, and also a Branch Railway to the River *Liffey*.
- ccxi. An Act to enable the *Kilmarnock and Troon Railway Company* to let on Lease their Railway to the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Company*; and to authorize the said *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock*

- nock and *Ayr* Railway Company to alter Parts of the said *Kilmarnock and Troon* Railway, and to construct certain Branch Railways in connection therewith.
- ccxii. An Act for empowering the *Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole* Railway Company to construct a Jetty and other Works, and to provide a Station, Coal Staiths, and other Conveniences, at the Port of *Goole*; and for other Purposes relating to the said Port.
- ccxiii. An Act for extending the Line of the *Dublin and Kingstown* Railway to the *Bridge of Bray* in the County of *Dublin*.
- ccxiv. An Act to provide for the Repair of the Parish Church of *South Leith* in the County of *Edinburgh*, and for the Administration of the Property and Revenues thereof; to alter the existing Mode of electing a Minister to the Second Charge of the said Church and Parish; to confirm the Proceedings of the Heritors of the said Parish relating to the Purchase of a suitable House as a Manse; and to effect other Objects in connection with the said Church and Parish.
- ccxv. An Act to enable the *Chard* Canal Company to convert into a Railway the Portion of the *Chard* Canal from *Creech Saint Michael* to *Ilminster*, all in the County of *Somerset*.
- ccxvi. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Borough of *Stockton* and other Places in the Counties of *Durham* and *York*.
- ccxvii. An Act for better supplying with Gas the City of *Worcester* and the Suburbs thereof.
- ccxviii. An Act for regulating the Markets and Fairs in the Borough and Town of *Yeovil* in the County of *Somerset*.
- ccxix. An Act for providing Market Places and for regulating the Markets and Fairs in the Borough of *Manchester* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- ccxx. An Act for more effectually supplying with Water the City of *Bath*, and several Parishes and Places adjacent thereto.
- ccxxi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Monmouth*.
- ccxxii. An Act for supplying with Water the City of *Bristol* and certain Parishes adjacent thereto in the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Somerset*.
- ccxxiii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Witham* Navigation, and to reduce the Tolls on the said Navigation.
- ccxxiv. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company to make a Railway from *Mullingar* to *Athlone*.
- ccxxv. An Act for better assessing and collecting the Poor Rates, Highway Rates, Borough Rates, County Rates, Lighting, Watching, and Cleansing Rates, and all other Parochial Rates, on small Tenements, in the Parish of *Aston* *juxta Birmingham* in the County of *Warwick*.
- ccxxvi. An Act for better raising and more securely constituting the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters in *Scotland*.
- ccxxvii. An Act for more effectually maintaining and repairing certain Roads in the Counties of *Banff*, *Aberdeen*, and *Elgin*.
- ccxxviii. An Act to enable the *Dundee and Perth* Railway Company to alter their Line at *Inchyra* and *Lairwell*, and to extend the same towards the Penitentiary at *Perth*.
- ccxxix. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make Branch Railways from the *Castlecary* Branch of the *Caledonian* Railway to the *Glasgow*, *Garnkirk*, and *Coatbridge* Railway.
- ccxxx. An Act for enabling the *Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester* Railway Company to make Branch Railways from or in connection with their Main Line of Railway to *Whaley Bridge* and *Hayfield*, to be called "The *Whaley Bridge and Hayfield* Branches."
- ccxxxi. An Act for vesting in the *Grand Junction* Railway Company and the *Manchester and Leeds* Railway Company the *North Union* Railway, and all the Works, Property, and Effects appertaining thereto.
- ccxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Birmingham* to *Lichfield*, to be called "The *Birmingham, Lichfield, and Manchester* Railway."
- ccxxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Oxford and Bletcherley Junction* Railway to *Buckingham* and *Brackley*.
- ccxxxiv. An Act to enable the *London and Croydon* Railway Company to construct a Branch to *Deptford*; and

- for amending the Acts relating to such Railway.
- ccxxxv. An Act for enabling the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company to purchase the *Durham and Sunderland* Railway and the *Wearmouth Dock*.
- ccxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Western* Railway at *Maidenhead* in *Berkshire* to the Town of *High Wycombe* in the County of *Buckingham*.
- ccxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Johnstone* to the *Bridge of Weir*, with a Branch to *Kilbarchan*, to be called "The *Ayrshire and Bridge of Weir* Railway."
- ccxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Ashburton* in the County of *Devon* to join the *South Devon* Railway.
- ccxxxix. An Act for extending the Line of the *South Wales* Railway, and for making certain Alterations of the said Railway, and certain Branch Railways in connection therewith.
- ccxli. An Act for making a Railway from *Gloucester* to the *Monmouth and Hereford* Railway, and to the *South Wales* Railway at *Aure*, to be called "The *Gloucester and Dean Forest* Railway."
- ccxlii. An Act for enabling the *Hull and Selby* Railway Company to lease and also to sell their Railway to the *York and North Midland* and *Manchester and Leeds* Railway Companies, or one of them; and to authorize the raising of additional Money by both or either of the last-mentioned Companies for those and other Purposes.
- ccxliii. An Act for enabling the *Great North of England* Railway Company to lease and also to sell their Railway to the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company; and to authorize the raising of additional Money by the said last-mentioned Company for those and other Purposes.
- ccxliv. An Act for vesting the *Leicester and Swannington* Railway in the *Midland* Railway Company.
- ccxlv. An Act for carrying into effect certain Arrangements between the *London and Birmingham* Railway Company and the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham Canal* Navigations, and for granting certain Powers to the said respective Companies.
- ccxlv. An Act for making a Railway from *Newry* in the Counties of *Armagh* and *Down* to *Rostrevor* in the County of *Down*, with a Branch to *Warrenpoint* in the same County.
- ccxli. An Act for making a Railway from *Preston* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster* to *Clitheroe* in the same County Palatine.
- ccxlvii. An Act to authorize the widening and enlargement of Part of the Line of the *York and North Midland* Railway, or the Construction and Maintenance of a Railway adjoining thereto.
- ccxlviii. An Act to empower the *London and Birmingham* Railway Company to extend their Line at *Leamington*, and to enlarge their Stations at *Coventry* and *Rugby*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxlix. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to deviate the Line of the said Railway in the Vicinity of *Carlisle*.
- cccl. An Act to authorize the *North Wales Mineral* Railway Company to make certain Branches, and also to make a Deviation in their present Line of Railway.
- cccli. An Act for the Consolidation of the *Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction* and the *North Wales Mineral* Railway Companies.
- ccclii. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Guildford Junction* Railway, and for enabling the Purchasers to maintain the same, and to make and maintain a Railway therefrom to *Godalming*, and from the *London and South-western* Railway at *Fareham* to *Portsmouth*.
- cccliii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Trent Valley* Railway near *Nuneaton* to the *Midland* Railway in the Parish of *Wigston Magna* in the County of *Leicester*, to be called "The *Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester* Railway."
- cccliv. An Act to empower the *Midland* Railway Company to extend their Line at *Birmingham*; and for other Purposes.
- ccclv. An Act to authorize the Purchase of the *Oakham Canal* by the *Midland* Railway Company.
- ccclvi. An Act for making a Railway to connect the *Saundersfoot* Railway with the *South Wales* Railway, with the Harbour of *Saundersfoot*, and with the Town of *Tenby*, to be called "The

- Tenby, Saundersfoot, and South Wales Railway*;" and for other Purposes.
- celvii. An Act to enable the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway Company to extend and enlarge their Station and extend their Railway at *Carlisle*; and for other Purposes.
- celviii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company to enlarge their Stations in *London* and at *Stratford*; and for other Purposes.
- celix. An Act for enabling the *Huddersfield and Manchester* Railway and Canal Company to divert their Main Line of Railway in *Huddersfield*, and to make a Branch therefrom near *Cooper Bridge* in the Township of *Huddersfield*.
- celx. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great North of England* Railway at *Thirsk* in the North Riding of *Yorkshire* to the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway at *Clifton* in *Westmoreland*, and a Railway from *Bishop Auckland* in the County of *Durham* to the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway at *Tebay* in *Westmoreland*, to be called "The *Northern Counties Union* Railway."
- celxi. An Act for enabling the *Grand Junction* Railway Company to make certain Branch Lines of Railway, to be called "The *Huyton and Aston* Branch," "The *Huyton, Prescott, and Saint Helens* Branch," "The *Warrington and Parkside* Branch," and "The *Edgehill and Huyton* Branch;" and for amending the former Acts relating to the said Company.
- celxii. An Act, for altering, amending, and enlarging the Powers of the *Leeds, Dewsbury and Manchester* Railway Act, 1845, and for authorizing certain Deviations from the Line and Levels of the said Railway, and for making and maintaining certain Branches and extensions therefrom.
- celxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Glasgow* to *Airdrie*, with Branches to the *Clydesdale Junction* Railway and to *Mill End*, to be called "The *Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction* Railway."
- celxiv. An Act for enabling the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways in the County of *Durham*; and for other Purposes.
- celxv. An Act for making a Railway, with Branches therefrom, in the County of *Lancaster* and West Riding of the County of *York*, to be called "The *Blackburn, Clitheroe and North-western Junction* Railway."
- celxvi. An Act for making certain Branches from the Line of the *Blackburn and Preston* Railway in the County of *Lancaster*; and for amending the Acts relating thereto.
- celxvii. An Act for vesting in the *Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester* Railway Company the *Peak Forest* Canal and the *Macclesfield* Canal.
- celxviii. An Act to amalgamate the *Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester* Railway Company, the *Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction*, the *Sheffield and Lincolnshire Extension*, and the *Great Grimsby and Sheffield* Railway Companies, and the *Grimsby Dock* Company.
- celxix. An Act for consolidating the *Dudley* Canal Navigation with the *Birmingham* Canal Navigations; and for other Purposes.
- celxx. An Act to amend The *Ely and Huntingdon* Railway Act.
- celxxi. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Manchester, Bolton and Bury* Canal Navigation and Railway to raise an additional Sum of Money; and to amend the Acts relating to that Company.
- celxxii. An Act for enabling the *Leeds and Bradford* Railway Company to alter the Levels of a Portion of the Line of their Railway in the Parish of *Bingley* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- celxxiii. An Act for widening the Line of "The *London and Blackwall* Railway;" and for amending the Acts relating to the said Railway.
- celxxiv. An Act to authorize the *Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction* Railway Company to make Railways to *Crickheath* and *Wem*, and to raise additional Capital for those Purposes.
- celxxv. An Act to authorize the *Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction* Railway Company to make an Extension into *Shrewsbury*, and certain Alterations and Deviations in their Line of Railway.
- celxxvi. An Act to enable the *East Lancashire* Railway Company to alter the Line and Levels of such Railway and to make Branches therefrom; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- celxxvii. An Act to incorporate the

Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction Railway Company with the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

celxxviii. An Act to authorize certain Alterations in the Line of the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway*; and to amend the Act relating thereto.

celxxix. An Act to enable the *Furness Railway Company* to extend their Line to *Broughton* and to *Ulverstone*, and to make Branches therefrom; and to amend the Act relating thereto.

celxxx. An Act to amend "*The Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmunds Railway Act, 1845*;" and for making a Railway from the said *Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmunds Railway* to *Norwich*, with a Branch therefrom.

celxxxi. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *London and Brighton Railway* in the Parish of *Croydon* to join the *South-western Railway* in the Parish of *Wandsworth* in the County of *Surrey*.

celxxxii. An Act to incorporate the *Liverpool and Bury Railway Company* with the *Manchester and Leeds Railway Company*.

celxxxiii. An Act to consolidate and unite the *London and Brighton* and the *London and Croydon Railway Companies*, and the undertakings belonging to them.

celxxxiv. An Act for incorporating the Proprietors of the *Sheffield General Cemetery* in the Township of *Ecclesall Bierlow* in the Parish of *Sheffield* in the West Riding of the County of *York*, and for enlarging and improving the said Cemetery; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

celxxxv. An Act for supplying with Water the Town of *Kilmarnock*, Suburbs thereof, and Places adjacent.

celxxxvi. An Act for the better supplying with Water the Town or Village of *Heywood* and Places adjacent thereto in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

celxxxvii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Parish of *Chorley* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

celxxxviii. An Act for supplying with Water the Towns of *Airdrie* and *Coatbridge*, and Places adjacent, in the County of *Lanark*.

celxxxix. An Act to extend the Municipal Boundaries of the City of *Glasgow*; to amend the Acts relating to the Police and Statute Labour of the

said City and adjoining Districts; and for other Purposes in relation to the Municipality and Police of the said City.

ccxc. An Act authorizing the Sale of the *Cromford Canal* and other Property of the *Cromford Canal Company*.

ccxci. An Act to alter and extend the Provisions of the Acts for improving the Navigation of the River *Severn*.

ccxcii. An Act for improving, preserving, maintaining, and better regulating the Port and Harbour of *Waterford*; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

ccxciii. An Act for better lighting, paving, cleansing, draining, regulating, and improving the Borough of *Bury* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for otherwise promoting the Health and Convenience of the Inhabitants.

ccxciv. An Act for better lighting and improving the Borough of *Belfast*.

ccxcv. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town of *Wath-upon-Deane* in the County of *York*, and for removing and preventing Nuisances and Annoyances therein.

ccxcvi. An Act for repealing an Act of the Parliament of *Scotland* passed in the Sixth Session of the First Parliament of King *William* (1696), intitled *An Act in favour of the Heritors adjacent to the Power of Inchaffray*; and for more effectually draining and improving Lands adjacent to the River or Stream called the *Pow of Inchaffray*, in the County of *Perth*.

ccxcvii. An Act for better draining and improving certain Low, Marsh, and Fen Lands lying between *Boston Haven* and *Bourn* in the County of *Lincoln*, and for further improving the Navigation through such Lands.

ccxcviii. An Act for amending two several Acts, passed respectively in the Second and Seventh Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, for draining and embanking certain Lands in *Lough Swilly* and *Lough Foyle* in the Counties of *Donegal* and *London-derry*.

ccxcix. An Act for regulating the Municipal Government and Police of the Royal Burgh of *Rothsay*.

ccc. An Act for making a Railway, to be called "*The South Staffordshire Junction Railway*," with Branches.

ccci. An Act for enabling the *Leeds and*

- Bradford Railway Company to make a Junction Line at Bradford in the West Riding of the County of York.*
- cccii. An Act to unite and consolidate the *Blackburn and Preston Railway Company* with the *East Lancashire Railway Company*.
- ccciii. An Act for making a Railway from *Newport to Abergavenny and Hereford*, with Branches therefrom.
- ccciv. An Act for making a Railway from *Sheffield to Gainsborough*, with Branches.
- cccv. An Act to enable the *South-eastern Railway Company* to make a Railway from the *London and Greenwich Railway* to *Woolwich and Gravesend*.
- cccvi. An Act to enable the *Manchester and Leeds Railway Company* to make several Branch Railways, and to authorize the Amalgamation of the *Preston and Wyre Railway, Harbour, and Dock Company* with the *Manchester and Leeds Railway Company*.
- cccvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton*, with a Branch, to be called "*The Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway*."
- cccviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton*, to be called "*The Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction Railway*."
- cccix. An Act to empower the *London and Birmingham Railway Company* to make a Branch from the said Railway to the *Blisworth and Peterborough Branch* thereof.
- cccix. An Act to enable the *Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton Railway Company* to alter the Line of Part of their Railway.
- cccx. An Act for enabling the *Midland Railway Company* to alter a Portion of the *Leicester and Swannington Railway*, and to make certain Branches.
- cccxii. An Act for Amending the Act relating to the *Liverpool and Bury Railway*; and for making Branches therefrom.
- cccxiii. An Act to authorize certain Alterations and Extensions of the Line of the *Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway*.
- cccxiv. An Act to enable the *Caledonian Railway Company* to form certain Branch and Terminal Railways in the Vicinity of *Glasgow*.
- cccxv. An Act for making Railways from *Birmingham to Wolverhampton* and *Dudley*, to be called "*The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway*."
- cccxvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Walsall* in the County of *Stafford* to the *Midland Railways* at *Wichnor Forge* in *Tatenhill*, to be called "*The Trent Valley, Midlands, and Grand Junction Railway*."
- cccxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the Line of the *Perth and Inverness Railway* to *Aberfeldy*, to be called "*The Strathgairn and Breadalbane Railway*."
- cccxviii. An Act to enable the *London-derry and Enniskillen Railway Company* to alter and extend the Line of such Railway, to make a Branch therefrom to the Town of *Omagh*, and to amend the Act relating thereto.
- cccxix. An Act for making a Railway from the proposed *Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway* to the City of *Lincoln*.
- cccx. An Act to enable the *Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Company* to make a Railway in deviation from their Line of Railway, and to construct an Extension thereof to a Point of Junction with the *Whitehaven Junction Railway*.
- cccx. An Act for making a Railway from *Armagh to Portrush*, with Branches to *Randalstown* and *Ballymoney*.
- cccxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Chester and Crew Branch* of the *Grand Junction Railway* at *Calveley* to *Wolverhampton*; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- cccxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Shrewsbury to Stafford*, with a Branch to *Stone*; and for other Purposes.
- cccxiv. An Act for making a Railway from *Newton* in the County of *Montgomery* to *Crewe* in the County of *Chester*, with Branches; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- cccxv. An Act for making a Railway from *Shrewsbury to Hereford*, to be called "*The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway*."
- cccxvi. An Act to consolidate the *Bristol and Gloucester* and *Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Companies* with the *Midland Railway Company*.
- cccxvii. An Act to alter and amend the *North Wales Railway Act*, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.
- cccxviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Birmingham to Wolverhampton*,

and to the *Grand Junction* Railway in the Parish of *Bushbury*, with a Branch to *Dudley*.

cccxix. An Act to effectuate the Sale of the *Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge* Railway Company of the said Railway to the *Caledonian* Railway Company; and other Purposes therewith connected.

cccxix. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Pontop and South Shields* Railway to the *Newcastle and Darlington Junction* Railway Company.

cccxix. An Act to empower the *London and Birmingham* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from the *London and Birmingham* Railway near *Coventry* to the *Trent Valley* Railway in the Parish of *Nuneaton*.

cccxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway to *Bathgate*, with Branches, to be called "The *Edinburgh and Bathgate* Railway."

cccxix. An Act to enable the *Surrey* Railway Company to sell the Lands, Houses, and other Property of the Company, together with the navigable Communication from the Dock of the Company to the River *Thames* at *Wandsworth* in the County of *Surrey*, and to dissolve the said Company.

cccxix. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Garnkirk and Coatbridge* Railway Company to extend the Terminus of their Railway in *Glasgow*.

cccxix. An Act for making a Railway and other Works from *Plymouth* to *Falmouth* and other Places in the County of *Cornwall*, to be called "The *Cornwall* Railway."

cccxix. An Act for making a Railway from the Parish of *Kenywn* in the County of *Cornwall* to *Penzance* in the same County, with Branches, to be called "The *West Cornwall* Railway."

cccxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Birmingham*, to join the Lines of the proposed *Oxford and Rugby* and *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton* Railways, and to be called "The *Birmingham and Oxford Junction* Railway."

cccxix. An Act for making a Railway into *Birmingham* in extension of the proposed *Birmingham and Oxford Junction* Railway.

cccxix. An Act to authorize the Purchase of the *Gravesend and Rochester* Railway and Canal by the *South-eastern* Railway Company.

cccxl. An Act for making a Railway from the *Birmingham and Gloucester* Railway at *Kings Norton* in the County of *Worcester* to *Hales Owen* in the same County.

cccxli. An Act for making a Railway from the *South Wales* Railway at or near to the Town of *Neath* to *Merthyr Tydvil*, with Branches, to be called "The *Vale of Neath* Railway."

cccxlii. An Act for making a Railway from the Borough of *Cockermouth* to the Town of *Keswick*, all in the County of *Cumberland*, to be called "The *Cockermouth and Workington Extension* Railway."

cccxliii. An Act for making a Railway from *Lough Allen* to *Lough Gill*, both in the County of *Leitrim*, to be called "The *Sligo and Shannon* Railway."

cccxliv. An Act for constructing a Pier at *Portbury* in the County of *Somerset*, and for making a Railway from the same to the City of *Bristol*, with a Branch Railway connected therewith.

cccxlv. An Act to amend the *Cambridge Improvement* Acts, and to exempt the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company from certain Tolls thereby imposed.

cccxlvi. An Act to repeal, alter, and amend the several Acts relating to *Billingsgate Market* in the City of *London*.

cccxlvii. An Act for further and better supplying with Water the Barony or Regality of *Gorbals* and places adjacent.

cccxlviii. An Act for making certain new Streets or Thoroughfares, and widening and improving certain other Streets or Thoroughfares, within the Town and Borough of *Sheffield* in the County of *York*.

cccxlix. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of *Tunbridge Wells* in the Counties of *Kent* and *Sussex*.

cecl. An Act to repeal an Act of the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, for lighting and watching the Road leading from *Newington Butts* to the *Nag's Head* on the *Wandsworth Road*, and other Places communicating therewith, in *Lambeth*, *Clapham*, and *Battersea* in *Surrey*; and for making other Provisions for lighting and improving the said Road, and other places adjacent or near thereto.

cecli. An Act to amend an Act passed in

- the Fifth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for granting certain Powers and Authorities to the *Australian Agricultural Company*.
- ceclii. An Act for making a Railway from the intended *Great Northern Railway* in the Parish of *Ufford* in the County of *Northampton*, to unite with the Loop Line of the same Railway in the Parish of *Crowland* in *Lincolnshire*.
- cecliii. An Act for making a Railway from *Llangynydd* to *Margam*, by a Company to be called "*The Llynvi Valley Railway Company*."
- cecliv. An Act for making certain Lines of Railway in the West Riding of the County of *York*, to be called "*The Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Goole Railway*."
- ceclv. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *Taw Vale Railway* and Dock, and for making an Extension therefrom to the *Exeter and Crediton Railway* in the County of *Devon*.
- ceclvi. An Act for making Railways from *Wisbech* to *Saint Ives* and to *Fenny Drayton*, to be called "*The Wisbech, Saint Ives, and Cambridge Junction Railway*."
- ceclvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Northern and Eastern Counties Railway* at *Edmonton* to the Town of *Enfield* in the County of *Middlesex*.
- ceclviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Midland Railway* at *Stavelay* to the Town of *Worsop*, and for consolidating into one Undertaking the said proposed Railway and the Canal Navigation from *Chesterfield* to the River of *Trent*.
- ceclix. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and Birmingham Railway* to or near to *Navigation Street* within the Borough of *Birmingham*.
- ceclx. An Act for making a Railway from *Kilkenny* to join the *Great Southern and Western Railway* at or near *Cuddagh*, to be called "*The Kilkenny and Great Southern and Western Railway*."
- ceclxi. An Act for the Maintenance of the Cemeteries at *Golden Bridge* and *Prospect* in the County of *Dublin*, and to create a perpetual Succession in the governing Body or Committee for managing the same.
- ceclxii. An Act for making a Canal from the Harbour of *East Tarbert* to *West Loch Tarbert*, and other works in connection therewith.
- ceclxiii. An Act for making a Ship Canal from *Sligo Harbour* to *Lough Gill*, both in the County of *Sligo*, to be called "*The Sligo Ship Canal*."
- ceclxiv. An Act for enlarging, improving, and maintaining the Harbour, Quays, and Wharfs of *Campbeltown*; for supplying with Water, paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the said Burgh and Suburbs thereof: and, for the better and more effectual assessing, levying, and collecting the Lade and other Dues and Customs of the said Burgh.
- ceclxv. An Act for further regulating the Repair and Maintenance of the Roads, Streets, and Bridges within the Middle District of the County of *Edinburgh*, and the Assessments payable in respect thereof; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- ceclxvi. An Act to enable the Special Commissioners of the Town of *Yeovil* to sell certain Estates in the Parish of *Yeovil* in the County of *Somerset*.
- ceclxvii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* to make Two Branch Railways from the Line of the *Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway*, one thereof terminating at the Pepper Warehouses belonging to the *East India Dock Company*, and the other terminating by a Junction with the *Eastern Counties Railway*.
- ceclxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and Birmingham Railway* in the Parish of *Rugby* in the County of *Warwick* to *Leamington* in the County of *Warwick*.
- ceclxix. An Act to authorize an improvement of the line of the *West London Railway*, and the Extension thereof to the River *Thames*.
- ceclxx. An Act to enable the *London and South-western Railway Company* to make a Railway by *Whitchurch* and *Andover* to *Salisbury*.
- ceclxxi. An Act for making certain Branch Railways to be connected with the *Newport and Pontypool Railway*, and for incorporating a new Company, for carrying on the *Monmouthshire Canal Navigation*.
- ceclxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway*, near *Cumnock*, to the *Caledonian Railway* near the crossing of the River *Sark*, to be

- called "*The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway*," with Branches.
- ccclxxiii. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Andevor Canal* and other Property of the Company of Proprietors of the *Andevor Canal Navigation*.
- ccclxxiv. An Act for embanking and reclaiming from the Sea certain Lands now under Water or subject to be overflowed by the Tide in the Estuary or Back Strand of *Tramore* in the County of *Waterford*.
- ccclxxv. An Act to incorporate the *British Guarantee Association*.
- ccclxxvi. An Act for uniting the Rectory of *North Lynn* with the Perpetual Curacy of *Saint Margaret with Saint Nicholas* in the Borough of *King's Lynn*, all in the County of *Norfolk*.
- ccclxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Airdrie* to *Bathgate*; with a Branch to *Whitburn* and *Blackburn*, to be called "*The Airdrie and Bathgate Junction Railway*."
- ccclxxviii. An Act to incorporate the Company of Proprietors of the *Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal Navigation and Railway* with the *Manchester and Leeds Railway Company*.
- ccclxxix. An Act to amalgamate the *Pollock and Govan* and *Clydesdale Junction* Railways with the *Caledonian Railway*.
- ccclxxx. An Act for enabling the *Huddersfield and Manchester Railway* and Canal Company to make a Branch Railway from their Main Line of Railway to *Oldham*.
- ccclxxxi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Liverpool and Bury Railway* to the *North Union and Blackburn and Preston* Railways, with Branches therefrom, to be called "*The Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston Railway*."
- ccclxxxii. An Act to grant certain Powers to the *New Zealand Company*.
- ccclxxxiii. An Act for constructing Docks at *Millbay (Plymouth)*, to be called the *Plymouth Great Western Docks*.
- ccclxxxiv. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Forth and Clyde Navigation* to extend and enlarge the Basin at *Bowling Bay*, and to make and maintain certain other Works in connection therewith; and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said Navigation.
- ccclxxxv. An Act for sewerage, draining, and lighting of the Hamlet of *Bridghouse* in the Township of *Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse* in the Parish of *Halifax* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- ccclxxxvi. An Act for reclaiming from the Sea, embanking and improving, the *Salthouse Sands* in the Manor of *Plain Furness* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- ccclxxxvii. An Act for improving and altering a Portion of the Harbour of *Wexford* in the County of *Wexford* in *Ireland*, and the Entrance thereof; for improving the Navigation of the River *Slaney*, and also the Bridge over the same River at or near to the Town of *Wexford*; and for embanking and reclaiming divers Waste Lands, Mud Banks, or Slobs, in and adjacent to the said Harbour and River, and for other Purposes.
- ccclxxxviii. An Act for inclosing and reclaiming from the Sea certain Tracts of Land forming Part of the Great Estuary called "*The Wash*," between the counties of *Norfolk* and *Lincoln*.
- ccclxxxix. An Act for enabling the Warden and College of the Souls of All Faithful People deceased of *Oxford* to grant building and improving Leases of their estates in the County of *Middlesex*.
- cccx. An Act for making certain Lines of Railway in the West Riding of the County of *York*, to be called "*The West Riding Union Railways*."
- cccxci. An Act to enable the *London and South-western Railway Company* to extend their Railway to the *Thames* near *London Bridge* in the County of *Surrey*.
- cccxcii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmar-nock, and Ayr Railway* near the Manse of *Newton* to the Town of *Girvan*, with a Branch to the Town of *Maybole*, to be called "*The Glasgow and Bebbest Union Railway*."
- cccxci. An Act to empower the *Taff Vale Railway Company* to construct certain Branch Railways and Extensions, and to make Arrangements for the Use of certain Wharfs adjoining the *Bute Ship Canal*.
- cccxci. An Act to authorize the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company* to extend their Railway in *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, to make a Branch Railway, and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.
- cccxci. An Act to enable the *Caledonian Railway Company* to deviate cer-

tain Portions of the *Clydesdale Junction* Railway.

cccxvi. An Act for making a Railway from the *East and West India Docks* to join the *London and Birmingham* Railway at the *Camden Town* Station, to be called "*The East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction* Railway."

cccxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Cork* to *Waterford*, with Branches therefrom.

cccxviii. An Act to incorporate a Company by the Name of "*The Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company*."

cccxix. An Act for the Regulation of the Legal Quays within the Port of *London*.

cccc. An Act to extend the Powers of the Commissioners of Wide Streets, *Dublin*, to widen and improve certain Streets and Passages in the City and County of *Dublin*.

cccci. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Maln-y-Manach* to *Rhydydefydd* in the County of *Glamorgan*, to be called "*Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor* Railway."

ccccii. An Act for authorizing certain Alterations in and Extensions of the Line of the *South Devon* Railway, and the Formation of Branches therefrom to *Torquay* and other Places.

Act passed in the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty *Queen Victoria*, intituled *An Act to authorize the Sale of Settled Estates of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Donegall in Ireland, in order to pay off Mortgage and other Incumbrances*; and for other Purposes.

4. An Act for vesting certain undivided Shares in Estates devised by the Will of *Joseph Solly Esquire*, deceased, in Trustees for Sale; and for other Purposes.

5. An Act for inclosing, dividing, and allotting certain Lands within the Manor or Lordship of *Gollon*, situate in the several Parishes of *Llanbadarn-Vynydd*, *Llanano*, *Llanbister*, *Llan-dewy-Ystradenny*, *Abbey Cwmhir*, and *Saint Harmon*, in the County of *Radnor*.

6. An Act for empowering the Tenants for Life under the Wills of Miss *Mary Cary* and *Adam Askew Esquire*, deceased, and Trustees during Minorities, to grant Building Leases; and for other Purposes.

7. An Act for the Division of the Rectory of *Upwell cum Welney* in the County of *Norfolk* and in the *Isle of Ely* in the County of *Cambridge*.

8. An Act for dividing, allotting, laying in Severalty, inclosing, and draining the Open and Common Fields, Common Meadows, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds in the Hamlet or Township of *Frilford* in the Parish of *Marcham* in the County of *Berks*.

9. An Act for vesting in Trustees certain Hereditaments in the County of *Kent* devised by the Will of *Henry Dudderidge Gentleman*, to enable them to carry into execution an Agreement between his Devises in Trust and *Alexander James Beresford Hope Esquire*, for the Sale thereof, and for subjecting the Bank Annuities, the Produce of the Purchase Money, to the same Trusts.

10. An Act for vesting in Trustees certain Hereditaments in the County of *Kent* the Estate of *Emma Bedford Videan*, a Lunatic, to enable them to carry into execution a Treaty between her Husband, Mr. *Joseph Videan*, and *Alexander James Beresford Hope Esquire*, for the Sale thereof; also for laying out the Purchase Money in the Purchase of Bank Annuities, to be held as Real Estate in trust for the

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in evidence.

1. **A**N Act for vesting the Real Estates of the Right Honourable *Charles John* late Earl of *Blesington* deceased, in the County and County of the City of *Dublin*, the City of *Kilkenny*, and the County of *Tyrone*, in Trustees for Sale, for the Payment of his Debts; and for other Purposes.

2. An Act for selling such Parts of the entailed Lands and Estates of *Hempriggs* lying in the County of *Caithness*, belonging to Sir *George Dunbar* Baronet, as may be necessary for the Payment of the Debts and Obligations affecting or that may be made to affect the said Lands and Estates.

3. An Act to enlarge the Powers of leasing the Estates comprised in an

- said *Emma Bedford Videan* and her Heirs.
11. An Act for effecting an Exchange of Lands between the Archbishop of *York*, the Earl of *Carlisle*, and Viscount *Morpeth*.
 12. An Act to enable *Andrew Wauchope* Esquire, of *Niddrie Marischall*, to uplift certain Sums of Money lying in Bank, and to be consigned therein, and to borrow upon the Security of his entailed Estates such further Sums as may be necessary for Repayment to him of a Portion of the Monies laid out and to be laid out in the Improvement of the said Estates.
 13. An Act to vest in Trustees in Fee Simple the entailed lands of *Haltree* and others, for the Purpose of selling the same, and applying the Price in Payment of Debts which affect or may be made to affect the same; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
 14. An Act to enable the Trustees of the settled Estate of *William Cullen* to sell to *Alexander James Beresford Hope* Esquire, before the appointed Time under the Settlement a Portion of that Estate for which an Offer has been made them by him.
 15. An Act for authorizing Leases to be granted for Mining and other Purposes of Estates in the County of *Glamorgan* belonging to *Walter De Winton* Esquire (an Infant), Tenant in Tail under the Will of *Walter Wilkins* Esquire, deceased; and for other Purposes.
 16. An Act to enable the Trustees or Guardians appointed by *Joseph Thomson* of *Nortonhall* of *Eildon*, deceased, to sell the said Lands of *Nortonhall* of *Eildon*, and also the Half of a Story of a House in *Saint Mary's Wynd*, *Edinburgh*, and relative Policy of Insurance, vested in them in trust, and apply the Price to be obtained, and certain Trust Monies in their Hands, in the Purchase of other Lands, for the Purposes of the said Trust.
 17. An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to enable the Trustees of the Marriage Articles of Thomas Bacon Esquire to grant a new Lease to Richard Hill and Anthony Hill Esquires of an Iron Furnace, and Works, and Mines, and Privileges and Hereditaments held therewith, called Plymouth Works, in the Parish* of *Merthyr Tydvil* in the County of *Glamorgan*; and for better carrying the same Act into effect.
 18. An Act for carrying into effect an Agreement respecting the Estates of the Corporation of the Borough of *Ludlow*, and other Estates vested in the said Corporation, in trust, either partly or in whole, for certain Charitable Uses; and for appropriating certain Estates to the Charity hereinafter mentioned, and declaring the Trusts thereof; and for making Provision for Payment of the Debts of the said Corporation; and other Purposes.
 19. An Act to authorize the Sale of Part of the Charity Estates vested in the Master, Wardens, and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed *Mary* the Virgin of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of *London*, upon the Trusts of the Will of *Thomas Howell* deceased.
 20. An Act to enable *William Ramsay Ramsay* of *Barnton*, Heir of Entail in possession of *Barnton* and other Estates in the County of *Edinburgh*, to borrow Money upon the Security of the said Estates, for the Repayment of Monies laid out in the Improvement of the said Estate, and to enable him and his Successors to grant Feus of certain Parts thereof; and for other Purposes therein expressed.
 21. An Act for vesting Estates in the Parish of *West Bromwich* in the County of *Stafford*, devised by the Will of *Joseph Barrs* deceased, and the Mines and Minerals under the same, in Trustees for Sale, with Powers to grant Leases of such Estates, and to grant, demise, or sell the Coal, Ironstone, and other Minerals in or under the same.
 22. An Act for burdening or selling a Portion of the entailed Estate of *Cumbernauld* in the County of *Dumbarton*, for Payment of Debt.
 23. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of *Edmund Yates* Esquire, deceased, to sell the Estates in the County of *Kent* devised by the same Will, and to invest the Monies to arise from such Sale in the Public Funds.
 24. An Act to incorporate the Governors and Managers appointed under the Trust Disposition and Settlement of *Robert Philp* of *Edenshead*, deceased, and to explain and extend the

- Powers and Provisions contained in the said Deed.
25. An Act to enable *John Eden Spalding*, with the Consent of a Trustee, to lease the Mines and Minerals within the Lands of *Holm* and other Lands and Estates in the Stewartry of *Kircudbright* in *Scotland*.
 26. An Act to enable the Trustees acting under the Will of the late Sir *John Webb* Baronet, deceased, to concur with other Parties, under the Sanction of the High Court of Chancery, in the Sale and Conveyance of certain Estates in the County of *Dorset* and in the Town and County of the Town of *Poole* devised by the said Testator, and of Estates subsequently acquired by the Trustees of his said Will, and subject to the Trusts of the said Will.
 27. An Act to vest in Trustees in Fee Simple the entailed Estate of *Overshiels* in the County of *Edinburgh*, for the Purpose of selling the same, and purchasing other Lands to be entailed in lieu thereof.
 28. An Act to enable the Trustees of certain Charity and Trust Estates at and near the Town of *Lowestoft* in the County of *Suffolk* to carry into effect a Contract for the Sale of Parts thereof to the *Lowestoft* Railway and Harbour Company; and to enable the said Trustees, and the Trustees of other Charity and Trust Estates at and near the said Town of *Lowestoft*, to grant Leases for long Terms of Years for Building Purposes of the said Estates or Parts thereof; and for other Purposes.
 29. An Act to extend the Power of Sales and Exchange and the Power to grant Building Leases respectively contained in the Will of Sir *George William Tapps Gervis* deceased; and to empower the Trustees of the said Will to raise Money by Mortgage for the Improvement of Part of the Estates devised by the said Will; and to confirm a Contract for an Exchange entered into by the said Trustees with the Right Honourable *James Howard Harris* Earl of *Malmesbury*.
 30. An Act to give further Powers to the Trustees of the Will of the late Duke of *Cleveland* for the Management of the Trust Estates in the County of *Durham* by the said Will devised.
 31. An Act to vest the Estates in *Ireland* settled by the Will of *Bindon Scott* deceased in Trustees, for the Purposes therein set forth.
 32. An Act to unite and to incorporate the Trustees of certain Charities established by *Humphrey Booth* the elder, Esquire, and by *Humphrey Booth* Esquire, his Grandson, respectively; and to amend an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Sixteenth Year of His late Majesty King *George the Third*, intituled *An Act to enable the Trustees of certain Charity Lands belonging to the Poor of Salford in the County Palatine of Lancaster* to grant Building Leases thereof; and to make further Provision for the beneficial Management and Administration of the several Charity Estates and Charities of the said *Humphrey Booth* the elder and *Humphrey Booth*, his Grandson, respectively.
 33. An Act to enable the Trustees appointed by Mrs. *Jane Ferguson* deceased to sell the Lands of *Laverocklaw*, and also certain Subjects situate in the Village of *Ormiston*, vested in them in trust, and to apply the Price to be obtained, and certain Trust Monies in their Hands, in the Purchase of other Lands, for the Purposes of the said Trust.
 34. An Act for enabling the President and Fellows of *Sion College* within the City of *London* to raise Money by way of Annuity on Part of their Estates.
 35. An Act for facilitating the raising of the annual Sum of One hundred Pounds settled upon the Vicar for the Time being of the Parish of *All Hallows* in the Town of *Northampton*, in lieu of Tithes, by an Act passed in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Second*.
 36. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the Most Noble *William Harry* late Duke of *Cleveland* to grant Leases and make Sale of the *Bathwick* and *Wroughton* Estates in the County of *Somerset*.
 37. An Act to enable the Most Noble *Henry Charles* Duke of *Norfolk*, and other the Owner for the Time being of *Arundel Castle* and the Estates settled therewith, to grant Leases of Parts thereof; and for other the Purposes therein mentioned.
 38. An Act for authorizing the Sale of Part of the Estates settled by the Will of *William Congreve* Esquire, deceased, and for laying out the Surplus of the Monies produced by such Sale,

- after Payment of his Debts, in the Purchase of other Estates.
39. An Act for the better Support and better Regulation of "The Hospital of the Holy *Jesus*, founded in the *Manors* in the Town and County of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, at the Costs and Charges of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Town of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* in the County of the Town of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* aforesaid," and for confirming Sales and other Dispositions made of Estates formerly Part of the Possessions of the said Hospital; and for other Purposes.
40. An Act to vest certain Lands and Hereditaments, the Estates of *Alexander Perry Bond* Esquire, situate in the County of *Westmeath* in *Ireland*, in Trustees, to raise Money for the Payment of Incumbrances affecting said Lands and Hereditaments, and, subject thereto, to limit the said Lands and Hereditaments for the Uses and Purposes declared by the Will of *William Bond* Esquire, deceased.
41. An Act to enable Sir *Richard Bulkeley Philipps Philipps* Baronet and others to grant Mining, Building, and other Leases of certain Estates in the County of *Pembroke*, subject to the Uses of the Will of *Richard Baron Milford* deceased.
42. An Act for enabling the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of *Saint Mary* the Virgin within the Borough of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* to grant Building, Repairing, Mining, and other Leases of their Estates, and for extending the Objects of the Charity, and regulating the Appropriation of the Income thereof.
43. An Act to enable the College of *Glasgow* to effect an Exchange of the present Lands and Buildings belonging to and occupied by the said College for other sufficient and adequate Lands and Buildings more advantageously situated; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
44. An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for Naturalizing Henry Robert Ferguson*, as enacts that the said *Henry Robert Ferguson* should not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to take any Office or Place of Trust, either civil or military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown, to himself, or any other Person or Persons in trust for him.
45. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Jasper Byng Creagh* Esquire with *Emma Susan Weldale Creagh* his present Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.
46. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *George Savage Curtis* Esquire with *Emma Curtis* his now Wife; and for other Purposes.
47. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Edward Clark* with his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
48. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Edward Matthyssens* with *Joanna Frances* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
49. An Act for Naturalizing the Reverend *Samuel Gobat* Clerk, Bishop of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* in *Jerusalem*.
50. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Robert Nesham Farquharson* Esquire with *Mary Ann* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
51. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of the Reverend *Salisbury Humphreys* Clerk with *Harriet Ruthan Humphreys* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1846.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
January . . . {	207½ 203	96½ 94½	95½ 93½	98½ 96½	10¼ 10½	...	107 105	258 258	40 pm. 28 pm.	32 pm. 14 pm.
February . . . {	210 206	98½ 94½	97½ 94½	100 96½	10¼ 10½	97½ 95½	108 104½	260½ 255	41 pm. 28 pm.	40 pm. 19 pm.
March . . . {	210 208½	97 95½	96½ 95	99 97½	10½ 10½	96 95	106½ 106½	263 261	42 pm. 28 pm.	38 pm. 23 pm.
April . . . {	207 204½	95½ 94½	96½ 95½	97½ 96½	10½ 10½	...	107 107	261½ 259	29 pm. 25 pm.	30 pm. 19 pm.
May . . . {	206½ 204½	95½ 94½	96½ 95½	97½ 96½	10½ 10½	94½ 93½	107½ 106	267 260	32 pm. 28 pm.	27 pm. 12 pm.
June . . . {	206½ 205½	95½ 94½	97 95½	97½ 96	10¼ 10½	94½ 93½	...	266 264	27 pm. 18 pm.	22 pm. 5 pm.
July . . . {	209 206½	96½ 95½	96½ 95½	97½ 96½	10½ 10½	95½ 93½	106½ 105½	266½ 266½	25 pm. 20 pm.	17 pm. 10 pm.
August . . . {	209½ 208½	96½ 96	96 95½	98½ 97½	10½ 10½	96½ 95½	107 106½	262 258½	24 pm. 10 pm.	17 pm. 6 pm.
September . . {	211 209	96½ 96½	96½ 95½	98½ 97½	10½ 10½	96½ 95½	106½ 105½	261 259	29 pm. 22 pm.	21 pm. 11 pm.
October . . . {	206½ 206	95½ 93½	95½ 94½	96½ 95½	10 9½	94½ 94½	105 104	260 258	28 pm. 25 pm.	19 pm. 13 pm.
November . . . {	206 204	93½ 93½	94 94	95½ 95½	9½ 9	94½ 93½	103½ 103½	257½ 255	24 pm. 18 pm.	14 pm. 6 pm.
December . . . {	207½ 205	94½ 93½	95½ 95	96½ 95½	9½ 9	94½ 93½	105½ 104½	259 258	22 pm. 16 pm.	14 pm. 10 pm.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January 17th	56	8	32	3	22	10	34	4	38	4	40	6
February 17th	59	6	30	0	23	3	37	11	34	11	38	1
March 21st	54	9	29	9	21	9	33	4	34	8	34	5
April 21st	58	2	31	10	24	6	34	4	34	1	35	3
May 19th	59	0	30	5	24	0	34	5	34	5	37	7
June 23rd	55	3	28	7	23	8	33	0	34	6	38	3
July 21st	52	10	28	2	23	6	33	8	39	4	37	6
August 22nd	50	2	27	0	23	3	31	5	38	11	38	4
September 22nd ...	58	6	40	7	26	2	37	4	46	4	58	9
October 17th	59	10	38	8	25	8	38	3	45	5	47	3
November 18th ...	65	7	44	11	26	6	46	0	46	2	56	3
December 19th ...	59	10	42	11	26	3	43	1	44	8	48	10

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, $\forall$ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Hay .	from	68	66	63	65	60	60	60	60	45	48	45	45
	to	90	88	88	88	78	80	80	80	80	75	80	75
Straw	from	30	30	32	32	32	32	32	34	28	26	32	29
	to	34	32	34	36	35	34	34	36	32	31	36	32
Clover	from	90	88	88	88	80	85	80	85	70	68	68	65
	to	112	112	120	116	114	115	115	116	110	86	100	96

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1846.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January ...	2	8	to	4	0	3	6	to	5	2	4	10	to	5	2	3
February ...	2	10	...	4	4	3	10	...	5	6	4	2	...	5	2	3
March	2	8	...	4	2	3	8	...	5	6	4	0	...	5	2	3
April	2	4	...	3	6	3	4	...	4	6	4	6	...	5	0	3
May	2	6	...	4	0	3	2	...	4	4	4	6	...	5	4	3
June	2	4	...	3	6	2	8	...	4	6	3	4	...	4	4	3
July	2	6	...	4	0	3	2	...	4	4	3	6	...	4	6	3
August	3	6	...	4	2	3	4	...	4	8	3	8	...	4	8	3
September .	2	10	...	4	0	3	10	...	5	0	3	10	...	4	10	3
October	2	10	...	4	2	4	2	...	5	4	3	8	...	4	10	3
November .	2	6	...	4	2	3	10	...	5	4	3	8	...	4	8	3
December .	3	4	...	4	4	3	10	...	5	2	3	8	...	4	8	3

SUMMARY of the WEEKLY TABLES of MORTALITY in the METROPOLIS for 1846.—*Published by Authority of the Registrar General.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE

Population, 1841.		Quarter ending March 28th.	Quarter ending June 27th.	Quarter ending Sept. 26th.	Quarter ending Dec. 26th.	Year.
Males	897,013					
Females	1,018,091					
Total		91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	364 Days.
Districts.	West Districts	1867	1694	1815	1826	7202
	North Districts	2285	2190	2398	2356	9229
	Central Districts	2156	2032	2201	2390	8779
	East Districts	2503	2372	2859	2901	10635
	South Districts	3565	2983	3136	3560	13244
Ages.	0 to 15	5722	4906	6273	5374	22275
	15 to 60	4008	4155	3696	4667	16726
	60 and upwards	2637	2202	2218	2974	10031
Males		6363	5801	6215	6562	24941
Females		6013	5470	6194	6471	24148
Total		12376	11271	12409	13033	49089

Total Number of BANKRUPTS and DECLARATIONS of INSOLVENCY.

1846.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	Declarations of Insolvency.
January . . .	135	4	18	157	0
February . . .	123	7	19	149	2
March . . .	94	3	30	127	1
April . . .	104	4	29	137	0
May . . .	153	3	27	183	3
June . . .	142	8	28	178	1
July . . .	125	1	33	158	2
August . . .	104	4	33	141	0
September . .	79	2	28	109	0
October . . .	67	2	35	104	1
November . .	123	5	16	144	1
December . .	111	7	24	142	1
Total . .	1360	50	320	1729	12

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1846.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Number of Rainy and Snowy Days.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	In. Pts.	In. Pts.			
January	30·62	29·16	55°	32°	17
February ...	30·35	29·09	56	32	9
March	30·60	29·23	60	34	10
April	30·12	29·08	62	41	12
May	30·30	29·22	70	43	6
June	30·35	29·43	89	53	6
July	30·30	29·38	83	56	8
August	30·66	29·60	86	54	9
September ..	30·40	29·54	77	54	3
October	29·91	28·98	60	42	9
November....	30·42	29·25	62	30	6
December	30·20	29·12	51	23	14

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1846.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Baker, John R. *Lincoln*.
 Dickins, William, *Oriel*.
 Heslop, George H. *Queen's*.
 Podmore, Thomas, *St. John's*.
 Pottinger, Henry A. *Worcester*.
 Rogers, James E. T. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Ryde, John G. *St. John's*.
 Sandford, Francis J. *Balliol*.
 Walrond, Theodore, *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

Bond, Edward C. *Exeter*.
 Firmstone, Edward, *Lincoln*.
 Gilbert, Robert W. *St. John's*.
 Green, James W. *Balliol*.
 James, Benjamin F. *Exeter*.
 Kirkpatrick, John E. *Lincoln*.
 Meade, De Courcy, *Exeter*.
 Perkins, George, *Brasenose*.
 Sanders, William S. *Exeter*.
 Scoltock, William, *Christ Church*.
 Spankie, John, *Merton*.

CLASSIS III.

Bushnell, Thomas, *Hert., Pembroke*.

Chevalier, Charles H. *Trinity*.
 Compton, Francis, *Merton*.
 Cromwell, John G. *Brasenose*.
 Edwards, Robert W. *Brasenose*.
 Gray, William F. *Wadham*.
 Maskery, John, *Wadham*.
 Mordacque, Louis H. *Brasenose*.
 Ozanne, Richard J. *Pembroke*.
 Perryn, George A. *Brasenose*.

CLASSIS IV.

Baly, Joseph, *Worcester*.
 Bridge, John, *Trinity*.
 Cass, Frederick C. *Balliol*.
 Curzon, Hon. Henry D. *Christ Church*.
 Dangerfield, R. G. *St. Mary's Hall*.
 Dimock, Nathaniel, *St. John's*.
 Edwards, William E. *Brasenose*.
 Griffith, Ralph T. H. *Queen's*.
 Keble, Thomas, *Magdalen*.
 Nowell, Alexander D. *Brasenose*.
 Pix, George B. *Lincoln*.
 Savory, Henry S. *Oriel*.
 Tupper, William G. *Trinity*.
 Wadmore, Henry R. *Pembroke*.
 Warner, Charles, *Worcester*.
 Wingfield, Frederick B. *University*.

Examiners.

T. F. Henney.
 C. Daman.

J. M. Wilson.
 A. W. Haddan.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Arrowsmith, Robert, *Oriel*.
 Bridge, John, *Trinity*.
 Pix, George B. *Lincoln*.

CLASSIS II.

Bere, Montague, *Balliol*.
 Cameron, Francis M. *Christ Church*.
 Compton, Francis, *Merton*.
 Walrond, Theodore, *Balliol*.

CLASSIS III.

Perkins, George, *Brasenose*.

CLASSIS IV.

Brandram, Samuel, *Trinity*.
 Cass, Frederick C. *Balliol*.
 David, William, *Jesus*.
 Fereman, George, *Christ Church*.
 Gregory, Maze W. *Wadham*.
 Ogle, James A. *Brasenose*.

CLASSIS V.

(*L. H. and M. and P.*)
 lxxxviii.

Examiners.

R. Walker

N. Pocock.

S. J. Rigand.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1846.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Bastard, Edmund R. *Balliol*.
 Bright, William, *University*.
 Conington, John, *University*.
 Cookson, Christopher, *St. John's*.
 Espin, Thomas E. *Lincoln*.
 French, Thomas V. *University*.
 Ince, William, *Lincoln*.
 Palfrave, William G. *Trinity*.
 Read, George S. *St. Mary's Hall*.
 Walton, Henry B. *Pembroke*.

CLASSIS II.

Baring, Thomas G. *Christ Church*.
 Curteis, George H. *University*.
 Hill, Richard H. *Magdalen*.
 Hooper, James J. *Wadham*.
 Hunt, Edward G. *Exeter*.
 Joyce, James G. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Merriman, Henry G. *New College*.
 Oates, John, *Lincoln*.
 Walford, Henry, *Wadham*.

CLASSIS III.

Browning, William T. *Exeter*.
 Gibbons, Sir John, Bart., *Balliol*.
 Gibson, George R. *Oriel*.
 Harvey, Thomas, *Balliol*.
 Hayden, Charles F. *Corpus*.
 Hell, Edward, *Wadham*.

Jones, Bulkeley O. *Brasenose*.
 Lowe, Edward C. *Lincoln*.
 Marrett, Clement A. *Pembroke*.
 Masterman, Thomas, *Wadham*.
 Nowell, Thomas W. *Brasenose*.
 Parker, Frederic W. *Pembroke*.
 Peake, John, *Magdalen Hall*.
 Philipps, James E. *Christ Church*.
 Rumsey, James, *Pembroke*.
 Sweed, Robert, *Exeter*.
 Whitehead, Thomas, *Exeter*.
 Wilkinson, Robert P. *Lincoln*.
 Williams, Thomas, *Jesus*.

CLASSIS IV.

Bright, William R. *Balliol*.
 Cholmondeley, Thomas, *Oriel*.
 Eade, Edward, *Balliol*.
 Hartshorne, Thomas W. *Wadham*.
 Harvey, Henry A. *Christ Church*.
 Hughes, John, *Oriel*.
 Hulme, Edward, *Balliol*.
 Lawrence, George G. *St. Eden Hall*.
 Potter, George, *Queen's*.
 Pulman, W. W. *Christ Church*.
 Rice, John M. *Magdalen*.
 Robinson, John, *Oriel*.
 Sumner, Robert G. M. *Balliol*.
 Wishaw, Alexander, *Trinity*.
 Williams, Charles P. M. *Jesus*.

Examiners.

T. F. Henney.
 C. Daman.

S. E. Bode.
 W. E. Buckley.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Bastard, Edmund R. *Balliol*.

CLASSIS II.

Freeborn, John W. *Worcester*.
 Palgrave, William G. *Trinity*.

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Fitter, William, P. J. G., *Christ Church*.
 Goode, Charles W. *Brasenose*.
 Lambton, Henry R. *University*.
 Morris, Joseph L. *Worcester*.
 Thrupp, Horace, *Exeter*.

CLASSIS V.

(*L. H. and M. and P.*)

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Examiners.

R. Walker.

J. A. Ashworth.

G. Buckle.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1846.

<i>Moderators</i>	{ George Gabriel Stokes, M. A., <i>Pembroke College</i> .
	{ William Collings Mathison, M. A., <i>Trinity College</i> .
<i>Examiners</i>	{ Percival Frost, M. A., <i>St. John's College</i> .
	{ Harvey Goodwin, M. A., <i>Caius College</i> .

Wranglers.

Ds. Hensley.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Airey.....	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Roughton (2) }	{ <i>John's.</i>
Sandeman }	{ <i>Queen's.</i>
Fuller	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Hoare	<i>John's.</i>
Wilbraham	<i>Trinity.</i>
Budd.....	<i>Caius.</i>
Cooper	<i>John's.</i>
Bower	<i>John's.</i>
Rigg γ	<i>John's.</i>
Knight γ	<i>Trinity.</i>
Reynolds	<i>Queen's.</i>
Pritchett }	{ <i>Corpus.</i>
Woodrow }	{ <i>Caius.</i>
Howard.....	<i>Sidney.</i>
Hunt.....	<i>Corpus.</i>
Glover β	<i>Trinity.</i>
Coombe *.....	<i>Peter's.</i>
Matthews	<i>John's.</i>
Wardale	<i>Clare.</i>
Wood α	<i>John's.</i>
Frost.....	<i>John's.</i>
White, W. A.	<i>John's.</i>
Haworth	<i>Trinity.</i>
Simpson α	<i>Jesus.</i>
Wagner.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Birch.....	<i>Christ's.</i>
Sutton	<i>Caius.</i>
Hole	<i>Trinity.</i>
Holt, J. M.	<i>John's.</i>
Kingston	<i>Caius.</i>
Holroyd β	<i>Trinity.</i>
Bell γ	<i>John's.</i>
Willink.....	<i>John's.</i>
Scott.....	<i>Caius.</i>
Hammill γ	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Beloe.....	<i>Corpus.</i>

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Malone	<i>Queen's</i>
Romanis α	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Baird.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Carroll	<i>Peter's.</i>

Ds. Bangham	<i>Christ's.</i>
Haviland	<i>John's.</i>
Watson.....	<i>Caius.</i>
Eastwood γ	<i>John's.</i>
Stocks	<i>John's.</i>
Drew.....	<i>Sidney.</i>
Pakenham.....	<i>Caius.</i>
Thompson.....	<i>Jesus.</i>
White, T.	<i>John's.</i>
Goodwin	<i>Christ's.</i>
Hoets	<i>Trinity H.</i>
De la Condamine.....	<i>John's.</i>
Gaitskill	<i>John's.</i>
Lushington α	<i>Trinity.</i>
Fairhead	<i>Queen's.</i>
Baker	<i>Christ's.</i>
Shedden	<i>Peter's.</i>
Holmes β	<i>John's.</i>
Holt, R. γ	<i>John's.</i>
Thwaytes	<i>Christ's.</i>
Leach }	{ <i>Trinity.</i>
Pitcairn }	{ <i>Jesus.</i>
Howse	<i>John's.</i>
Hancock	<i>Trinity.</i>
Goddard	<i>Sidney.</i>
Pepys	<i>Trinity.</i>
Cross.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
Farmer	<i>Trinity.</i>
Hallam α	<i>Trinity.</i>
De Winton α	<i>Trinity.</i>
Standen γ	<i>Trinity.</i>
Smith	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Fenn α	<i>Trinity.</i>
Pendered β }	{ <i>John's.</i>
Wright α }	{ <i>Trinity.</i>
Hodgson }	{ <i>Catherine.</i>
Towns }	{ <i>John's.</i>

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Evans	<i>Corpus.</i>
Vasalls	<i>John's.</i>
Cattley.....	<i>John's.</i>
Hastings β	<i>Trinity.</i>
Warner	<i>Trinity.</i>
Markby α	<i>Trinity.</i>
Cobbold	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Brown α	<i>Pembroke.</i>

Junior Optimes (Continued).

Ds. Badger	}	<i>Trin. H.</i>
Norris <i>a</i>	}	<i>Trinity.</i>
Williams		<i>Queen's.</i>
Clarkson		<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Balleine		<i>Pembroke.</i>
Thomson		<i>Sidney.</i>
Daukes		<i>Caius.</i>
Jones		<i>John's.</i>
Slipper		<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Archer		<i>Jesus.</i>
Humble		<i>John's.</i>
Veasey		<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Grignon <i>a</i>		<i>Trinity.</i>
Sargeant	}	<i>John's.</i>
Taylor	}	<i>Queen's.</i>
Haslewood		<i>John's.</i>
Tute	}	<i>John's.</i>
Wise	}	<i>Clare.</i>

Ds. Trevor		<i>Corpus.</i>
Alderson		<i>Caius.</i>
Wroth <i>β</i>		<i>John's.</i>
Seymour		<i>Trinity.</i>
Probyn		<i>John's.</i>
Blackett		<i>John's.</i>
Pyne		<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Wilson <i>β</i>		<i>Christ's.</i>
Smith, C. F.		<i>Trinity.</i>
Wade		<i>Trinity.</i>
Clarke <i>γ</i>		<i>John's.</i>
Wallich		<i>Trinity.</i>
Church	}	<i>John's.</i>
Furnivall	}	<i>Trin. H.</i>
Ainslie <i>γ</i>		<i>Trinity.</i>
Geldart		<i>Trin. H.</i>
Joplin		<i>Queens.</i>
Nourse		<i>Caius.</i>
Howe		<i>John's.</i>
Dixon		<i>Trinity.</i>

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1846.

<i>Examiners.</i>	Benjamin Wigglesworth Beatson, M.A. <i>Pembroke.</i>
	John Alexander Frere, M.A. <i>Trinity.</i>
	Rowland Williams, M.A. <i>King's.</i>
	William Gilson Humphry, M.A. <i>Trinity.</i>

First Class.

Ds. Lushington		<i>Trinity.</i>
Brown		<i>Pembroke.</i>
De Winton		<i>Trinity.</i>
Wood		<i>John's.</i>
Grignon		<i>Trinity.</i>
Markby		<i>Trinity.</i>
Norris	}	<i>Trinity.</i>
Romanis	}	<i>Æq. Emmanuel.</i>
Hallam		<i>Trinity.</i>
Simpson		<i>Jesus.</i>
Wright		<i>Trinity.</i>
Fenn		<i>Trinity.</i>

Second Class.

Ds. Wilson		<i>Christ's.</i>
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Chancellor's Medallist.

Hammill		<i>Pembroke.</i>
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Smith's Prizemen.

L. Hensley		<i>Trinity.</i>
A. Sandeman		<i>Queen's.</i>

Bell's Scholars.

R. Elwyn		<i>Trinity.</i>
A. J. Carver		<i>Trinity.</i>

Craven's Scholar.

C. Evans		<i>Trinity.</i>
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Porson's Prize.

G. J. Gill		<i>Emmanuel.</i>
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Ds. Glover		<i>Trinity.</i>
Wroth		<i>John's.</i>
Hastings		<i>Trinity.</i>
Holmes		<i>John's.</i>
Pendered		<i>John's.</i>
Holroyd		<i>Trinity.</i>

Third Class.

Ds. Ainslie		<i>Trinity.</i>
Clarke		<i>John's.</i>
Eastwood		<i>John's.</i>
Bell		<i>John's.</i>
Holt, R.		<i>John's.</i>
Knight		<i>Trinity.</i>
Rigg		<i>John's.</i>
Standen		<i>Trinity.</i>

Camden's Medal.

J. C. Wright		<i>King's.</i>
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Browne's Medals.

B. F. Westcott		<i>Trinity.</i>
J. C. Wright		<i>King's.</i>
A. A. Vansittart		<i>Trinity.</i>

Chancellor's English Medallist.

E. H. Bickersteth		<i>Trinity.</i>
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Seatonian Prize.

R. Essington		<i>King's.</i>
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THE CORN AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The following Tables contain the Changes in the CORN and CUSTOMS DUTIES, referred to in the speech of Sir Robert Peel on the 27th January, 1846. (See HISTORY, p. 29.)

THE CORN DUTIES.

Resolved.—That in lieu of the Duties now payable on the importation of Corn Grain, Meal, or Flour, there shall be paid until the 1st day of February, 1849, the following Duties, viz:—

If imported from any Foreign country ;

WHEAT :—

Whenever the average price of Wheat made up and published in the manner required by Law, shall be, for every quarter—

Under 48s. the duty shall be, for every quarter	10 0
48s. and under 49s.	9 0
49s. and under 50s.	8 0
50s. and under 51s.	7 0
51s. and under 52s.	6 0
52s. and under 53s.	5 0
53s. and upwards	4 0

BARLEY, BEER, OR BIGG :—

Whenever the average price of Barley, made up and published in the manner required by Law, shall be, for every quarter—

Under 26s. the Duty shall be, for every quarter	5 0
26s. and under 27s.	4 6
27s. and under 28s.	4 0
28s. and under 29s.	3 6
29s. and under 30s.	3 0
30s. and under 31s.	2 6
31s. and upwards	2 0

OATS :—

Whenever the average price of Oats, made up and published in the manner required by Law, shall be, for every quarter—

Under 18s. the Duty shall be, for every quarter	4 0
18s. and under 19s.	3 6
19s. and under 20s.	3 0
20s. and under 21s.	2 6
21s. and under 22s.	2 0
22s. and upwards	1 6

RYE, PEASE, AND BEANS :—

For every quarter ;

A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

WHEAT, MEAL, AND FLOUR :—

For every barrel being one hundred and ninety-six pounds ;

A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on thirty-eight gallons and a half of Wheat.

BARLEY MEAL :—

For every quantity of pounds ;

A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

OATMEAL :—

For every quantity of one hundred and eighty-one pounds and a half;
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

RYE MEAL :—

For every quantity of pounds;
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Rye.

PEA MEAL AND BEAN MEAL :—

For every quantity of pounds;
A Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Pease or Beans.
If the produce of and imported from any British possession out of
Europe ;

Wheat, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats, Rye, Pease, and Beans,
the duty shall be for every quarter..... 1 0

Wheat, Meal, Barley Meal, Oat Meal, Rye Meal, Pea Meal,
and Bean Meal, the Duty shall be for every cwt. 0 4½

And that from and after the 1st day of February, 1849, there shall be paid the
following Duties, viz. :—

Wheat, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats, Rye, Pease and Beans,
for every quarter..... 1 0

Wheat Meal, Barley Meal, Oat Meal, Rye Meal, Pea Meal,
and Bean Meal, for every cwt. 0 4½

THE TARIFF.

DUTIES TO BE REPEALED.

CLASS 1.—Articles of Food.	Present Rate of Duty.
Animals living—	
Calves	10s. each.
Goats.....	1s. each.
Kids	"
Lambs	2s. each.
Bulls, Oxen, and Cows	1l., cows 10s.
Poultry	5 per cent.
Sheep	3s. each.
Swine and Pigs.....	5s. each.
Bacon	14s. per cwt.
Beef, fresh.....	8s. per cwt.
salted.....	"
Cranberries	1d. per gallon.
Meat, unenumerated.....	8s. per cwt.
Plaintain	2d. per cwt.
Potatoes.....	"
Pork, salt	8s. per cwt.
fresh	"
Vegetables, unenumerated	5 per cent.
CLASS 2.—Agricultural.	
Animals living—	
Asses	2s. 6d. each.
Horses	20s. each.
Mules	2s. 6d. each.
Hay	16s. per load.

CLASS 2.—Agricultural.	Present Rate of Duty.
CLASS 3.—Manufactures.	
Woollen manufactures, not made up	15 per cent.
Cotton manufactures, not made up.....	10 per cent.
Linen do., unenumerated, not made up.....	15 per cent.
Hides, dressed	10 per cent.
Silk, thrown, dyed	2s. per lb.
CLASS 4.—Miscellaneous.	
Bottles, stone, empty	2d. per dozen.
Casts of busts	12s. 6d. per cwt.
Enamel	12s. per lb.
Gelatine.....	10s. per cwt.
Glue	13s. per cwt.
Inkle, wrought	1s. per lb.
Ink, printer's	10s. per cwt.
Lamp black	1l. per cwt.
Magna Græcia ware.....	5 per cent.
Manuscripts	2d. per lb.
Maps and Charts	1d. each.
Mattresses	10 per cent.
Medals, not gold or silver.....	5 per cent.
Palmetto thatch manufactures	"
Parchment	6d. per doz. sheets.
Pens	15 per cent.
Telescopes.....	"
Thread, unenumerated.....	10 per cent.
Vellum	1s. per skin.

DUTIES TO BE REDUCED.

CLASS 1.—Articles of Food.	Present Rate of Duty.	Proposed Rate.
Arrow-root	5s. per cwt.	2s. 6d. per cwt.
Beer.....	2l. per barrel.	1l. per barrel.
Butter	1l. per cwt.	10s. per cwt.
Buckwheat	as barley.	1s. per quarter.
Cassava powder	5s. per cwt.	2s. 6d. per cwt.
Cheese	10s.	5s. per cwt.
Cider and Perry	10l. 10s. per tun.	5l. 5s. per tun.
Citron preserved in salt	10 per cent.	5 per cent.
Cucumbers preserved in salt	10 per cent.	5 per cent.
Fish, cured	2s. per cwt.	1s. per cwt.
Hams	14s. per cwt.	7s. per cwt.
Hops	4l. 10s. per cwt.	2l. 5s. per cwt.
Maize or India corn	as barley.	1s. per quarter.
meal .....	.....	6d. per cwt.
Mustard flour	12s. per cwt.	6s. per cwt.
Pearl Barley	5s. per cent.	2s. 6d. per cwt.

CLASS 1.—Articles of Food.	Present Rate of Duty.	Present Rate.
Rice.....	6s. per cwt.	1s. per cwt.
rough and in the husk.....	7s. per quarter.	1s. per. quarter.
Sago	1s. per cwt.	6d. per cwt.
Sausages	3d. per lb.	1d. per lb.
Spirits, Foreign : —		
Brandy.....	1l. 2s. 10d. per gal.	15s. per gallon.
Geneva	"	"
Other Foreign Spirits.....	"	"
Tapioca	1s. per cwt.	6d. per cwt.
Tongues	10s. per cwt.	7s. per cwt.
CLASS 2.—Agricultural.		
Seeds, viz : —		
Canary.....	4s. per bushel.	5s. per cwt.
Carraway	10s. per cwt.	5s. per cwt.
Carrot	10s. per cwt.	5s. per cwt.
Clover	10s. per cwt.	5s. per cwt.
Leeks	1l. per cwt.	5s. per cwt.
Mustard	1s. 3d. per bush.	1s. 3d. per cwt.
Onions.....	1l. per cwt.	5s. per cwt.
Unenumerated.....	10 per cent.	5 per cent.
CLASS 3.—Manufactures.		
Boot fronts	3s. 6d. } dozen	} 1s. 9d.
—— large	5s. 6d. } pairs.	
Men's boots and shoes, and others in like proportion	14s. and 1l. 8s. } per dozen pairs.	7s. and 14s.
Cotton goods made up	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hats, beaver and silk	2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.	2s. each.
—— straw	8s. 6d. per lb.	5s. per lb.
—— chip	5s. per lb.	3s. 6d. "
—— bast, cane, or hair, exceeding 22 in. ...	15s. per dozen.	10s. per dozen.
—— not exceeding 22 inches	10s. per dozen.	7s. 6d. "
Linen manufactures, rated	various rates.	{ one half of present rates.
Lace Thread and Pillow Lace	12½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Platting of Straw.....	7s. 6d. per lb.	5s. per lb.
Silk Manufactures	25 and 30 per cent.	15 per cent.
Woollen goods, made up	20 per cent	10 per cent.
CLASS 4.—Miscellaneous.		
Agates or Cornelians, manufactured or set	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Almond Paste.....	20 per cent.	"
Amber manufactures	15 per cent.	"
Beads	15 per cent.	"
Bandstring Twist	5s. per 12 knots.	"
Bast Rope	5s. per cwt.	"
Blacking	1l. per cwt.	"
Brass Manufactures.....	15 per cent.	"
Brocade of Gold and Silver	20 per cent.	"
Bronze Manufactures	15 per cent.	{ 10 per cent.
—— powder	"	
Buttons, metal.....	15 per cent.	"
Candles	various rates.	one half.

CLASS 4.—Miscellaneous.	Present Rate of Duty.	Proposed R .
Carriages	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Casks, empty	25 per cent.	"
Catlings	3s. per gross.	"
China, &c.	20 per cent.	"
Clocks	20 per cent.	"
Copper manufactures	15 per cent.	"
Crayons	15 per cent.	"
Crystal, cut	15 per cent.	"
Gauze Thread.....	15 per cent.	"
Hair manufactures	15 per cent.	"
Harp Strings ..	20 per cent.	"
Iron and Steel, wrought.....	15 per cent.	"
Japan or lacquered Ware	15 per cent.	"
Latten Wire.....	12½ per cent.	"
Lead Manufactures	15 per cent.	"
Leather Manufactures, unenumerated	15 per cent.	"
Paper hangings	1s. per square yard.	2d.
— brown, made of old rope	"	3d.
— all other sorts, not otherwise charged with duty.....	4½ lb.	4½d.
— millboard	17. 10s. cwt.	17. 10s. per cwt.
— scaleboard		
Pencils.....	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
— of slate	15 per cent.	
Pewter manufactures	15 per cent.	"
Pots, stone	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Silkworm gut	20 per cent.	"
Skin or Fur manufactures	20 per cent.	"
Soap, hard	30s. per cwt.	20s.
— soft	20s. per cwt.	14s.
— Naples	56s. per cwt.	20s.
Spa ware	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tallow	3s. 2d. per cwt.	1s. 6d.
Tin Manufactures	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tobacco pipes, clay	15 per cent.	"
Turnery	15 per cent.	"
Twine	10s. per cwt.	"
Varnish	15 per cent.	"
Wafers and sealing-wax	15 per cent.	"
Washing balls	6d. per lb.	20s. per cwt.
Whipcord	6d. per lb.	10 per cent.
Wire, gilt and silver	12 per cent.	"
Articles manufactured, unenumerated	20 per cent.	"

SCHEDULE OF SILK DUTIES.

PRESENT RATES.

	Duty.	Range, per cent.
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other material the produce of Europe, viz. :—		
Silk or Satin, plain, the lb.	11s.	{ From 16 to 36 per cent.

SCHEDULE OF SILK DUTIES—(*continued*).

PRESENT RATES.

	Duty.	Range, per cent.
Silk:—or, and at the option of the officers of Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, the lb.	25 per cent. 15 <i>s.</i>	21 to 43
Silk, figured or brocaded, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, the lb.	30 per cent. 17 <i>s.</i>	18 to 46
Gauze, plain, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, the lb.	30 per cent. 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	31 to 49
Gauze, figured or brocaded, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, the lb.	30 per cent. 16 <i>s.</i>	43 to 50
Crape, plain, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, the lb.	30 per cent. 18 <i>s.</i>	18 per cent
Crape, figured, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, the lb.	30 per cent. 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	34 to 50.
Velvet, plain, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, the lb.	30 per cent. 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	30 to 45.
Velvet, figured, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value ...	30 per cent.	
Ribbons, embossed or figured with velvet, the lb. or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	17 <i>s.</i>	28 to 29.
and further, if mixed with gold, silver, or any other metals, in addition to the above rates, when the duty is not charged according to the value, the lb.	10 <i>s.</i>	
Fancy silk net, or tricot, the lb.	1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	36 to 78.
Plain silk lace, or net, called tulle, the square yard	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	No quotations
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other material not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	30 per cent.	
Millinery of silk, or of which the greater part of the material is silk, viz.:—		
Turbans or caps, each	15 <i>s.</i>	about 157 per cent
Hats or bonnets, each	1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	145 "
Dresses, each	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	52 "
or, and at the option of the officers of Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	40 per cent.	

	Duty.	Range, per cent.
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other material, and articles of the same, wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	30 per cent.	

PROPOSED RATES.

	Duty.
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with metal, or any other material, produce of Europe, viz. :—	
Silk or satin, plain, striped, or brocaded, viz. :—	
Broad stuffs, the lb.	5 <i>s.</i>
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	6 <i>s.</i>
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15 per cent.
Ribbons, the lb.	6 <i>s.</i>
Silk gauze or crape, plain, striped, or brocaded, viz. :—	
Broad stuffs, the lb.	9 <i>s.</i>
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	10 <i>s.</i>
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15 per cent.
Ribbons, the lb.	11 <i>s.</i>
Gauze of all descriptions, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in the proportion of one-half part of the fabric, the lb.	9 <i>s.</i>
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	9 <i>s.</i>
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15 per cent.
Velvet, plain or figured, the lb.	9 <i>s.</i>
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	10 <i>s.</i>
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15 per cent.
Ribbons of silk, embossed or figured with velvet, the lb.	9 <i>s.</i>
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other material, called plush, commonly used for making hats, the lb.	2 <i>s.</i>
Fancy silk net or tricot, the lb.	8 <i>s.</i>
Plain silk lace or net, called tulle	
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other materials, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15 per cent.
Millinery of silk, or of which the greater part of the material is silk, viz. :—	
Turbans or caps, each	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Hats or bonnets, each	7 <i>s.</i>
Dresses, each	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15 per cent.
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other materials, and articles of the same wholly or partially made up, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15 per cent.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

MAY it please your Majesty,—We, the Commissioners appointed by writ, under your Majesty's Privy Seal, bearing date the 11th of July, in the ninth year of your Majesty's reign, to inquire whether, in future private acts of parliament for the construction of railways, provision ought to be made for securing an uniform gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed, or in progress of construction, in Great Britain, into uniformity of gauge, and to inquire whether any other mode could be adopted of obviating or mitigating the evil apprehended as likely to arise from the break that will occur in railway communications from the want of an uniform gauge, beg dutifully to submit, that we have called before us such persons as we have judged to be, by reason of their situation, knowledge or experience, the most competent to afford us correct information on the subject of this inquiry; and we have required the production of such books and documents from the various railway companies as appear to us to be the best calculated to aid our researches.

The Commissioners then proceeded to investigate the inconveniences attending a break or interruption of gauge: 1st, as applying to fast or express trains; 2nd, to ordinary or mixed trains; 3rd, to goods trains; 4th, to the conveyance of Her Majesty's forces. With regard to all of which the Commissioners express in strong

terms their sense of the delay, inconvenience, and damage arising to the public in the three former cases, and the danger which may occur to the state in time of war, and of expense and inconvenience in time of peace, in the latter.

The Commissioners proceed, in the second place, to discuss the various means proposed for obviating these evils, in cases where the break actually exists, or where, in the course of construction of railways of different gauges, it may hereafter occur.—The plans proposed are four in number, viz. :—

1. What may be termed telescopic axles; an arrangement of the wheels and axles of carriages permitting the wheels to slide on the axle, so as to contract or extend the interval between them in such a manner that they may be adapted to either of the gauges.

2. A form of truck adapted to the broad gauge, but carrying upon its upper surface pieces of rail 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches asunder, so that a narrow gauge carriage may be run upon these rails without any disturbance of its wheels.

3. A method of shifting the bodies of carriages from a platform and set of wheels adapted for one gauge, to a different platform and set of wheels adapted to the other gauge.

4. A proposal to carry merchandize and minerals in loose boxes which may be shifted from one truck to another, and of which only one would probably be carried upon a narrow gauge truck, while two would be conveyed on a broad gauge truck.

All these plans the Commissioners unequivocally condemn.

The Commissioners proceed, thirdly, to consider the general policy of establishing an uniformity of gauge throughout the country. The Commissioners say :—

We approach this momentous question with a full conviction of its importance, and the responsibility that rests upon us.

That an uniformity of gauge is now an object much to be desired, there can, we think, be no question. In the earlier period of the railway history of this country the great trunk lines were so far separated as to be independent of each other, and, as it were, isolated in their respective districts, and no diversity of gauge was then likely to interfere with the personal convenience or the commercial objects of the community ; but now that railways are spreading in all directions, and becoming interlaced with each other in numerous places, that isolation is removed, that independence has ceased, and the time has arrived when, if steps cannot be taken to remove the existing evil of the diversity of gauge, at least it appears to us imperative that a wider spread of this evil should be prevented.

If we had to deal with a question not affecting the interests of parties, who are not only unconnected, but who are opposed to each other in a spirit of emulation, if not of rivalry ; or if we were dealing with the property of the public, and not of private trading companies ; we should merely have to consider whether that uniformity of gauge which we deem to be so desirable would be too dearly purchased by an alteration of one gauge to suit the other, or of both to some fresh gauge

which might be considered preferable to either, if any such there be.

But our position is different from this, since we have to consider not only the relative length of the different systems, the comparative mechanical efficiency of each, the general superiority of one above the other, their adaptation to the wants of the country, and the possibility as well as the policy of a change, but also the pecuniary means of effecting it. We have further to look to the consequences of an interruption of the traffic during the progress of an alteration.

There is still another view of the question ; that is, the expediency of having, on lines of railway, additional rails, so as to afford the facility of using engines and carriages on both gauges.

This expedient, in whatever form adopted, cannot be considered as free from difficulties. If two rails, forming a narrow gauge way, are placed between the two rails which form a broad gauge way, carriages of the different gauges may run in the same train without alteration even of their buffers, which in the ordinary construction of the carriages correspond exactly on the broad and narrow gauges. But the expense of such an insertion would probably be not less than that of an entire change of gauge, including, in the latter, the change of engines and carrying stock ; and the complication which it would introduce at the crossings might produce danger to rapid trains, unless their speed were diminished at approaching such points. The difficulty of packing the rails, if longitudinal sleepers were used, would also be much greater than if rails

of only a single gauge were employed. If a single rail were inserted eccentrically in a broad gauge way, so as to form, in conjunction with one of the broad gauge rails, a narrow gauge way, the expense of the insertion, and the danger of the crossings, as well as the difficulty of packing the rails, would be somewhat diminished, but it would be imprudent to run carriages of the different gauges in the same train; and as it would probably be the policy of the railway company to adopt for their own stock of engines only one of the two gauges, and to interpose those difficulties which amount to a prohibition of the use of other companies' engines, the inconveniences of a break of gauge would exist in almost all their force at every junction of a branch railway on a different gauge.

We consider, therefore, that the general adoption of such a system ought not to be permitted.

We remark, however, that the difficulties to which we have alluded may be greatly diminished on any railway where the system of combined gauges is cordially taken up by the company; and we think that great respect ought to be paid to the rights which the companies may be supposed to possess in the methods or systems which they have devised or adopted. At the same time, we lay it down as the first principle, that intercommunication of railways throughout the country ought, if possible, to be secured. If, to obtain the last-mentioned object, it should be necessary to alter or make a change in any existing railways, we think that it may be left as a matter of ulterior consideration for the Legislature, whether in these limited

instances the combination of gauges may not be allowed.

Whatever may be the course which, at the present time, circumstances will permit, it will appear from the opinion we have expressed, that we think, abstractedly, equalization desirable; and we shall, therefore, proceed to consider what gauge would be the best in such a system of equalization.

We shall examine this part of the question under the following heads:—

1. Safety.

2. Accommodation and convenience for passengers and goods.

3. Speed.

4. Economy.

1. We will commence with the question of safety.

We are of opinion that experience will, in this matter, afford a better test by which to compare the systems of the broad and the narrow gauge than any theory; and we, therefore, have made inquiry into the nature of the accidents recorded in the official reports of the Board of Trade, as well as of such as have happened since the last report was published.

We find that railway accidents arise from collisions, obstructions on the road, points wrongly placed, slips in cuttings, subsidence of embankments, a defective state of the permanent way, loss of gauge, broken or loose chairs, fractures of wheels or axles, &c.; and, lastly, from engines running off the line from some other cause.

Of these several classes of accidents, all except the last are obviously independent of the gauge; and with reference to this last class, we have thought it right to endeavour to determine whether

the advocates of either gauge could fairly claim, in regard to these accidents, a preference for their respective systems, on the score of greater security to the traveller. In these lists we find only six accidents of the kind we are considering recorded from October 1840 to May 1845; whereas there have been no less than seven within the last seven months, and these are all attributable to excessive speed, the majority having happened to express trains. Of the whole number of these accidents, three have occurred on the broad gauge, and ten on the narrow; the former, however, differ in their character from the latter, the carriages only, in the last two cases, having been off the line, whereas, in all the ten narrow gauge cases, the engines have run off, and the consequences have been more fatal. We must here observe, however, that the extent of the narrow gauge lines is 1,901 miles, and that of the broad only 274; therefore, the comparison would be unfavourable to the broad gauge if considered merely with regard to their relative length; but it must be borne in mind, that the general speed of the Great Western considerably exceeds that of many of the narrow gauge lines, and that some consideration is on that account due to the broad gauge.

The primary causes of engines getting off the rails appear to be over-driving, a defective road, a bad joint, or a badly balanced engine. If, in consequence of heavy rains or other unfavourable circumstances, any part of the road becomes unsound, the engine sinks on one side as it passes along such part of the rail, suddenly rises again, and is thus thrown into a

rocking and lateral oscillatory motion, with more or less of violence according to the rate of speed; and a very similar effect is produced in passing at high speeds from one curve to another of different curvature. A succession of strains is thus thrown upon the rails, and if, before the rocking subsides, the wheel meets with a defective rail or chair, which yields to the impulse, the engine and train are thrown off as a necessary consequence; but, as far as we can see, such casualties are equally likely to happen on either gauge, other circumstances being similar.

It has indeed been stated, by some of the witnesses whom we have examined, that the broad gauge is more liable to such accidents, from the circumstance that the length of the engine, or rather the distance between the fore and hind axle, is less in proportion to its breadth than in the narrow gauge engines, and that therefore the broad gauge engine is liable to be thrown more obliquely across the lines, and, in case of meeting with an open or defective joint, more liable to quit the rail; but we cannot admit the validity of this objection against the broad gauge lines. It may be that the proportion between the length and breadth of the engine has some influence on its motion, and that the motion is somewhat less steady where the difference between the length and breadth is considerably diminished; but practical facts scarcely lead to the conclusion that the safety of the trains is endangered by the present proportion of the broad gauge engines; for it appears that on the London and Birmingham Railway, where the engines hitherto employed have been, generally,

short four-wheeled engines, the distance from axle to axle not exceeding 7 feet, or 7 feet 6 inches, no such accident as we are considering has been reported; and we are informed by Mr. Bruyeres, the superintendent of that line, that no such accident has ever occurred. The same remark applies to some other narrow gauge lines; and if, as has been stated, exemption from these accidents has resulted from the close fixing of the engine and tender adopted on this line, the same system might be adopted on any other line, whether on the broad or narrow gauge. An evil may also sometimes arise in six-wheeled engines, by the centre of gravity of the engine being brought too much over the driving wheels, and the springs being so adjusted for the sake of the adhesion of the wheels to the rails, that the front wheels would have little or no weight to support, and would be thus in a condition, by any irregularity in the road or other obstruction, to be more easily lifted off the rails. But here, again, if this fault in the construction or adjustment has been anywhere committed, it is a fault or defect wholly unconnected with the breadth of gauge.

Another cause of unsteady or irregular motion, dangerous to the safety of the train, has been stated to be the great overhanging weight beyond the axles of some engines of recent construction, and of the weight of the outside cylinder beyond the axle bearings. So far as this construction is concerned, it certainly appertains to narrow gauge lines only; but at the same time we must remark that it is not essential to their working.

Upon the whole, therefore, after

the most careful consideration of this part of the subject, we feel bound to report that, as regards the safety of the passenger, no preference is due, with well-proportioned engines, to either gauge, except, perhaps, at very high velocities, where, we think, a preference would be due to the broad gauge. On this part of the subject, we would beg to point to the nature of the evidence of Mr. Nicholas Wood.

2. We have now to advert to the question of the relative accommodation and convenience for passengers and goods.

The first-class carriages of the broad gauge are intended to carry eight passengers in each compartment, and the compartments are sometimes subdivided by a partition and inside door. On the narrow gauge lines the first-class carriages are usually constructed to carry only six passengers in each compartment; and we find that about the same width is allowed for each passenger on both gauges. Some of the original mail carriages were adapted for four passengers, and we believe that the public had a preference for these carriages over both the other descriptions.

Until lately the broad gauge carriages were altogether more commodious than those of the narrow gauge, but recently carriages have been introduced on several of the narrow gauge lines nearly as lofty as those on the broad gauge, and equally commodious; in short, we now see no essential difference as regards accommodation and convenience to individual passengers in the first-class carriages of the two gauges.

In the second-class carriages on the broad gauge, six persons sit

side by side, each carriage being capable of holding seventy-two passengers. On the narrow gauge, generally, only four persons sit side by side, the total number in each carriage being thirty-two; in this respect we are inclined to consider the latter are more comfortably accommodated.

With reference to the ease of the carriage, and the smoothness of the motion, we have had very contradictory evidence; and it must be admitted that great difference is experienced on the same line at different times, depending upon the state of the road, the springs of the carriage, the number of persons in a carriage to bring the springs into action, the position of the carriage in the train, and the speed at which the train is propelled,—all of which conditions are independent of the breadth of the gauge. We have, however, with a view of making our observations on this question, travelled several times over all those lines having their stations in London; and after making, to the best of our judgment, every allowance for the circumstances above mentioned, we are of opinion, that at the higher velocities the motion is usually smoother on the broad gauge.

It is now to be considered whether either gauge has a superiority over the other in regard to the conveyance of general merchandise.

Under this head we class manufactured goods and their raw materials, mineral products, such as coal, lime, iron, and other ores; agricultural produce, such as corn, hops, wool, cattle and timber.

On these points we have taken the evidence of persons well acquainted with the carrying trade,

and from their information, and our own observation, it does not appear to be of consequence to the parties sending or receiving goods whether they are transmitted in waggons containing five or six tons, or in waggons of larger capacity, provided that the cost and security are the same, and that the carriers undertake the responsibility of any damage that may result from the size of the load. But Messrs. Horne and Chaplin, and Mr. Hayward, who are largely interested, and have had great experience in the carrying trade, have expressed a strong opinion that the smaller waggon is far the more convenient and economical. The same opinion is still more strongly expressed by those witnesses we have examined who have experience of our mineral districts. These persons state that the smaller waggon can be more easily handled, and can be taken along sharper curves than would be suited to a broader waggon; that such sharp curves are very common in mineral works and districts, and that the broken nature of the ground would render curves of greater radius inconvenient and expensive.

Another important difference between the two gauges, in this commercial view of the question, would present itself in localities in which there may be a difficulty of readily obtaining full loads for the waggons at road stations. Here the defect of the dead weight, which we find to apply more particularly to the broad gauge, would be greatly increased, unless another evil of still greater commercial importance were created, that of detaining the waggons to receive full loads. On the whole, therefore, we consider the narrow gauge as

the more convenient for the merchandize of the country.

3. We now come to the important consideration of relative speed.

With a view to form our judgment on this subject, we have examined the time-tables of the several companies having express and fast trains, and the returns furnished by those companies of the actual speeds attained by the express trains, on thirty successive days, from the 15th of June to the 15th of July, 1845.

We have also, on various occasions, travelled in the express trains, and noted the speed, mile by mile.

The result has been, that we are fully satisfied that the average speed on the Great Western, both by the express trains and by the ordinary trains, exceeds the highest speed of similar trains on any of the narrow gauge lines. But some of the latter have trains which exceed in speed the corresponding trains of the Bristol and Gloucester line, and also of the Swindon and Gloucester line, both of which are on the broad gauge; but these latter, it is to be remembered, are still of recent construction, with unfavourable curves and gradients; and we have been informed by Mr. R. Stephenson, in his evidence, that at one period the speed on the Northern and Eastern line even exceeded that of the Great Western.

In treating of a difference in the speed, other circumstances besides the mere gauge must be considered. The inclinations and curves of the Great Western Railway, between London and Bristol, and even for forty miles beyond Bristol, are, with the exception of the Wootton-Basset and the Box

inclines, particularly favourable to the attainment of high velocities; and it is important to remark, that the inclinations and curves on that part of the Northern and Eastern Railway, where the competition in speed with the Great Western was the most successful, are generally of a similar character.

One of the principal motives professed for constructing the Great Western Railway on the broad gauge was the attaining of high speeds, and the credit of the proposers and defenders of that construction has therefore been deeply engaged in maintaining them.

The effect of gradients on the speed of the Great Western trains, even with the powerful engines used on that line, is shown in the time table, page 24, where we find that, while the speed from Paddington to Didcot by the express train is $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, from Didcot to Swindon it is only 41.1, and from Swindon to Gloucester only 31.7; from Swindon to Bath it is 48.2, but returning, only 37.2; from Bristol to Taunton the speed is 46.3, and from Taunton to Exeter only 39.2.

We must observe, however, that while the Great Western company have not altered in any degree the plan of their engines, the higher velocities of the narrow gauge lines have been attained by the introduction of a more powerful kind of engine than was employed at an earlier period, and probably the new engines now used on the narrow gauge lines are as powerful as they can well be made within the limits of their gauge; whereas the broad gauge lines have still a means of obtaining an increase in the power of their engines, and of increasing their speed, provided

the road be in a condition to sustain the great increased force which must result from any increased weight of the engine moving at such high velocities.

Whether the permanent way is in such a state at present is very questionable, or even whether it be possible in all vicissitudes of weather to maintain it in such a condition. We ought not to lose sight of the fact, that since the introduction of express trains the accidents arising from engines running off the line have been much more common than in former years; indeed, these accidents have been more numerous within the last seven months than within the preceding five years, and it is questionable whether this contest for speed ought to be carried to any greater length. We are, indeed, strongly inclined to the opinion stated by several engineers in their evidence, that it is the stability of the road, and not the power of the engine, that will prescribe the limits of safe speed.

On the first introduction of passenger railways speeds of about 12 miles per hour only were anticipated: the rails then employed weighed only 35 lbs. per yard, and the engines about six or seven tons. As soon as speeds of 20 and 24 miles per hour were attempted, it was found necessary to have rails of 50 lbs. per yard, and engines weighing 10 and 12 tons. Since that time the rails have been increased in weight progressively to 65 lbs., 75 lbs., and 85 lbs. per yard, and the weight of the engine on the broad gauge exceeds 22 tons, and on the narrow gauge it now approaches 20 tons; indeed, we have seen a narrow gauge engine on six wheels weighing 30 tons.

We doubt, however, whether a corresponding stability has been attained in the road itself.

Amongst other changes for increasing the power of the engine and the speed of the trains of the narrow gauge lines, there have been the giving an increased length to the engine, and the placing the cylinders on the outside of the framing; but it is the opinion of some of the witnesses we have examined, that this position of the cylinder has a tendency to produce a greater wear and tear of the journals, and a consequent rocking and irregular motion of the engine on the line. This, however, while the engine is of medium length, has been denied by Mr. Locke, who has had great experience in the working of outside-cylinder engines. But it is stated by Mr. Gray and Mr. Gooch, that where the length of the engine is greatly increased, this increased length, by causing the extremities of the engine to overhang very considerably the fore and hind axles, has a great tendency to increase the irregular motion produced by the outside cylinder.

Mr. R. Stephenson admits, that in some of the later engines this irregularity does exist, but he attributes it to the weight of the piston and its appendages, observing, "I do not believe that it is the steam that causes the irregular action, but I believe it to be the mere weight of the pistons themselves, and, therefore, if we could contrive to balance the piston by the weight upon the wheels, we should get rid of that very much."

At all events, from whatever cause the motion may arise, the oscillations are very considerable in some of these long engines, and

such as can scarcely be considered safe at high velocities.

This great length of engine is, however, by no means essential to the attainment of high speeds on narrow gauge lines.

We found by timing the express trains on four different journeys on the South Western line, in both directions, that the whole distance was performed very satisfactorily in about one hour and fifty-two minutes, including the time of two stoppages, being at an average rate of 41 miles per hour, on a line which, in one direction, rises for a length of more than 40 miles on a very prevailing gradient of 1 in 330; and in the other, rises for several miles on a gradient of 1 in 250. On each occasion a distance of five miles, on a level part of the road, was passed at the rate of 53 miles per hour.

The length of the engine boiler was only 8 feet 7 inches, the driving wheels 6 feet 6 inches in diameter: the leading wheels had both inside and outside bearings. The diameter of the cylinder in one case was 15 inches, in the others $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, both outside, and attached to the smoke-box.

In proceeding to compare the locomotive engines, we remark, in the first place, that the fire-boxes, boilers, &c., of the narrow gauge engines still possess a smaller evaporating power than those of the broad gauge engines, although recent attempts have been made to raise the former to the level of the latter; but those attempts have not succeeded; and it is indisputable, that whatever can be done for the narrow gauge, in this respect, can be surpassed on the broad gauge. And we concur in opinion with many of the ablest engineers, who have stated, that the engines of

both gauges have nearly obtained the speed and power which it would be justifiable to employ in reference to the present strength of the rails and the firmness of the earthworks.

We remark, in the next place, that the diameter of the driving wheels of the broad gauge engines is greater than that of the driving wheels of the narrow gauge engines; and although in many of the narrow gauge engines the use of the external cylinder has enabled the manufacturers to bring the boilers nearer to the driving wheel axles, and has thus permitted an increase of the diameter of the wheel, still it is always in the power of the constructors of broad gauge engines to make a corresponding change, and thus to maintain the superiority; for the larger diameter of the wheel is unquestionably favourable to high speed, both because the steam is used to greater advantage, and because the alternating shocks upon the machinery are less rapid. It is, however, extremely difficult to say at what speeds this advantage becomes appreciable. We think it likely that, as far as the speed of 40 miles an hour, there is no great difference between the two, but that for speeds of 50 or 60 miles an hour, the difference may be worthy of notice. It becomes important, then, to inquire what may be the greatest speed that will probably be desired or maintained on railways for ordinary purposes.

It is certain that the wishes of the public will be limited only by considerations of economy and safety. The greater the speed the greater will be the cost; and it appears to be the opinion of many of the officers of railways, that it would be difficult to maintain with

safety the present express speeds upon the great trunk railways.

The chief impediments to maintaining the present express speeds are—

1. The difficulty of arranging the trains, where the traffic is frequent, so that the fast trains shall be entirely protected from the chance of interfering with or coming into collision with the slower trains, or those that stop at numerous stations.

2. The difficulty of seeing signals, especially in foggy weather, in time to enable the engine-driver to stop the fast trains.

We feel it a duty to observe here, that the public are mainly indebted for the present rate of speed, and the increased accommodation of the railway carriages, to the genius of Mr. Brunel, and the liberality of the Great Western Railway Company.

As regards the applicability of the atmospheric principle of traction, or of any other principle differing from the locomotive, we see no difference between the two gauges.

4. The question of economy is that which next demands our attention.

Under this head we have to consider the cost of construction, the purchase of the plant, which consists of engines, of carriages, and of other carrying stock; and lastly, the cost of working.

There can be no question that, in the first construction of a railway, the narrower the gauge, the smaller will be the cost of the works. This applies to tunnels, bridges, viaducts, embankments, cuttings, sheds, workshops, turntables, transverse sleepers, and ballast, and the purchase of land; but it does not affect the rails,

fences, drains, and station-houses. The exact difference, however, must depend in a great degree upon local circumstances, and no opinion can be given of the precise ratio of difference without going into a very minute calculation of each line on which the two systems are to be compared; for instance, in a line free from tunnels or viaducts, and in a flat country, where there are neither cuttings nor embankments, the difference would be limited very nearly to the quantity of land to be purchased, (the severance and damage being about equal in both cases,) the amount of ballasting, and some increase in the cost of the sleepers; whereas, in a very undulating country, the difference would be more considerable.

As to the cost of the maintenance of way, supposing the construction to be the same, that of the broad gauge must be rather the greater of the two.

In respect to the cost of the engines and carrying stock, we have to observe that they are generally more expensive on the broad than on the narrow gauge. But, on the other hand, it is asserted by the advocates of the broad gauge system, that as the engines will draw greater loads, as the carriages will accommodate a greater number of passengers, and as the waggons are capable of conveying a larger amount of merchandize, the work can be and is done at a less charge per ton, and that a compensation is thus obtained for the increased outlay. How far this is found to be practically the case is the next subject for inquiry.

We were very desirous, if it had been found possible, thoroughly to investigate this part of the subject

by means of the official data called for by us, and furnished by some of the principal companies, containing a statement of their working expenses; but we find the circumstances so different, that very little satisfactory information can be thus obtained that has strictly a reference to the economy of the two gauges. There are, of course, various matters that have an influence on the actual cost of locomotive power and general traffic charges, that are in no way connected with the breadth of gauge; such as the nature of the curves and gradients, the price of coke, the general nature of the traffic, the mode of working that traffic as adopted by different companies, the employment of engines of greater or less power, that increased accommodation to the public which involves an extra expense for return carriages, &c.

The London and Birmingham, and the Great Western Railway, as metropolitan lines of great traffic and of considerable length, would at first sight appear to furnish the best means of comparison, and there is, in fact, no difficulty in comparing the actual expenses; but these lines differ essentially in the character of their gradients, and in the amount of traffic, estimated at per mile, and, above all, they differ in the character of the engines they employ.

The London and Birmingham Company have, from the commencement, persevered in the use of light four-wheeled engines, while the Great Western, availing themselves of the facilities their gauge affords, have adopted large and powerful engines, which are worked at nearly the same cost per mile as the former; and if such engines as those on the London and Bir-

mingham line were essential to the narrow gauge, the question, as to the economy of working, might be at once decided in favour of the broad gauge; but this is by no means the case: several narrow gauge lines employ engines of great power, and work, in consequence, much more cheaply than the London and Birmingham; therefore, the comparison between the working expenses of this line and of the Great Western can only be considered as a test of the principle of working with light and with heavy engines, and not as furnishing a test of the working economy of the two gauges.

It is a common practice with different railway companies, in their half-yearly reports to their proprietors, to state the percentage of their various expenses, under a few distinct heads, as compared with their revenue; and from these it appears that on the Great Western the locomotive charges, during a period of three years, have varied between 8.8 and 11.1, averaging 9.7 per cent. on their income, and on the London and Birmingham they have varied, within the same period, between 7.9 and 10.36, averaging about 8.6 per cent. on their income; and therefore, on a superficial view of the question, the London and Birmingham would appear to have worked their line at a cheaper rate; but valid objections have been made to this comparison on the part of the Great Western; because it is obvious, from the several returns we have received, that the London and Birmingham Company has far the more abundant traffic per mile, and ought therefore to be expected to perform its work at a less percentage on its income. It has been stated by Mr. Gooch, that as loco-

motive superintendent on the Great Western he is called upon to supply a certain amount of locomotive power, and that the cost of such power is almost entirely irrespective of the load or number of passengers it is made to draw; but that these numbers are of great importance in comparing the locomotive expenses with the revenue.

In page 27 of the appendix to this report, an abstract and comparative table are given, founded on returns furnished by the Great Western and London and Birmingham Railway Companies, showing that the revenue derived from the passengers' train is 64 per cent. greater per mile worked, on the latter than on the former line. It must therefore be obvious that, as a test of economy for working, we cannot adopt the principle of a percentage on the revenue; neither will the cost per mile run give a more just comparison as to the economy of the two systems, because it is a well-known fact that the London and Birmingham Company have been conveying their traffic with engines of inadequate power, and that great economy would result to them by the adoption of larger engines.

Other difficulties also occur in the comparison of these expenses on different lines, in consequence of the difference in the form of the accounts, and of the circumstance of one company adopting the principle of having a reserve fund for renewals, and other companies having no such fund.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the most satisfactory comparison that can be made of the economy of working the two gauges will be by applying to first principles, endeavouring merely to determine what the working ex-

penses of the Great Western line, with their present amount of traffic, would have been, provided it had been made a narrow gauge line, and worked with such engines as those employed on the South Western and some other narrow gauge lines.

The average weight of a passenger train on the Great Western Railway (independent of the engine and tender, which weigh 33 tons) appears, by the returns sent to us, to be 67 tons; and the average number of passengers per train for the half-year ending 30th of June, 1845, as appears by our comparative table, is only 47.2, whose weight, including their luggage, may be estimated at about 5 tons.

Mr. Gooch estimates each carriage and its passengers on the broad gauge to weigh about $9\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and therefore there would be seven carriages to make up the 67 tons above specified. The most commodious carriages on the narrow gauge lines, such as those on the South Western, weigh less than 5 tons; seven such carriages would therefore weigh about 34 tons, and being capable of containing 126 first-class passengers, weighing with their luggage $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons, the total load would be only $46\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Now we find, that even with a traffic as large as that of the London and Birmingham Railway, the average per train would only be 84.9 passengers, weighing about 8 tons; so that, under the supposition of a traffic of this extent, the load of the seven narrow gauge carriages so occupied would only be 42 tons.

But Mr. Gooch estimates, from his own experiments, the relative powers of traction of the broad gauge engines, and of the narrow gauge engines of the South West-

ern Railway, when working at the same speed, as 2,067 to 1,398, or as 67 per cent.; the load of the broad gauge in tons, to 45 tons, which would be the corresponding load for the narrow gauge; so that the narrow gauge engine has more power over the 42 tons it would have to draw than the broad gauge has over its average load of 67 tons, both exclusive of the weight of the engine and tender, the narrow gauge carriage in this supposition being supposed to contain 84.9 passengers, and the broad gauge only 47.2.

If, however, it were necessary, 224 first-class passengers might be placed in the seven broad gauge carriages, and, as it has before been said, 126 in the seven narrow gauge carriages: but it appears likely that this extent of accommodation would only be called for on such rare occasions, that the question of providing for it, except by assistant power, cannot be taken into consideration in the present comparison.

It is obvious, from the foregoing statement, that the narrow gauge engine of the class we have been considering has more power over the seven narrow gauge carriages, and a load of 126 passengers, than the broad gauge engine has over the seven broad gauge carriages, and the load of the same number of passengers; and that, therefore, if the Great Western had been a narrow instead of a broad gauge line, the South Western engines would have had the same command over the existing passenger traffic of the Great Western as its own engines now have with the present construction of that railway.

We must remark, however, that this calculation is for trains con-

sisting exclusively of passengers and their personal luggage. In the Great Western average trains of 67 tons there is an allowance of about 16 tons for passengers and luggage, including gentlemen's carriages. Allowing the same weight of luggage on the narrow gauge line, the train would still not exceed 50 tons, which is considerably within the power of the narrow gauge engine. For it appears, by the experiments that have been recently made on the Great Western Railway, the details of which are given in the appendix to the evidence, that the Great Western engine is capable of propelling 13 tons at a greater speed than the average speed of that line; and consequently, by the proportion above stated, the narrow gauge engine would be capable of propelling 55 tons at the same rate. We conclude, therefore, that the work would be performed at about the same expense for locomotive power.

That there may be cases in which not only the full power of a broad gauge engine is required, but even the assistance of a second engine, is quite certain, but such trains form the exception and not the rule in railway passenger traffic, and we doubt the soundness of a principle which involves a great expense in construction, for the sake of possessing capabilities so seldom called into action*.

* It appears that during the half-year ending June 30, 1845, the number of miles run by coupled and assisting engines for passenger-trains on the Great Western Railway, amounted to 11,628, and for goods trains to 51,155. The total number of miles run by the former trains being 761,483, and of the latter, 159,324.

It is proper to observe, that the foregoing comparison would have appeared to stand more in favour of the narrow gauge, had we taken for the engine of comparison one of those engines of whose increased capabilities some of the supporters of the narrow gauge system have informed us; but we have preferred the comparison afforded with the South Western engine from its being the one on which Mr. Gooch, of the Great Western Railway, superintended the recorded experiments — hence our deductions are made from data furnished by the advocates of the broad gauge system, without drawing anything from the evidence on the other side; and as these deductions sufficiently demonstrate that there is no economy in the locomotive expenses for passenger-trains resulting from working a line on the broad gauge system, even on such lines as those which have at the present moment the most abundant passenger traffic, any analyzation of the evidence offered in support of the narrow gauge system appears to us to be quite superfluous.

There is one point, however, stated in Mr. Gooch's comparative table, and repeated in his evidence, which appears so much at variance with the results we have obtained from other data, as to require explanation.

Mr. Gooch has asserted that the Great Western Company work their passenger-trains at half the expense per ton at which the London and Birmingham Company work their passenger-trains. The fact is, however, that Mr. Gooch's calculations refer to the gross and not to the net loads; and, therefore, the comparison is not applicable, so far as regards the

profits of these companies, and affords no proof of economy in working the passenger traffic on the Great Western system.

There can be no doubt, judging both from Mr. Brunel's evidence given to us, and from his report to the directors of the Great Western Railway Company, that he originally expected there would be on the Great Western Railway a demand for carrying great numbers of passengers at high velocities; but from his own evidence it appears that the only heavy passenger traffic upon that railway is between London and Reading, and between Bath and Bristol, being a total distance of about 50 miles, out of 245.

On the remaining part of the line the passenger traffic, per train, is small.

If the convenience of the public would admit of the whole of the passenger traffic of this portion of the line being conveyed daily by two or three large trains, Mr. Brunel's views would have been perfectly correct in providing such powerful means; but experience has proved that the public require passenger trains to be run many times during the day; and with this frequency of trains, such numbers of passengers as Mr. Brunel has provided for cannot be expected, even on railways of the largest traffic, so that practically there is a waste both of power and of means. In the case of "goods traffic," the circumstances are not the same; railway conveyance for merchandize seems only to be required a few times in each day, and the trains are generally large. The "through" waggons have for the most part a full load, and the disproportion between the gross and the net weight is consequently

much less than in the passenger-trains; still, however it appears from the evidence of Mr. Horne, and of other persons connected with the carrying trade, that on the London and Birmingham Railway it frequently happens that waggons are forwarded to a considerable distance to "road-side stations," containing not more than a ton of goods: and there can be no doubt that this must happen on any long line of railway. The same also occurs in waggons coming in from branches along the trunk line, and in all such cases the heavy large waggon of the broad gauge must be disadvantageous; but although the evil is not so great with goods' waggons of the broad gauge as with their passenger carriages, still the loss by dead weight is greater with these than with smaller waggons, and we do not perceive any advantages in the broad gauge to counterbalance it; for where speed is not an object—and this is the case with goods' trains—we believe, from the evidence we have received, that engines of nearly the same tractive power are to be found on many narrow gauge lines as those in use on the broad gauge.

Thus far we have considered the question with reference to the railways as they now exist, and composed in a great measure of trunk lines of considerable traffic; but the railways to be made in future will in some degree be branches or lines in districts having traffic of less magnitude than is to be provided for in the existing railways; and hence, if for the greater trunk lines a superiority were due to the broad gauge system, that superiority would be less for lines yet to be constructed of a smaller amount of traffic; and necessarily, if the preference were given to the narrow

gauge for the existing lines, that system would be still more entitled to the preference for the railways of smaller traffic to which we look forward.

We must here add, that towards the close of our inquiry Mr. Brunel requested, on the part of the broad gauge companies, to institute a set of experiments to test the power of their engines, and Mr. Bidder, on the part of the narrow gauge companies, undertook, in consequence of such application, to make corresponding experiments on the narrow gauge. After sanctioning these trials, and being present at the performance of them, a record of which will be found in the appendix, we may observe, without entering into a minute detail of the results or the discrepancies between the returns as furnished by the two parties themselves, that we consider them as confirming the statements and results given by Mr. Gooch, in his evidence; proving, as they do, that the broad gauge engines possess greater capabilities for speed with equal loads, and, generally speaking, of propelling greater loads with equal speed; and, moreover, that the working with such engines is economical where very high speeds are required, or where the loads to be conveyed are such as to require the full power of the engine. They confirm also the evidence given by Mr. Bidder as to the possibility of obtaining high evaporative power with long engines for the narrow gauge; but under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appears, moreover, that the evaporation thus obtained does not produce a corresponding useful effect in the tractive power of the engine; a circumstance that would probably be differently explained by Mr.

Gooch and by Mr. Bidder ; but, as we do not refer to the power of this description of engine in the deductions we have made, it is unnecessary for us to allude further to them.

After a full consideration of all the circumstances that have come before us, and of the deductions we have made from the evidence, we are led to conclude—

1. That as regards the safety, accommodation, and convenience of the passengers, no decided preference is due to either gauge, but that, on the broad gauge, the motion is generally more easy at high velocities.

2. That, in respect of speed, we consider the advantages are with the broad gauge, but we think the public safety would be endangered in employing the greater capabilities of the broad gauge much beyond their present use, except on roads more consolidated and more substantially and perfectly formed, than those of the existing lines.

3. That, in the commercial case of the transport of goods, we believe the narrow gauge to possess the greater convenience, and to be the more suited to the general traffic of the country.

4. That the broad gauge involves the greater outlay, and that we have not been able to discover, either in the maintenance of way, in the cost of locomotive power, or in the other annual expenses, any adequate reduction to compensate for the additional first cost.

Therefore, esteeming the importance of the highest speed on express trains for the accommodation of a comparatively small number of persons, however desirable that may be to them, as of far less moment than affording increased

convenience to the general commercial traffic of the country, we are inclined to consider the narrow gauge as that which should be preferred for general convenience ; and, therefore, if it were imperative to produce uniformity, we should recommend that uniformity to be produced by an alteration of the broad to the narrow gauge, more especially when we take into consideration that the extent of the former at present in work is only 274 miles, while that of the latter is not less than 1,901 miles, and that the alteration of the former to the latter, even if of equal length, would be the less costly as well the less difficult operation.

We are desirous, however, of guarding ourselves from being supposed to express an opinion that the dimension of 4 ft. 8½ in. is in all respects the most suited for the general objects of the country. Some of the engineers who have been examined by us have given it as their opinion, that 5 ft. would be the best dimension for a railway gauge; others have suggested 5 ft. 3 in., 5 ft. 6 in., and even 6 ft., but none have recommended so great a breadth as 7 ft., except those who are more particularly interested in the broad gauge lines. Again, some engineers of eminence contend that a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. gives ample space for the machinery of the engine and all the railway requirements, and would recommend no change to be made in the gauge.

We may observe, in reference to this part of the question, that the Eastern Counties railway was originally constructed on a gauge of 5 feet, and has since been converted into a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., to avoid a break of gauge ; and we have been informed that some lines

in Scotland, originally on the gauge of 5 ft. 3 in., are about to be altered to 4 ft. 8½ in. for the same reason.

Whatever might be the preferable course were the question now to be discussed of the gauge for an entire system of railways, where none previously existed to clash with the decision, yet, under the present state of things, we see no sufficient reason to suggest or recommend the adoption of any gauge intermediate between the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. and the broad gauge of 7 ft., and we are peculiarly struck by the circumstance, that almost all the Continental railways have been formed upon the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, the greater number having been undertaken after a long experience of both the broad and the narrow gauge in this country; nor must the fact be lost sight of, that some of these railways have been constructed as well as planned by English engineers, and amongst that number we find Mr. Brunel, the original projector of the broad gauge. Mr. Brunel was also the engineer of the Merthyr Tydvil and Cardiff line, which is on the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; and we think that the motives which led to his adoption of the narrow gauge in that instance would equally apply to many English lines.

We are sensible of the importance, in ordinary circumstances, of leaving commercial enterprise as well as the genius of scientific men unfettered; we therefore feel that the restriction of the gauge is a measure that should not be lightly entertained; and we are willing to admit, were it not for the great evil that must inevitably be experienced when lines of unequal gauges come into contact, that

varying gradients, curves, and traffic might justify some difference in the breadth of gauge. This appears to be the view which Mr. Brunel originally took of the subject; for the Great Western proper is a line of unusually good gradients, on which a larger passenger traffic was anticipated, and, as it touched but slightly on any mineral district, it embraced all the conveniences and advantages of the broad gauge system, and was comparatively free from the influence of those defects on which we have commented; but such a breadth of gauge, however suitable and applicable it may have originally been considered to its particular district, appears wholly inapplicable, or at least very ill suited to the requirements of many of our northern and midland lines.

In reference to the branches already in connection with the Great Western railway, we may observe, that the greatest average train on the Oxford branch, for two weeks in July and October, was only 48 tons; on the Cheltenham branch, it did not exceed 46; between Bristol and Exeter, 53; and between Swindon and Bristol it was under 60 tons. With such a limited traffic the power of the broad gauge engines seems beyond the requirements of these districts.

We find from an estimate furnished to us, and the general grounds of which we see no reason to dispute, that the expense of altering the existing broad gauge to narrow gauge lines, including the alteration or substitution of locomotives and carrying stock, would not much exceed 1,000,000*l.*; yet we neither feel that we can recommend the Legislature to sanction such an expense from the public monies, nor do we think that the

companies to which the broad gauge railways belong can be called upon to incur such an expense themselves (having made all their works with the authority of Parliament), nor even the more limited expense of laying down intermediate rails for narrow gauge traffic. Still less can we propose, for any advantage that has been suggested, the alteration of the whole of the railways of Great Britain, with their carrying stock and engines, to some intermediate gauge. The outlay in this case would be very much more considerable than the sum above mentioned; and the evil, inconvenience, and danger to the traveller, and the interruption to the whole traffic of the country for a considerable period, and almost at one and the same time, would be such, that this change cannot be seriously entertained.

Guided by the foregoing considerations, we most dutifully submit to your Majesty the following recommendations:—

1. That the gauge of 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches be declared by the Legislature to be the gauge to be used in all public railways now under construction, or hereafter to be constructed, in Great Britain.

2. That, unless by the consent of the Legislature, it should not be permitted to the directors of any

railway company to alter the gauge of such railway.

3. That in order to complete the general chain of narrow gauge communication from the north of England to the southern coast, any suitable measure should be promoted to form a narrow gauge link from Oxford to Reading, and thence to Basingstoke, or by any shorter route connecting the proposed Rugby and Oxford line with the South Western railway.

4. That as any junction to be formed with a broad gauge line would involve a break of gauge, provided our first recommendation be adopted, great commercial inconvenience would be obtained by reducing the gauge of the present broad gauge lines to the narrow gauge of 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and we, therefore, think it desirable that some equitable means should be found of producing such entire uniformity of gauge, or of adopting such other course as would admit of the narrow gauge carriages passing, without interruption or danger, along the broad gauge lines.

(Signed)

J. M. FREDERIC SMITH, (L.S.)

Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers.

G. B. AIRY, (L.S.)

Astronomer Royal.

PETER BARLOW, (L.S.)

Broad and Narrow Gauges C.

STATE PAPER.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON BOUNDARY.

Signed at Washington, June 15, 1846.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT LONDON, JULY 17, 1846.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the Sovereignty and Government of the Territory on the North-west coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the Right Honourable Richard Pakenham, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United

States ; and the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States ; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

I. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing Treaties and Conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward, along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island ; and thence southerly, through the middle of said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean : provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and

straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

II. From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia River, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers; it being understood, that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open.

In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood, that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

III. In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be al-

ready in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

IV. The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia River, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States' Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

V. The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date thereof; or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

RICHARD PAKENHAM. (L.S.)
JAMES BUCHANAN. (L.S.)

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES.

IN our volume for the year 1845, and in the 189th page of the CHRONICLE, the reader will find briefly recorded the discovery of a new planet, by M. Henke, of Berlin. This event, sufficiently interesting in itself, and more so from the circumstance that it has verified the scientific suspicions of philosophers, that such a body (being one of the group of small planets situated between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids, of which *Ceres*, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Vesta* are the other members) must, should it really exist, in the course of its periodic revolution round the sun pass near the position in which M. Henke's diligence finally discovered it, has now received an increased degree of importance, by the discovery in this year of another planet exterior to all similar bodies of our system. This latter discovery partakes in no degree of that character of accident which is attached to one part of the discovery of *Astræa*; for whereas the latter was perceived by M. Henke while sweeping that part of the heavens with his glass, immediately known by him to be a new body, and suspected to be the planet which the reasoning of astronomers had taught was to be expected in that part of the system, this new and more wonderful discovery was the result of pure reason and calculation, and affords an admirable proof of the truth and accuracy of astronomical science. As has been the case with many other great

discoveries (and in especial in astronomy), the merit has been claimed by at least two parties, and their respective causes have been taken up with great warmth by their friends and countrymen. Without pretending to express any opinion as to whom the chief credit is due, it may be permitted to observe, that had our distinguished countryman, Mr. Adams, been as decided in promulgating his calculations as his French competitor, the honour of the discovery would unquestionably have belonged to England; but as M. Le Verrier had proceeded with his elaborate calculations simultaneously, was the earliest in announcing his theory, and the discovery of the planet resulted more immediately from such publication than from the private communication of Mr. Adams to his scientific friends, the French have very plausible grounds for claiming the honour for their gifted countryman.

The following extracts from the Report of the Royal Astronomical Society will convey the most correct and most scientific account of these important discoveries:—

I. *Report* Jan. 1, 1846. Announcement of the Discovery of the new planet *Astræa*; with Observations, Elements, &c.

The addition of a new planet to the solar system is a fact so interesting and important in astronomy, as to require that the numerous communications of which it has already been the subject

should be treated and discussed, in the publications of this Society, with a greater regard to classification and arrangement than is necessary, or indeed always practicable, in other cases of less prominent interest. Instead, therefore, of giving an abstract of each separate communication that has been received respecting the new planet *Astræa*, it is proposed to give, first, a brief historical notice of its discovery, and of the manner in which the search after it was prosecuted; secondly, a tabular statement of the observations of the planet which have been received; and, thirdly, the elements which have been computed. With regard to its history, the first fact that occurs to us, as equally creditable to its discoverer and instructive to amateur astronomers and others who are desirous to extend the bounds of astronomical science, is, that its discovery was by no means accidental, but the reward of long and well-directed search. Perhaps many persons are apt, on occasions like the present, to regard the discovery of any new body in our system as a lucky accident, resulting from a casual or careless sweep among the stars, though the fact with regard to the greater number of such discoveries is directly the opposite of this. The four asteroids which have been for years recognised as belonging to our system were the reward of three or four successive steps of true philosophical inquiry. An obvious analogy existed in the distances of the primary planets from the sun, which, though not the result of any known law of nature, was yet sufficiently evident in fact to draw the attention of astronomers to its equally remarkable failure at one particular distance,

viz. that at which those bodies were afterwards discovered. It was at least worthy of an attempt at its verification; and such was accordingly instituted by several astronomers. Lambert appears first to have suggested the idea of the existence of a yet undiscovered body, and Bode's celebrated empirical law was published by him in 1772; but no serious attempt by means of co-operation was made to effect its discovery till the autumn of the year 1800, when an Association of twenty-four astronomers was formed, having Schröter for their president and Zach for secretary, who engaged to observe thoroughly every star visible within the zodiacal limits. The announcement of the discovery of *Ceres* by Piazzi, on Jan. 1, 1801, was made to Lalande, Bode, and Oriani on the 24th of January following, very soon after the formation of this Association*, and its planetary nature was soon recognised. This discovery was speedily followed by that of *Juno* by Harding, and of *Pallas* and *Vesta* by Olbers†. The last planet, it is well known, was discovered through a search suggested by the curious yet natural hypothesis of the bodies being fragments of a large planet which had been shattered into fragments. *Uranus* also, to use Sir John Herschel's own words, "was discovered by Sir W. Herschel, in the course of a review of the heavens, in which every star visible in a telescope of a certain power was brought under close examination, when the new planet was immedi-

* It is a singular fact that Piazzi was not a member of this Association, and that, in spite of such an organization, the discovery was, in fact, accidental.

† *Pallas* was discovered in 1802; *Juno* in 1804; and *Vesta* in 1807.

ately detected by its disc, under a high magnifying power."

Such, briefly, is the well-known history of the discovery of those planets of our system which required the aid of optical resources and of persevering search among the stars for the detection of their existence; and it is interesting to find that we are indebted for our knowledge of *Astræa* to a similar sagacity and perseverance. The discoverer, M. Hencke, of Driessen in Prussia, is a gentleman who, at one period of his life, was employed in the post-office of that town, but who, being gifted with a taste for astronomical pursuits, has, for the last fifteen years, been rendering himself familiar with the general features of the heavens, for the express purpose of discovering such a body as has now rewarded his exertions. The circumstances which attended the discovery of the other four asteroids rendered it, antecedently, extremely probable that others yet remained to be detected; and the difficulty lay in conducting a search of such a nature. The body to be discovered would be probably of a brightness equivalent to a star of from the 8th to the 10th magnitude, and the only sensible circumstance in which it would differ from the star would be its motion. But the motion of a body can be detected only by comparisons between its situations on different days; and there would be nothing to direct the choice of the objects to be tried amongst the hundreds that one sweep of the telescope would present to the observer. Nothing, then, it is evident, but a complete familiarity with the part of the heavens under review, and a knowledge of the relative positions of all the stars in it, to the limits

of the lowest magnitude above specified, would suffice to assure the observer of the presence of an object in a particular position on one evening which did not occupy that position on a preceding. M. Hencke, while examining a portion of the heavens in the fourth hour of R.A., on December 8, was immediately aware of the presence, directly between two stars of the 9.10th magnitude, marked on the Berlin maps, and denoted by the positions.

R.A.....4^h 18^m 45^s }
N.P.D.77° 18' 1" }

And R.A. 4^h 20^m 20^s }
N.P.D.77° 28' 9" }

of a star of the 9th magnitude, not marked on the maps; and, from his familiarity with this part of the heavens, he felt assured that the star did not previously exist there. He wrote immediately to Professor Encke, and soon afterwards to Professor Schumacher (the letter to Schumacher was received by him December 13), announcing his suspicions of the discovery of a new planet, and giving the position of the star in question for the time of his observation, viz.—

Dec. 8, 8^h Berlin Mean Time.

R.A..... = 65 25
N.P.D. = 77 19

Professor Encke and Professor Schumacher immediately made public M. Hencke's communication; the new planet immediately became the focus of observation to all the astronomers of Europe and America, who published the results of their investigation, which, as is to be expected, all differ somewhat from each other, although in a very slight degree. Those of Encke, as

reported by Professor Schumacher, are appended. It was unanimously agreed to give the name of *Astræa* to the new orb.

Elements of Encke, communicated by Professor Schumacher, 1845, December 25,—

Epoch of Mean Longitude, 1846, Jan. 0 0 ^h	89 32 12.1
Perihelion.....	214 53 7.0
Node	119 44 37.5
Inclination	7 42 8.4
Eccentricity	0.207993
$\phi = 12^{\circ} 0' 17''.1$	
Log. semi-axis major	0.42144
Daily motion	827'.65
Time of revolution = 1565 days.	

Co-ordinates and constants for the equator (v = true anomaly) :—

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= ra \sin (A + v); \log. a = 9.99704; \\
 A &= 305^{\circ} 6' 35'' \\
 y &= rb \sin (B + v); \log. b = 9.97440; \\
 B &= 217^{\circ} 29' 5'' \\
 z &= rc \sin (C + v); \log. c = 9.54802; \\
 C &= 197^{\circ} 1' 46''
 \end{aligned}$$

II. Account of some circumstances historically connected with the discovery of the planet exterior to Uranus. (*Read by the Astronomer Royal.*)

It has not been usual to admit into the memoirs of this society mere historical statements of circumstances which have occurred in our own times. I am not aware that this is a matter of positive regulation: it is, I believe, merely a rule of practice, of which the application in every particular instance has been determined by the discretion of those officers of the society with whom the arrangement of our memoirs has principally rested. And there can be no doubt that the ordinary rule must be a rule for the exclusion of papers of this character, and that, if a positive regulation is to be made, it must absolutely forbid

the presentation of such histories. Yet it is conceivable that events may occur in which this rule ought to be relaxed; and such, I am persuaded, are the circumstances attending the discovery of the planet exterior to Uranus. In the whole history of astronomy—I had almost said in the whole history of science—there is nothing comparable to this. The history of the discoveries of new planets in the latter part of the last century, and in the present century, offers nothing analogous to it. Uranus, Ceres, and Pallas, were discovered in the course of researches which did not contemplate the possible discovery of planets. Juno and Vesta were discovered in following up a series of observations suggested by a theory which, fruitful as it has been, we may almost venture to call fanciful. *Astræa* was found in the course of a well-conducted re-examination of the heavens, apparently contemplating the discovery of a new planet as only one of many possible results. But the motions of Uranus, examined by philosophers who were fully impressed with the universality of the law of gravitation, have long exhibited the effects of some disturbing body: mathematicians have at length ventured on the task of ascertaining where such a body could be; they have pointed out that the supposition of a disturbing body moving in a certain orbit, precisely indicated by them, would entirely explain the observed disturbances of Uranus: they have expressed their conviction, with a firmness which I must characterize as wonderful, that the disturbing planet would be found exactly in a certain spot, and presenting exactly a certain appearance; and in that spot, and with

that appearance, the planet has been found. Nothing in the whole history of astronomy can be compared with this.

The principal steps in the theoretical investigations have been made by one individual, and the published discovery of the planet was necessarily made by one individual. To these persons the public attention has been principally directed; and well do they deserve the honours which they have received, and which they will continue to receive. Yet we should do wrong if we considered that these two persons alone are to be regarded as the authors of the discovery of this planet. I am confident that it will be found that the discovery is a consequence of what may properly be called a movement of the age; that it has been urged by the feeling of the scientific world in general, and has been nearly perfected by the collateral, but independent labours, of various persons possessing the talents or powers best suited to the different parts of the researches.

Without pretending to fix upon a time when the conviction of the irreconcilability of the motions of Uranus with the law of gravitation first fixed itself in the minds of some individuals, we may without hesitation date the general belief in this irreconcilability from the publication of M. Alexis Bouvard's *Tables of Uranus*, in 1821. It was fully shown, in the introduction to the tables, that, when every correction for perturbation indicated by the best existing theories was applied, it was still impossible to reconcile the observations of Flamsteed, Lemonnier, Bradley, and Mayer, with the orbit required by the observations made after 1781: and the elements of the orbit were

adopted from the latter observations, leaving the discordances with the former (amounting sometimes to three minutes of arc) for future explanation.

The orbit thus adopted represented pretty well the observations made in the years immediately following the publication of the tables. But in five or six years the discordance again growing up became so great that it could not escape notice. A small error was shown by the *Kremsmünster Observations* of 1825 and 1826: but, perhaps, I am not in error in stating that the discordance was first prominently exhibited in the *Cambridge Observations*, the publication of which from 1828 was conducted under my superintendence.

While still residing at Cambridge, I received from the Rev. T. J. Hussey (now Dr. Hussey) a letter, of which the following is an extract:—

Rev. T. J. Hussey to G. B. Airy.

“Hayes, Kent,
17th November, 1834.

“With M. Alexis Bouvard I had some conversation upon a subject I had often meditated, which will probably interest you, and your opinion may determine mine. Having taken great pains last year with some observations of Uranus, I was led to examine closely Bouvard's tables of that planet. The apparently inexplicable discrepancies between the ancient and modern observations suggested to me the possibility of some disturbing body beyond Uranus, not taken into account because unknown. Subsequently, in conversation with Bouvard, I inquired if the above might not be the case: his answer was, that,

as might have been expected, it had occurred to him, and some correspondence had taken place between Hansen and himself respecting it. Hansen's opinion was, that one disturbing body would not satisfy the phenomena; but that he conjectured there were two planets beyond Uranus."

My answer was in the following terms:—

G. B. Airy to Rev. T. J. Hussey.

[EXTRACT.]

"Observatory, Cambridge,
23rd November, 1834.

"I have often thought of the irregularity of Uranus, and since the receipt of your letter have looked more carefully to it. It is a puzzling subject, but I give it as my opinion, without hesitation, that it is not yet in such a state as to give the smallest hope of making out the nature of any external action on the planet. Flamsteed's observations I reject (for the present) without ceremony: but the two observations by Bradley and Mayer cannot be rejected. Thus the state of things is this—the mean motion and other elements derived from the observations between 1781 and 1825 give considerable errors in 1750, and give nearly the same errors in 1834, when the planet is at nearly the same part of its orbit. If the mean motion had been determined by 1750 and 1834, this would have indicated nothing: but the fact is, that the mean motions were determined (as I have said) independently. This does not look like irregular perturbation."

The astronomer royal then read a letter from M. Eugène Bouvard, showing how vigorously the atten-

tion of the astronomers of Paris was directed to Uranus.

Although no allusion is made in the last letter (M. E. Bouvard's) to the possible disturbing planet, it would be wrong to suppose that there was no thought of it. In fact, during the whole of these efforts for reforming the tables of Uranus, the dominant thought was, "Is it possible to explain the motions of Uranus, without admitting either a departure from the received law of attraction, or the existence of a disturbing planet?" I know not how far the extensive and accurate calculations of M. Eugène Bouvard may have been used in the subsequent French calculations, but I have no doubt whatever that the knowledge of the efforts of M. Bouvard, the confidence in the accuracy of his calculations, and the perception of his failure to reconcile in a satisfactory way the theory and the observations, have tended greatly to impress upon astronomers, both French and English, the absolute necessity of seeking some external cause of disturbance.

Several months before the date of the last letter quoted, I had received the first intimation of those calculations which have led to a distinct indication of the place where the disturbing planet ought to be sought.

Professor Challis to G. B. Airy.

[EXTRACT.]

"Cambridge Observatory,
February 13th, 1844.

"A young friend of mine, Mr. Adams, of St. John's College, is working at the theory of Uranus, and is desirous of obtaining errors of the tabular geocentric longitudes of this planet, when near opposi-

tion, in the years 1818–1826, with the factors for reducing them to errors of heliocentric longitude. Are your reductions of the planetary observations so far advanced that you could furnish these data? and is the request one which you have any objection to comply with? If Mr. Adams may be favoured in this respect, he is further desirous of knowing, whether in the calculation of the tabular errors any alterations have been made in Bouvard's *Tables of Uranus*, besides that of Jupiter's mass."

Professor Challis, in acknowledging the receipt of my answer, used the following expressions:—

Professor Challis to G. B. Airy.

[EXTRACT.]

"Cambridge Observatory,
February 16th, 1844.

"I am exceedingly obliged by your sending so complete a series of tabular errors of Uranus. * * * The list you have sent will give Mr. Adams the means of carrying on in the most effective manner the inquiry in which he is engaged."

The next letter shows that Mr. Adams had derived results from these errors.

Professor Challis to G. B. Airy.

"Cambridge Observatory,
September 22nd, 1845.

"My friend, Mr. Adams (who will probably deliver this note to you), has completed his calculations respecting the perturbation of the orbit of Uranus by a supposed ulterior planet, and has arrived at results which he would be glad to communicate to you personally, if you could spare him a few mo-

ments of your valuable time. His calculations are founded on the observations you were so good as to furnish him with some time ago; and from his character as a mathematician, and his practice in calculation, I should consider the deductions from his premises to be made in a trustworthy manner. If he should not have the good fortune to see you at Greenwich, he hopes to be allowed to write to you on this subject."

On one of the last days of October, 1845, Mr. Adams called at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in my absence, and left the following important paper:—

J. C. Adams, Esq., to G. B. Airy.

"According to my calculations, the observed irregularities in the motion of Uranus may be accounted for by supposing the existence of an exterior planet, the mass and orbit of which are as follows:—

Mean Distance (assumed nearly in accordance with Bode's law)	38.4
Mean Sidereal Motion in 365.25 days	1°30'.9
Mean Longitude, 1st of October, 1845	323 34
Longitude of Perihelion	315 55
Eccentricity	0.1610.
Mass (that of the Sun being unity)	0.0001656.

For the modern observations I have used the method of normal places, taking the mean of the tabular errors, as given by observations near three consecutive oppositions, to correspond with the mean of the times; and the Greenwich observations have been used down to 1830.

since which, the Cambridge and Greenwich observations, and those given in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, have been made use of. The following are the remaining errors of mean longitude:—

Observation—Theory.

1780	+0.27	1813	—0.94
1783	—0.23	1816	—0.31
1786	—0.96	1819	—2.00
1789	+1.82	1822	+0.30
1792	—0.91	1825	+1.92
1795	+0.09	1828	+2.25
1798	—0.99	1831	—1.06
1801	—0.04	1834	—1.44
1804	+1.76	1837	—1.62
1807	—0.21	1840	+1.73
1810	+0.56		

The error for 1780 is concluded from that for 1781 given by observation, compared with those of four or five following years, and also with Lemonnier's observations in 1769 and 1771.

“For the ancient observations, the following are the remaining errors:—

Observation—Theory.

1690	+44.4	1756	—4.0
1712	+6.7	1763	—5.1
1715	—6.8	1769	+0.6
1750	—1.6	1771	+11.8
1753	+5.7		

The errors are small, except for Flamsteed's observation of 1690. This being an isolated observation, very distant from the rest, I thought it best not to use it in forming the equations of condition. It is not improbable, however, that this error might be destroyed by a small change in the assumed mean motion of the planet.”

I acknowledged the receipt of this paper in the following terms:—

G. B. Airy to J. C. Adams, Esq.

“Royal Observatory, Greenwich,
November 5th, 1845.

“I am very much obliged by the paper of results which you left here a few days since, showing the perturbations on the place of Uranus, produced by a planet with certain assumed elements. The latter numbers are all extremely satisfactory: I am not enough acquainted with Flamsteed's observations, about 1690, to say whether they bear such an error, but I think it extremely probable.

“But I should be very glad to know whether this assumed perturbation will explain the error of the radius vector of Uranus. This error is now very considerable, as you will be able to ascertain by comparing the normal equations, given in the Greenwich observations for each year, for the times before opposition with the times after opposition.”

I have before stated, that I considered the establishment of this error of the radius vector of Uranus to be a very important determination. I therefore considered that the trial, whether the error of radius vector would be explained by the same theory which explained the error of longitude, would be truly an *experimentum crucis*. And I waited with much anxiety for Mr. Adams's answer to my query. Had it been in the affirmative, I should at once have exerted all the influence which I might possess, either directly or indirectly, through my friend, Professor Challis, to procure the publication of Mr. Adams's theory.

From some cause with which I am unacquainted, probably an accidental one, I received no immediate answer to this inquiry.

I regret this deeply, for many reasons.

While I was expecting more complete information on Mr. Adams's theory, the results of a new and most important investigation reached me from another quarter. In the *Compte Rendu* of the French Academy, for the 10th of November, 1845, which arrived in this country in December, there is a paper by M. Le Verrier on the perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn, and on the errors in the elliptic elements of Uranus, consequent on the use of erroneous perturbations in the treatment of the observations. It is impossible for me here to enter into details as to the conclusions of this valuable memoir: I shall only say that, while the correctness of the former theories, as far as they went, was generally established, many small terms were added; that the accuracy of the calculations was established by duplicate investigations, following different courses, and executed with extraordinary labour; that the corrections to the elements, produced by treating the former observations with these corrected perturbations, were obtained; and that the correction to the ephemeris for the present time, produced by the introduction of the new perturbations and the new elements, was investigated, and found to be incapable of explaining the observed irregularity of Uranus. Perhaps it may be truly said, that the theory of Uranus was now, for the first time, placed on a satisfactory foundation. This important labour, as M. Le Verrier states, was undertaken at the urgent request of M. Arago.

In the *Compte Rendu* of the 1st of June, 1846, M. Le Verrier gave his second memoir on the

theory of Uranus. The first part contains the results of a new reduction of nearly all the existing observations of Uranus, and their treatment with reference to the theory of perturbations, as amended in the former memoir. After concluding, from this reduction, that the observations are absolutely irreconcilable with the theory, M. Le Verrier considers in the second part all the possible explanations of the discordance, and concludes that none is admissible, except that of a disturbing planet exterior to Uranus. He then proceeds to investigate the elements of the orbit of such a planet, assuming that its mean distance is double that of Uranus, and that its orbit is in the plane of the ecliptic. The value of the mean distance, it is to be remarked, is not fixed entirely by Bode's law, although suggested by it; several considerations are stated which compel us to take a mean distance, not very greatly differing from that suggested by the law, but which, nevertheless, without the suggestions of that law, would leave the mean distance in a most troublesome uncertainty. The peculiarity of the form which the investigation takes is then explained. Finally, M. Le Verrier gives as the most probable result of his investigations, that the true longitude of the disturbing planet, for the beginning of 1847, must be about 325° , and that an error of 10° in this place is not probable. No elements of the orbit or mass of the planet are given.

This memoir reached me about the 23rd or 24th of June. I cannot sufficiently express the feeling of delight and satisfaction which I received from it. The place which it assigned to the disturbing planet

was the same, to one degree, as that given by Mr. Adams's calculations, which I had perused seven months earlier. To this time I had considered that there was still room for doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Adams's investigations; for I think that the results of algebraic and numerical computations, so long and so complicated as those of an inverse problem of perturbations, are liable to many risks of error in the details of the process: I know that there are important numerical errors in the *Mécanique Céleste* of Laplace; in the *Théorie de la Lune* of Plana; above all, in Bouvard's first tables of Jupiter and Saturn; and, to express it in a word, I have always considered the correctness of a distant mathematical result to be a subject rather of moral than of mathematical evidence. But now I felt no doubt of the accuracy of both calculations, as applied to the perturbation in longitude. I was, however, still desirous, as before, of learning whether the perturbation in radius vector was fully explained. I therefore addressed to M. Le Verrier the following letter:—

G. B. Airy to M. Le Verrier.

“Royal Observatory, Greenwich,
June 26th, 1846.

“I have read, with very great interest, the account of your investigations on the probable place of a planet disturbing the motions of Uranus, which is contained in the *Compte Rendu de l'Académie*, of the 1st of June; and I now beg leave to trouble you with the following question. It appears, from all the later observations of Uranus made at Greenwich (which are most completely reduced in the *Greenwich Observations* of each year, so

as to exhibit the effect of an error either in the tabular heliocentric longitude or the tabular radius vector), that the tabular radius vector is considerably too small. And I wish to inquire of you whether this would be a consequence of the disturbance produced by an exterior planet, now in the position which you have indicated?

“I imagine that it would not be so, because the principal term of the inequality would probably be analogous to the moon's variation, or would depend on $\sin 2(v-v')$; and in that case the perturbation in radius vector would have the sign — for the present relative position of the planet and Uranus. But this analogy is worth little, until it is supported by proper symbolical computations.

“By the earliest opportunity I shall have the honour of transmitting to you a copy of the *Planetary Reductions*, in which you will find all the observations made at Greenwich to 1830 carefully reduced and compared with the tables.”

Before I could receive M. Le Verrier's answer, a transaction occurred which had some influence on the conduct of English astronomers.

On the 29th of June, a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich was held, for the consideration of special business. At this meeting, Sir J. Herschel and Professor Challis (among other members of the Board) were present; I was also present, by invitation of the Board. The discussion led, incidentally, to the general question of the advantage of distributing subjects of observation among

different observatories. I spoke strongly in favour of such distribution ; and I produced, as an instance, the extreme probability of now discovering a new planet in a very short time, provided the powers of one observatory could be directed to the search for it. I gave, as the reason upon which this probability was based, the very close coincidence between the results of Mr. Adams's and M. Le Verrier's investigations of the supposed planet disturbing *Uranus*. I am authorized by Sir J. Herschel's printed statement in the *Athenæum* of October the 3rd, to ascribe to the strong expressions which I then used the remarkable sentence in Sir J. Herschel's address, on September the 10th, to the British Association assembled at Southampton :—' We see it [the probable new planet] as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain. Its movements have been felt, trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis, with a certainty hardly inferior to that of ocular demonstration.' And I am authorized by Professor Challis, in oral conversation, to state that the same expressions of mine induced him to contemplate the search for the suspected planet.

M. Le Verrier's answer reached me, I believe, on the 1st of July. The following are extracts from it :—

M. Le Verrier to G. B. Airy.

" Paris, 28 Juin, 1846.

" * * * Il a toujours été dans mon désir de vous en écrire, aussi qu'à votre savante Société. Mais j'attendais, pour cela, que mes recherches fussent complètes, et ainsi moins indignes de vous être offertes.

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Je compte avoir terminé la rectification des éléments de la planète troublante avant l'opposition qui va arriver ; et parvenir à connaître ainsi les positions du nouvel astre avec une grande précision. Si je pouvais espérer que vous aurez assez de confiance dans mon travail pour chercher cette planète dans le ciel, je m'empresserais, Monsieur, de vous envoyer sa position exacte, dès que je l'aurai obtenue,

" La comparaison des positions d'*Uranus*, observées dans ces dernières années, dans les oppositions et dans les quadratures, montre que le rayon de la planète, calculé par les tables en usage, est effectivement très-inexact. Cela n'a pas lieu dans mon orbite, telle que je l'ai déterminée ; il n'y a pas plus d'erreur dans les quadratures que dans les oppositions.

" Le rayon est donc bien calculé dans mon orbite ; et, si je ne me trompe, M. Airy désirerait savoir quelle est la nature de la correction que j'ai fait subir à cet égard aux tables en usage ?

" Vous avez raison, Monsieur, de penser que cette correction n'est pas due à la perturbation du rayon vecteur produite *actuellement* par la planète troublante. Pour s'en rendre un compte exact, il faut remarquer que l'orbite d'*Uranus* a été calculée par M. Bouvard sur des positions de la planète qui n'étaient pas *les positions elliptiques*, puisqu'on n'avait pas pu avoir regard aux perturbations produites par la planète inconnue. Cette circonstance a nécessairement rendu les éléments de l'ellipse faux, et c'est à l'erreur de l'excentricité et à l'erreur de la longitude du périhélie qu'il faut attribuer l'erreur actuelle du rayon vecteur d'*Uranus*.

" Il résulte de ma théorie que

2 H

l'excentricité donnée par M. Bouvard doit être augmentée, et qu'il en est de même de la longitude du périhélie ; deux causes qui contribuent, à cause de la position actuelle de la planète dans son orbite, à augmenter le rayon vecteur. Je ne transcris pas ici les valeurs de ces accroissements, parceque je ne les ai pas encore avec toute la rigueur précise, mais je les aurai rectifié avant un mois, et je me ferai un devoir, Monsieur, de vous les transmettre aussitôt, si cela vous est agréable.

“ Je me bornerai à ajouter que la position en quadrature, déduite en 1844 des deux oppositions qui la comprennent, au moyen de mes formules, ne diffère de la position observée que de $0''.6$; ce qui prouve que l'erreur du rayon vecteur est entièrement disparue.

“ C'est même une des considérations qui devront donner plus de probabilité à la vérité de mes résultats, qu'ils rendent un compte scrupuleux de toutes les circonstances du problème. Ainsi, bien que je n'aye fait usage dans mes premières recherches que des oppositions, les quadratures n'ont pas laissé de se trouver calculées avec toute l'exactitude possible. Le rayon vecteur s'est trouvé rectifié de lui-même, sans que l'on l'eût pris en considération d'une manière directe. Excusez-moi, Monsieur, d'insister sur ce point. C'est une suite du désir que j'ai d'obtenir votre suffrage.

“ Je recevrai avec bien du plaisir les observations que vous voulez bien m'annoncer. Malheureusement le temps presse ; l'opposition approche ; il faut de toute nécessité que j'aye fini pour cette époque. Je ne pourrai donc pas

comprendre ces observations dans mon travail. Mais elles me seront très-utiles pour me servir de vérifications ; et c'est ce à quoi je les employerai certainement.”

It is impossible, I think, to read this letter without being struck with its clearness of explanation, with the writer's extraordinary command, not only of the physical theories of perturbation, but also of the geometrical theories of the deduction of orbits from observation, and with his perception that his theory *ought* to explain all the phenomena, and his firm belief that it *had* done so. I had now no longer any doubt upon the reality and general exactness of the prediction of the planet's place.

On the 13th of July, I transmitted to Professor Challis “ Suggestions for the Examination of a Portion of the Heavens in search of the external Planet which is presumed to exist and to produce disturbance in the motion of *Uranus*,” and I accompanied them with the following letter :—

G. B. Airy to Professor Challis.

“ Royal Observatory, Greenwich,
July, 13, 1846.

“ I have drawn up the inclosed paper, in order to give you a notion of the extent of work incidental to a sweep for the possible planet.

“ I only add at present that, in my opinion, the importance of this inquiry exceeds that of any current work, which is of such a nature as not to be totally lost by delay.”

On August the 7th, Professor Challis, writing to my confidential assistant (Mr. Main) in my supposed absence, said—

*Professor Challis to the Rev.
R. Main.*

[EXTRACT.]

“ Cambridge Observatory,
August 7, 1846.

“ I have undertaken to search for the supposed new planet more distant than *Uranus*. Already I have made trial of two different methods of observing. In one method, recommended by Mr. Airy * * * I met with a difficulty which I had anticipated. * * * I adopted a second method.”

From a subsequent letter (to be cited hereafter), it appears that Professor Challis had commenced the search on July the 29th, and had actually observed the planet on August the 4th, 1846.

At Wiesbaden (which place I left on September the 7th), I received the following letter from Professor Challis :—

Professor Challis to G. B. Airy.

[EXTRACT.]

“ Cambridge Observatory,
September 2, 1846.

“ I have lost no opportunity of searching for the planet ; and, the nights having been generally pretty good, I have taken a considerable number of observations : but I get over the ground very slowly, thinking it right to include all stars to 10–11 magnitude ; and I find, that to scrutinize, thoroughly, in this way the proposed portion of the heavens, will require many more observations than I can take this year.”

On the same day on which Professor Challis wrote this letter, Mr. Adams, who was not aware of my absence from England, ad-

dressed the following very important letter to Greenwich :—

J. C. Adams Esq., to G. B. Airy.

“ St. John’s College, Cambridge,
September 2, 1846.

[This letter, which contains some very important and minute calculations, is too long for insertion, but it contains the following observations :—]

“ I am at present employed in discussing the errors in latitude, with the view of obtaining an approximate value of the inclination and position of the node of the new planet’s orbit ; but the perturbations in latitude are so very small that I am afraid the result will not have great weight. According to a rough calculation made some time since, the inclination appeared to be rather large, and the longitude of the ascending node to be about 300° ; but I am now treating the subject much more completely, and hope to obtain the result in a few days.

“ I have been thinking of drawing up a brief account of my investigation to present to the British Association.”

On the 31st of August, M. Le Verrier’s second paper on the place of the disturbing planet (the third paper on the motion of *Uranus*) was communicated to the French Academy. I place the notice of this paper after those of September 2, &c. because, in the usual course of transmission to this country, the No. of the *Comptes Rendus* containing this paper would not arrive here, at the earliest, before the third or fourth week in September ; and it does not appear that any earlier notice

of its contents was received in England.

It is not my design here to give a complete analysis of this remarkable paper; but I may advert to some of its principal points. M. Le Verrier states that, considering the extreme difficulty of attempting to solve the problem in all its generality, and considering that the mean distance and the epoch of the disturbing planet were determined approximately by his former investigations, he adopted the corrections to these elements as two of the unknown quantities to be investigated. Besides these, there are the planet's mass, and two quantities from which the eccentricity and the longitude of perihelion may be inferred; making, in all, five unknown quantities depending solely on the orbit and mass of the disturbing planet. Then there are the possible corrections to the mean distance of *Uranus*, to its epoch of longitude, to its longitude of perihelion, and to its eccentricity; making, in all, nine unknown quantities. To obtain these, M. Le Verrier groups all the observations into thirty-three equations. He then explains the peculiar method by which he derives the values of the unknown quantities from these equations. The elements obtained are,—

Semi-axis Major..... 36.154

$$\left(\text{or } \frac{a}{a'} = 0.531. \right)$$

Periodic Time..... 217y.387

Eccentricity..... 0.10761

Longitude of Perihelion 284° 45'

Mean Longitude, 1 Jan.

1847 318 47

$$\text{Mas } \frac{1}{9300} = 0.0001075$$

True Heliocentric Longitude, 1 Jan. 1847... 326° 32'

Distance from the Sun... 33.06

It is interesting to compare these elements with those obtained by Mr. Adams. The difference between each of these and the corresponding element obtained by Mr. Adams in his second hypothesis is, in every instance, of that kind which corresponds to the further change in the assumed mean distance recommended by Mr. Adams. The agreement with observations does not appear to be better than that obtained from Mr. Adams's elements, with the exception of Flamsteed's first observation of 1690, for which (contrary to Mr. Adams's expectation) the discordance is considerably diminished.

M. Le Verrier then enters into a most ingenious computation of the limits between which the planet must be sought. The principle is this: assuming a time of revolution, all the other unknown quantities may be varied in such a manner, that though the observations will not be so well represented as before, yet the errors of observation will be tolerable. At last, on continuing the variation of elements, one error of observation will be intolerably great. Then, by varying the elements in another way, we may at length make another error of observation intolerably great; and so on. If we compute, for all these different varieties of elements, the place of the planet for 1847, its *locus* will evidently be a discontinuous curve or curvilinear polygon. If we do the same thing with different periodic times, we shall get different polygons; and the extreme periodic times that can be allowed will be indicated by the polygons becoming points. These extreme periodic times are 207 and 233 years. If now we draw one grand

curve, circumscribing all the polygons, it is certain that the planet must be within that curve. In one direction, M. Le Verrier found no difficulty in assigning a limit; in the other he was obliged to restrict it, by assuming a limit to the eccentricity. Thus he found that the longitude of the planet was certainly not less than 321° , and not greater than 335° or 345° , according as we limit the eccentricity to 0.125 or 0.2. And if we adopt 0.125 as the limit, then the mass will be included between the limits 0.00007 and 0.00021; either of which exceeds that of *Uranus*. From this circumstance, combined with a probable hypothesis as to the density, M. Le Verrier concluded that the planet would have a visible disk, and sufficient light to make it conspicuous in ordinary telescopes.

M. Le Verrier then remarks, as one of the strong proofs of the correctness of the general theory, that the error of radius vector is explained as accurately as the error of longitude. And finally, he gives his opinion that the latitude of the disturbing planet must be small.

My analysis of this paper has necessarily been exceedingly imperfect, as regards the astronomical and mathematical parts of it; but I am sensible that, in regard to another part, it fails totally. I cannot attempt to convey to you the impression which was made on me by the author's undoubting confidence in the general truth of his theory, by the calmness and clearness with which he limited the field of observation, and by the firmness with which he pro-

claimed to observing astronomers, "Look in the place which I have indicated, and you will see the planet well." Since Copernicus declared that, when means should be discovered for improving the vision, it would be found that Venus had phases like the moon, nothing (in my opinion) so bold, and so justifiably bold, has been uttered in astronomical prediction. It is here, if I mistake not, that we see a character far superior to that of the able, or enterprising, or industrious mathematician; it is here that we see the philosopher. The mathematical investigations will doubtless be published in detail; and they will, as mathematical studies, be highly instructive: but no details published after the planet's discovery can ever have for me the charm which I have found in this abstract which preceded the discovery.

I understand that M. Le Verrier communicated his principal conclusions to the astronomers of the Berlin Observatory, on the 23rd of September, and that, guided by them, and comparing their observations with a star-map, they found the planet on the same evening. And I am warranted, by the verbal assurances of Professor Challis, in stating that, having received the paper on the 29th of September, he was so much impressed with the sagacity and clearness of M. Le Verrier's limitations of the field of observation, that he instantly changed his plan of observing, and noted the planet, as an object having a visible disk, on the evening of the same day.

Professor Challis to G. B. Airy.

[EXTRACT.]

“ Cambridge Observatory,
October 12th, 1846.

“ I had heard of the discovery [of the new planet] on the 1st of October. * * * I find that my observations would have shown me the planet in the early part of August, if I had only discussed them. I commenced observing, on the 29th of July, attacking first of all, as it was prudent to do, the position which Mr. Adams’s calculations assigned as the most probable place of the planet. On the 30th of July, I adopted the method of observing which I spoke of to you. * * * In this way I took all the stars to the 11th magnitude in a zone of 9’ in breadth, and was sure that none brighter than the 11th escaped me. My next observations were on the 4th of August. On this day * * * I took stars here and there in a zone of about 70’ in breadth, purposely selecting the brighter, as I intended to make them reference-points for the observations in zones of 9’ breadth. Among these stars was the planet. A comparison of this day’s observations with a good star-map would most probably have detected it. On account of moonlight I did not observe again till the 12th of August. On that day I went over again the zone of 9’ breadth which I examined on the 30th of July. * * * The space gone over on the 12th of August exceeded in length that of the 30th of July, but included the whole of it. On comparing [at a later time] the observations of these two days, I found that the zone of the 30th of July contained every star in the

corresponding portion of the zone of the 12th of August, except one star of the 8th magnitude. This, according to the principle of search, which in the want of a good star-map I had adopted, must have been a planet. It had wandered into the latter zone in the interval between the 30th of July and the 12th of August. By this statement you will see that, after four days of observing, the planet was in my grasp, if only I had examined or mapped the observations. I delayed doing this, partly because I thought the probability of discovery was small, till a much larger portion of the heavens was scrutinized, but chiefly because I was making a grand effort to reduce the vast number of comet observations which I have accumulated; and this occupied the whole of my time when I was not engaged in observing. I actually compared to a certain extent the observations of the 30th of July and the 12th of August soon after taking them, more for the sake of testing the two methods of observing adopted on those days than for any other purpose; and I stopped short within a very few stars of the planet. After the 12th of August I continued my observations with great diligence, recording the positions of, I believe, some thousands of stars: but I did not again fall in with the planet, as I took positions too early in right ascension. * * * On the 29th of September, however, I saw, for the first time, Le Verrier’s last results, and on the evening of that day I observed strictly according to his suggestions, and within the limits he recommended; and I was also on the look-out for a disk. Among

300 stars which I took that night I singled out one, against which I directed my assistant to note, 'seems to have a disk,' which proved to be the planet. I used on this, as on all other occasions, a power of 160. This was the third time I obtained an approximate place of the planet, before I heard of its discovery."

Before terminating this account, I beg leave to present the following remarks:—

First. It would not be just to institute a comparison between papers which at this time exist only in manuscript, and papers which have been printed by their authors; the latter being in all cases more complete and more elaborately worked out than the former.

Second. I trust that I am amply supported, by the documentary history which I have produced, in the view which I first took, namely, that the discovery of this new planet is the effect of a movement of the age. It is shown, not merely by the circumstance that different mathematicians have simultaneously but independently been carrying on the same investigations, and that different astronomers, acting without concert, have at the same time been looking for the planet in the same part of the heavens; but also by the circumstance that the minds of these philosophers, and of the persons about them, had long been influenced by the knowledge of what had been done by others, and of what had yet been left untried; and that in all parts of the work the mathematician and the astronomer were supported by the ex-

hortations and the sympathy of those whose opinions they valued most. I do not consider this as detracting in the smallest degree from the merits of the persons who have been actually engaged in these investigations.

Third. The history presents a remarkable instance of the importance, in doubtful cases, of using any received theory as far as it will go, even if that theory can claim no higher merit than that of being plausible. If the mathematicians, whose labours I have described, had not adopted Bode's law of distances, (a law for which no physical theory of the rudest kind has ever been suggested,) they would never have arrived at the elements of the orbit. At the same time this assumption of the law is only an aid to calculation, and does not at all compel the computer to confine himself perpetually to the condition assigned by this law, as will have been remarked in the ultimate change of mean distance made by both the mathematicians, who have used Bode's law to give the first approximation to mean distance.

Fourth. The history of this discovery shows that, in certain cases, it is advantageous for the progress of science that the publication of theories, when so far matured as to leave no doubt of their general accuracy, should not be delayed till they are worked to the highest imaginable perfection. It appears to be quite within probability, that a publication of the elements, obtained in October, 1845, might have led to the discovery of the planet in November, 1845.

PATENTS

From January, 1st, to December 23rd, 1846.

. It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purpose of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in other authorities.

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| Adams, W. B., <i>wheel carriages</i> , Nov. 12 | Bessemer, H., <i>glass</i> , July 30 |
| Adorns, J. N., <i>cigars</i> , Feb. 17 | Bessemer, H., <i>railway engines</i> , Aug. 26 |
| Adorns, J. N., <i>cigars</i> , Mar. 2 | Biches, F. H., <i>distilling</i> , July 23 |
| Ainslie, J., <i>bricks, &c.</i> , Mar. 31 | Bielfield, C. F., <i>moulds</i> , July 14 |
| Aitkin, W., <i>carriages</i> , Aug. 15 | Bigelow, E. B., <i>carpet looms</i> , Mar. 11 |
| Anderson, W., <i>cotton spinning</i> , Oct. 22 | Benfield, J., <i>railway signals</i> , Mar. 11 |
| Allingham, J., <i>steam engines</i> , Ap. 7 | Bingley, M., <i>bookbinding</i> , Dec. 15 |
| Applegarth, A., <i>printing</i> , Dec. 21 | Bishop, J., <i>passengers' carriages</i> , Aug. 25 |
| Armstrong, W. G., <i>crane</i> , July 31 | Bishop, P., <i>bayonets</i> , Ap. 21 |
| Anderson, Sir J. C., <i>motive power</i> ,
June 29 | Bleasdale, H., <i>rollers</i> , Dec. 24 |
| Arney, G. A., <i>gelatine</i> , Jan. 20 | Blyth, J., <i>bottle stoppers</i> , May 28 |
| Ashby, W., <i>flour</i> , Ap. 25 | Bonser, T., <i>agriculture</i> , July 15 |
| Ashe, W., <i>cleansing drains, &c.</i> , Nov. 19 | Borelli, G., <i>bridges, &c.</i> , Nov. 3 |
| Aston, J., <i>buttons, &c.</i> , May 28 | Borgogon, J. M., <i>basaltic lava</i> , Aug. 11 |
| Austen and Rammell, <i>mosaic work</i> ,
June 22 | Borrie, P., <i>piers, &c.</i> , Dec. 21 |
| Austen and Quick, <i>railways, &c.</i> , Mar. 11 | Bovill, G. H., <i>iron</i> , Jan. 31 |
| Bain, A., <i>electric telegraphs</i> , Dec. 12 | Bovill, G. H., <i>flour</i> , Aug. 18 |
| Bancroft, P., <i>refining oils</i> , Feb. 25 | Bovill and Griffith, <i>railways, &c.</i> , Mar. 11 |
| Barnett D., <i>calculating machine</i> , Nov. 5 | Bowman, J. W., <i>animal charcoal</i> , Sep. 17 |
| Barruel, J. J. E., <i>metallic oxides</i> ,
Mar. 11 | Boydell, J., <i>carriages</i> , Aug. 29 |
| Barsham, J., <i>brooms</i> , Nov. 21 | Boyes, J., <i>thrashing machine</i> , July 23 |
| Bartlett, H. V. <i>artificial teeth, &c.</i> ,
May 15 | Bozeh, J. R., <i>railway wheels</i> , Jan. 6 |
| Bayley, J., <i>cotton spinning</i> , July 31 | Braithwaite, J., <i>ventilating, &c.</i> , Jan. 20 |
| Bazill, E., <i>heat</i> , Dec. 7 | Bridges, H., <i>railway wheels</i> , Dec. 1 |
| Beart, R., <i>tilling land</i> , July 10 | Britten, J., <i>heating apparatus</i> , Feb. 25 |
| Bell, T., <i>smelting</i> , July 23 | Brockedon, W., <i>india-rubber articles</i> ,
Nov. 19 |
| Bell, W. H., <i>coal working</i> , Ap. 21 | Brocklehurst, J., <i>window sashes</i> , Feb. 11 |
| Benbow, T. M., <i>bandages, &c.</i> , Jan. 13 | Brooman, R. A., <i>railway, &c., carriages</i> ,
Jan. 20 |
| Beniowski, B., <i>printing</i> , Nov. 17 | |
| Benson, W., <i>tile machines</i> , Jan. 15 | Brown, F., <i>stove ovens</i> , Sep. 17 |
| Bentall, E. H., <i>plough</i> , July 23 | Brown, J., <i>weaving</i> , Jan. 29 |
| De Bergue, C., <i>atmospheric railways</i> ,
Ap. 28 | Brown, J. H., <i>envelopes</i> , Feb. 25 |
| Bertram, C., <i>artificial fuel</i> , May 26 | Brown, J. H., <i>envelopes</i> , Mar. 2 |
| | Brown, Sir S., <i>railways, &c.</i> , July 14 |
| | Brown, S., <i>gas engines, &c.</i> , Feb. 3 |
| | Brown, W. S., <i>sails</i> , Jan. 6 |
| | Bryere, P., <i>boots</i> , Oct. 2 |

- Buchanan, J., *propellers, &c.*, Aug. 15
 Budd, J. P., *iron*, Feb. 11
 Budd, J. P., *iron*, Mar. 13
 Bullock, J. L., *quinine*, May 12
 Bullough, J., *looms*, Dec. 1
 Bunnett, J., *water closets*, April 15
 Burkee, W. H., *waterproof fabrics*, Jan. 20
 Burkinyoung, F. H., *pianofortes*, June 16
 Burleigh, R. C., *artificial light*, Aug. 28
 Calvert, F. C., *jute*, Mar. 11
 Campin, F. W., *motive power*, Jan. 22
 Campion, J., *soldiers' belts*, Dec. 15
 Cantells, W. J., *hatching eggs, &c.*, Feb. 26
 Carmichael, P., *heckling flax*, May 5
 Carpenter, W., *threshing machines*, Mar. 25
 Carter, J., *paddle wheels*, May 5
 Carter, J., *lubricator*, Dec. 14
 Chance, J. T., *glass*, Ap. 28
 Chesshire, E., *railway guard*, Feb. 3
 Chinnock, C., *expanding furniture*, Jan. 12
 Chinnock, C., *envelopes*, Sep. 24
 Chubb, J., *locks*, Dec. 14
 Church, W., *candlesticks, &c.*, May 5
 Clark, C., *steam generator*, June 29
 Clark, T., *motive power*, Feb. 11
 Clark, W., *weighing machines*, June 30
 Clark, W., *lace*, Jan. 17
 Claussen, P., *weaving*, Feb. 20
 Cottam, E., *bedsteads*, June 16
 Clausen, P., *propelling, &c.*, July 23
 Clift, S., *distilling tar*, Dec. 8
 Cochran, J. W., *cutting wood*, June 2
 Coles, J., *spinal distortions*, Sep. 3
 Collier, E. H., *nails*, Mar. 10
 Condie, J., *malleable iron*, Oct. 15
 Cooper, J., *vegetable decomposition*, Jan. 22
 Cormack, W., *motive power*, June 17
 Cotterill, E., *window, &c., fastenings*, Mar. 25
 Cotton, W., *knitting machine*, June 22
 Coulson, T. L., *chairs*, June 29
 Cowan, C., *paper, &c.*, Jan. 29
 Cowper, E. A., *railway chairs*, May 26
 Craddock, T., *steam engines*, Dec. 3
 Crampton, T. R., *locomotive engines*, Aug. 25
 Crease, H., *paints*, July 23
 Crofts, W., *lace*, Aug. 20
 Croll, A. A., *gas meters*, May 12
 Crosley, H., *sugar*, Ap. 1
 Cunningham, A. B., *propellers*, Oct. 1
 Dacie, J., *boots and shoes*, Dec. 7
 Davies, D., *carriage steps*, Sep. 17
 Deacon, H., *flattening kilns*, Sep. 24
 Deard, T. M., *steam furnaces*, Feb. 25
 De Boissimon, J. H., *corks*, May 28
 Defries, N., *gas meters*, May 27
 De Fontainemoreau, P. A. L., *cotton wadding*, Feb. 28
 De Fontainemoreau, P. A. L., *harness*, Ap. 15
 De Fontainemoreau, P. A. L., *brick making*, Sep. 3
 De Fontainemoreau, P. A. L., *corks*, Sep. 24
 De La Fons, J. P., *locks*, July 6
 Delain, A., *musical instruments*, Aug. 29
 Delfosse, M. F. J., *steam boilers*, Aug. 25
 Dell, E. C., *lighting buildings, &c.*, Mar. 25
 Desboissierres, N. F. C., *fuel*, Feb. 17
 De Sussex, F. S., *soda*, June 29
 Deubon, J., *cotton spinning*, Nov. 21
 Dickinson, T. F., *gas meters*, Dec. 15
 Dickson, J. H., *saddles*, July 23
 Dircks, H., *vegetable extracts*, Mar. 4
 Donkin, J., *paper*, Oct. 15
 Douglas, J., *casting patterns*, Jan. 9
 Douglas, J., *yarn, &c.*, Ap. 30
 Downing, G., *pen holders*, July 6
 Dowse, C., *paper*, Aug. 11
 Dreschke, T. A., *musical instruments*, July 31
 Duncan, G., *confectionery*, May 19
 Durand, F., *leather tubes, &c.*, Oct. 15
 Durnerin, J. M., *manufacturing fat*, Jan. 13
 Eaton, W., *motive power*, Nov. 17
 Eddy, G. W., *cast metal wheels*, Nov. 3
 Ellins, G., *salt machine*, Dec. 1
 Etienne, A., *railways, &c.*, Jan. 31
 Etievant, S., *stoves*, Feb. 17
 Exall, W., *wheels, &c.*, Nov. 3
 Fairbairn, P., *flax spinning*, Oct. 2
 Fairbairn, W., *iron beams*, Oct. 8
 Farnsworth, J., *bricks*, Oct. 8
 Farthing, W., *glass*, Oct. 8
 Faucon, J. S., *fulling*, June 29
 Ferant, M. L., *oils*, Oct. 8
 Firchild, C. W., *rotatory engine*, July 23
 Ford, C., *earthenware*, Dec. 14
 Forder, A. T., *motive power, &c.*, Jan. 29
 Foster, W. A., *machine belts*, Aug. 29
 Fothergill, B., *cotton spinning*, June 16
 Fouillelt, C. M., *railways*, Oct. 2
 Fourdrinier, G. H., *earthenware, &c.*, July 23
 Fox, C., *cutting, &c., metals*, Sep. 24
 Franklin, H., *bricks*, Sep. 17
 Fuller, J., *seed sowing*, Mar. 5
 Galloway, E., *locomotive engines*, Ap. 18
 Galloway, E., *rotatory engines*, Dec. 14
 Gandell and Brunton, *moveable bridges*, Mar. 25
 Garrett, S. T., *cement, &c.*, June 22
 George, J., *building*, June 22
 Gibson, M., *reaping, &c.*, Aug. 22

- Gillard, J. P., *producing heat*, Feb. 11
 Gillett, J., *hay cutter*, Ap. 18
 Gillett, J., *alarums*, June 22
 Gongy, P. F., *cranes, &c.*, Dec. 23
 Gonin, L. S., *printing*, Dec. 21
 Gray, J., *gas meters*, Aug. 17
 Greaves, H., *railways*, May 22
 Green, W., *boot hooks*, Mar. 11
 Greener, W., *illumination, &c.*, Feb. 7
 Greenhow, C. H., *railways, &c.*, Jan. 6
 Greenwood, J., *dyeing*, Jan. 29
 Griffiths, T. F., *stamping metals*, Feb. 3
 Gripenberg, O., *agriculture*, July 14
 Grout, P., *plaister of Paris, &c.*, Mar. 11
 Guichard, E. A. D., *calico printing*,
 Feb. 17
 Gustafsson, G. F., *steam engines*, July 14
 Hague, C., *cotton spinning*, Mar. 9
 Hall, J. L., *drainage, &c.*, Oct. 22
 Hall, G. F., *pawnbrokers' duplicates, &c.*,
 Jan. 29
 Hall, W. M., *lamps, &c.*, June 22
 Hamilton, S. H., *dredging, &c.*, Aug. 20
 Hancock, C., *gutta percha*, Jan. 12
 Hancock, C., *gutta percha*, May 15
 Hancock, T., *caoutchouc*, Mar. 18
 Hasluck, D. S., *harness*, Aug. 13
 Hastings, J., *bricks*, June 30
 Harvey, N., *filters*, Sep. 3
 Haycraft, W. T., *steam engines*, Ap. 15
 Healy, J., *woven fabric*, Nov. 17
 Heath, R., *wheels*, July 27
 Heuson, H., *railways*, Aug. 31
 Heuson, H., *goods wrappers, &c.*, Nov. 5
 Heseltine, S., jun., *oil lamps*, Oct. 8
 Higgs, W., *sewer manure*, Ap. 28
 Highton, H., *electric telegraphs*, Feb. 3
 Hill, L., jun., *ship-building iron*, July 14
 Hillary, A. W., *gas*, July 23
 Hillmann, J., *cotton, &c.*, Feb. 25
 Holdsworth, A. H., *buoys*, Aug. 29
 Holdsworth, S., *railway break*, Oct. 8
 Howard, T., *steam engine condensers*,
 Mar. 25
 Howell, G., *plating*, Jan. 29
 Hunt, J., *soda*, Ap. 9
 Hutton, J., *chronometers*, Oct. 22
 Hyde, J., *looms*, May 28
 Hyde, S., *refrigerators*, Ap. 15
 Iles, C., *carding*, Mar. 25
 Iles, C., *dress fastenings*, Aug. 11
 Jacob, G. W., *embossing, &c.*, Nov. 12
 Jeffreys, J., *propellers, &c.*, May 16
 Jennings, H. C., *evaporator*, Aug. 11
 Jennings, J., *threshing*, Dec. 21
 Johnson, A. R., *hats, &c.*, June 18
 Johnson, W., *cranes*, Dec. 1
 Johnson, W., *propellers*, Dec. 2
 Jones, R. L., *charcoal, &c.*, Mar. 5
 Jones, T., *cotton spinning*, June 22
 Jullion, J. T., *chemical acids*, Oct. 22
 Keating, J., *cement*, Feb. 11
 Keeley, J., *lace*, Dec. 14
 Kenrick, T., *enamelling iron*, May 26
 King, A. E., *magnetic electricity*, Ap. 30
 Kite, W., *engine chimneys*, Oct. 15
 Kloes, J., *substitute for leather*, Feb. 16
 Knight, G., *excavating, &c.*, July 14
 Krupp, A., *spoons, &c.*, Aug. 26
 Kurtz, A., *sulphuric acid*, Jan. 20
 Lamb, J., *clogs*, Sep. 24
 Lambert, T., *taps*, Ap. 30
 Leahy, E., *steam road-carriages*, Jan. 15
 Leahy, M., *steam engines*, Nov. 5
 Lewis, G., *shutters, &c.*, Ap. 7
 Lister, S. C., *wool combing*, Dec. 1
 Little, W., *printing machine*, May 12
 Lodge, G., *heating water*, Aug. 10
 Longbottom, J., *oil cake*, Mar. 18
 Longmaid, W., *alkali*, Dec. 14
 Longridge, R. B., *locomotives*, Jan. 13
 Longshaw, W., *cotton spinning*, May 5
 Lord, A., *steam-boiler furnaces*, June 24
 Love, R., *paving*, Dec. 1
 Lowe, G., *gas*, June 4
 Lowe, G., *fuel, &c.*, Oct. 8
 Lucas, T., *confectionery*, July 29
 Lutwyche, C. T., *porcelain buttons*,
 May 22
 Maberly, F. H., *motive power*, Nov. 5
 M^cBride, J., *weaving*, Nov. 12
 M^cGary, W., *lamps*, July 6
 M^cSweeny, T. J., *steering ships*, Mar. 25
 Mac Carthy, J. J. A., *anchors*, Oct.
 22
 Maccand, E. A., *gas burners*, Oct. 22
 Maddock, J., *potters' ovens*, Feb. 25
 Malins, W., *building*, Jan. 20
 Mallett, R., *railway carriages*, July 30
 Mapple, H., *electric telegraphs*, Oct. 27
 Markwich, A., *epithems*, May 20
 Marvin, R., *area gratings*, May 28
 Masters, T., *liquid coolers*, Nov. 17
 Mather, W., *metallic pistons*, Ap. 28
 Maudslay, J., *propellers*, Jan. 13
 May, C., *riveting*, Ap. 15
 Mayer, A. J., *wood cutting*, Feb. 25
 Mayn, W., *aerated liquors*, May 26
 Mayo, W., *aerated liquors*, Dec. 1
 Meade, H. M., *food for cattle*, Ap. 15
 Melling, T., *steam engines*, May 7
 Mercer, J., *scouring wool, &c.*, May 2
 Mercer, J., *dyeing*, June 22
 Middlemore, W., *saddles*, July 13
 Mill, W., *inkstands, &c.*, June 29
 Milligan, W., *power loom*, Feb. 4
 Millward, A., *embossing*, Oct. 15
 Milon, M. J., *roads*, Oct. 8
 Moggridge, W. H., *artificial gums*, Mar.
 31
 Montgomery, J., *steam engines, &c.*, May
 26

- Moreland, J., *setting coppers, &c.*, June 29
- Morewood, E., *cleaning fibrous substances*, Oct. 2
- Morewood, E., *iron*, Dec. 7.
- Mott, J. H. R., *musical instruments*, Ap. 28
- Muntz, G. F., *metal plates*, Oct. 15
- Nurdock, J., *painting*, Feb. 11
- Nairne, W., *propellers*, March 2
- Nairne, W., *propellers*, March 11
- Nalder, F., *glass*, Oct. 8
- Napier, J., *smelting*, July 20
- Nasmyth, J., *motive power*, Feb. 16
- Nerot, E., *paper*, Sep. 24
- Nesham, W. T., *cranes*, June 22
- Newton, A. V., *grinding grain, &c.*, Feb. 11
- Newton, A. V., *screw machines*, May 5
- Newton, A. V., *sugar*, July 23
- Newton, A. V., *tempering metal*, Sep. 24
- Newton, A. V., *driving bands*, Nov. 3
- Newton, W., *piled fabrics*, Jan. 20
- Newton, W. E., *speed regulator*, Feb. 11
- Newton, W. E., *thread*, Feb. 16
- Newton, W. E., *thread*, March 11
- Newton, W. E., *clocks, &c.*, April 28
- Newton, W. E., *fruit preserving*, Sep. 17
- Nicholson, W., *glass*, March 5
- Nisbet, R., *locomotives*, Feb. 19
- Nott, J., *telegraph*, Jan. 20
- Osborn, J. T., *agriculture*, July 23
- Osborne, R. B., *bridges, &c.*, Dec. 21
- Palliser, G., *carriage seats*, May 5
- Palmer, J., *lamps, &c.*, Sep. 17
- Palmer, W., *packing tallow*, Oct. 15
- Paret, N. A. E., *silk, &c.*, Nov. 2
- Parish, H. H., *purifying water*, Nov. 2
- Parkes, A., *animal substances*, March 25
- Parkes, A., *candles*, Aug. 25
- Parkes, Z. M., *coffins*, May 22
- Parkin, T., *propellers*, June 29
- Parry, H., *hats*, Aug. 20
- Pattinson, W. W., *chlorine*, July 14
- Payne, C., *preserving*, June 29
- Payne, T., *metal rolls*, Aug. 4
- Pemberton, T., jun., *carving furniture*, Feb. 25
- Perceval, P. A., *telegraphs*, April 23
- Percy, W. C. S., *bricks, &c.*, June 2
- Perkins, J. P., *paper cutting*, March 11
- Perpigna, A., *regulators*, June 29
- Perpigna, J., *plaiting*, Dec. 21
- Perry, J., *wool combing*, Dec. 21
- Perry, S., *straps, &c.*, May 19
- Philcox, G., *chronometers*, Apr. 25
- Phillips, G., *flower stand*, Aug. 17
- Pickford, S., *ale casks*, April 28
- Pidding, W., *coffee preserving*, May 5
- Pidding, W., *carriages*, Nov. 21
- Pilbrow, J., *propellers*, Jan. 31
- Pinel, J. F., *grinding wheat*, Dec. 1
- Plaget, L. H., *metallic ornaments*, Nov. 12
- Platt, J., *cotton spinning*, Feb. 25
- Poole, M., *cleaning, &c., grain*, Feb. 25
- Poole, M., *fibrous fabrics*, June 2
- Poole, M., *steam regulators*, June 29
- Poole, M., *terry*, Aug. 17
- Poole, M., *vegetable fibres*, Sep. 10
- Poole, M., *electric telegraphs*, Dec. 14
- Poole, M., *steam engines*, Dec. 21
- Poole, M., *surgical instruments*, Dec. 21
- Pope, T., *propellers*, March 25
- Potter, H., *paper staining*, April 1
- Price, A. W., *anchors*, Jan. 17
- Prideaux, T. S., *excavating*, July 15
- Ramsbotham, H. R., *wool combing*, Nov. 25
- Ransom, F., *bricks, &c.*, July 6
- Rayser, W., *looking glass*, Aug. 11
- Reade, J. B., *inks*, Dec. 3
- Reid, J. P., *looms*, Oct. 22
- Reid, W., *wire*, Oct. 29
- Remington, S., *locomotive engines*, Aug. 17
- Renshaw, J., *velvet loom*, June 22
- Rettie, R., *fuel*, June 12
- Reyburn, R., *vegetable extracts*, June 17
- Richardson, C., *sugar*, Sep. 10
- Ridett, G., *reading tables*, May 5
- Rimington, M., *motive power*, Jan. 31
- Robertson, J. C., *nail making*, Feb. 18
- Robertson, J. C., *pins*, April 18
- Robertson, J. C., *railways*, June 4
- Robertson, J. C., *boats, &c.*, Aug. 17
- Robertson, W., *cotton spinning*, Feb. 25
- Robinson, C. R., *calico printing*, March 25
- Robinson and Bowden, *washing cotton*, March 11
- Robson, C., *dressing fruit*, Nov. 21
- Rodger, W., *anchors*, May 18
- Rollinson, M., *steam engines*, May 7
- Rombley, J., *capstans*, Oct. 8
- Roose, J., *iron tubes*, Aug. 29
- Ross, D., *hats*, Jan. 27
- Rothschild, A. N., *heating apparatus*, Ap. 28
- Rowley, C., *buttons*, Feb. 11
- Ryan, J., *preserving organic substances*, Oct. 17
- Sauvage, J. A. A., *steam condenser*, July 27
- Schloss, H., *ignition*, Jan. 12
- Schenck, R. B., *hemp*, Nov. 17
- Seaward, J., *steam engine, &c.*, Jan. 12
- Seed, W., *cotton spinning*, July 14
- Senior, G., *cleaning silk, &c.*, Sep. 3
- Serbat, L., *roofing*, Mar. 25
- Shaw, B., *worsted, &c.*, Mar. 11

- Shaw, J., *carding, &c., wool*, Dec. 14
 Shaw, J. H., *pens*, Oct. 15
 Shepard, E., *gates, &c.*, May 7
 Sherman, W., *gloves, &c.*, July 18
 Sievier, R. W., *printing*, May 13
 Simson, J., *flax machine*, June 20
 Simpson, T. B., *propellers*, Sep. 25
 Smart, W., *lithographic press*, Dec. 21
 Smith, A., *metal coating*, Feb. 11
 Smith, C., *cooking utensils*, Mar. 25
 Smith, G., *safety fuze*, Nov. 12
 Smith, W., *gas meters*, June 29
 Soatter, J., *pump*, March 2
 Spenceley, J., *ships*, Jan. 20
 Spiby, W., *furnaces*, Apr. 1
 Southworth, E., *propellers, &c.*, Oct. 15
 Staite, W. E., *lighting*, Nov. 12
 Stanbridge, J. W., *silks, &c.*, Feb. 11
 Stephenson and Howe, *steam engine*, Feb. 11
 Stewart, D. Y., *moulding iron*, March 2
 Stewart, D. Y., *moulding iron*, July 14
 Stirling, J. D. M., *alloys*, June 29
 Stocker, A. S., *bottles, &c.*, May 28
 Storer, J., *organs, &c.*, June 27
 Struve, W. P., *ventilating mines*, March 11
 Stubbs, W., *engines*, June 2
 Sturges, R. F., *filters, &c.*, Sep. 17
 Swinburne, T., *propellers, &c.*, Jan. 3
 Talbot, W. H. F., *motive power*, Dec. 1
 Tatham, J., *cotton spinning*, June 29
 Taylor, J., *flour mills*, June 6
 Taylor, J., *explosive compounds*, Oct. 8
 Taylor, J. N., *propellers, &c.*, March 25
 Taylor, P., *propellers, &c.*, Jan. 20
 Taylor, W. G., *smoke consumer*, Feb. 3
 Teagle, R., *chimney pots*, Nov. 5
 Templeton, J. S., *propellers*, Feb. 27
 Tetley, C., *mechanical power*, Feb. 11
 Teycheuné, F., *hardening stone*, Aug. 10
 Thomas, W., *carpet-bag locks*, July 15
 Thomas, W., *sewing*, Dec. 1
 Thompson, J., *motive power*, July 6
 Thompson and Wright, *propellers*, Feb. 25
 Thomson, W., *woollen fabrics*, April 7
 Tillet, G., *stoves*, Jan. 13
 Todd, J., *railway rails*, Dec. 14
 Touche, J., *lamps*, April 30
 Turner, R., *roofing*, Dec. 15
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POETRY.

POEMS BY CHARLES LAMB.

* * The following little Pieces, by Charles Lamb, printed in the *Athenæum* of January 10, 1846, are stated to have been extracted from Albums or Scrap-Books, and to have been theretofore unpublished.

ON BEING ASKED TO WRITE IN MISS WESTWOOD'S ALBUM.

My feeble Muse, that fain her best would
Write, at command of Frances Westwood,
But feels her wits not in their best mood,
Fell lately on some idle fancies,
As she 's much given to romances,
About this selfsame style of Frances ;
Which seems to be a name in common
Attributed to man or woman.
She thence contrived this flattering moral,
With which she hopes no soul will quarrel,
That she whom this twin title decks,
Combines what 's good in either sex ;
Unites—how very rare the case is !—
Masculine sense to female graces :
And quitting not her proper rank,
Is both in one—*Fanny and Frank*.

CHARLES LAMB.

Oct. 12, 1827.

THE FIRST LEAF OF SPRING.

WRITTEN ON THE FIRST LEAF OF A LADY'S ALBUM.

Thou fragile, filmy, gossamery thing,
First leaf of spring !
At every lightest breath that quakest,
And with a zephyr shakest ;
Scarce stout enough to hold thy slender form together
In calmest halcyon weather ;

Next sister to the web that spiders weave
 Poor flutterers to deceive
 Into their treacherous silken bed':
 O! how art thou sustain'd, how nourished?
 All trivial as thou art,
 Without dispute,
 Thou playest a mighty part,
 And art the herald to a throng
 Of buds, blooms, fruit,
 That shall thy cracking branches sway,
 While birds on every spray
 Shall pay the copious fruitage with a sylvan song.
 So 'tis with thee, whoe'er on thee shall look,
 First leaf of this beginning modest book.
 Slender thou art, God knowest,
 And little grace bestowest,
 But in thy train shall follow after
 Wit, wisdom, seriousness in hand with laughter;
 Provoking jests, restraining soberness,
 In their appropriate dress;
 And I shall joy to be outdone
 By those who brighter trophies won;
 Without a grief
 That I thy slender promise have begun,
 First leaf.

CHARLES LAMB.

1832.

LONDON BY MOONLIGHT.

FROM "POEMS,"

By Camilla Toulmin.

THE midnight hour has passed away, and yet
 The Queen of Night still holds her starry court;
 The tangled clouds sail swiftly by,—and now
 She bathes the city in a flood of light!
 Far other than the proud and garish day,
 Like Charity, her mild and gentle beams
 Soften, or hide, each rude and broken line;
 Prisons and Palaces! And stately domes,
 And hovels mean!

The dreaming poet loves
 To muse 'mid shady groves, and by the side
 Of clear and murmuring streams; but rather here
 May Contemplation find its food, and dwell
 On man—God's latest and most wondrous work.

And thou, proud River, I can scarcely heed
 That on thy shores where thou dost wander 'mid
 The green and smiling fields,—the shepherd lays
 His crook and slumbers in the noonday heat:
 For from the stream which flows like molten lead
 Beneath the moonbeams, I behold a grove
 Of masts against the starry sky. The wealth,
 The argosies of princely merchants here,
 That to the ear of fancy whispers tales
 Of far off climes, and England's power and pride.
 Yon stately vessel only waits the dawn
 To raise aloft her snowy sails that then
 Shall bear her "like a thing of life" away,
 Though now she rests like a fond child upon
 A doting mother's breast. And all is still,
 Save the soft ripple of the rising tide.
 Thou gorgeous city of our pride and love!
 But yonder Abbey wakens other thoughts—
 The hearts of kings, and statesmen, warriors, bards,
 Lie there entomb'd—the Mighty of the Earth,
 The dust for rolling centuries revered,
 And they the honoured of a recent age.
 He of the rude, untaught, unletter'd mind,
 Innately great, beside the darling child
 Of arts advanced, and years more wonderful!
 In this alike the lesson which they teach
 That death shall level all. And yet methinks,
 It is a soul-inspiring thought to lure
 The adventurous spirit on to noble deeds,
 The thought that all which ever did belong
 To earth, perchance, shall rest beside the good
 And great; while faithful records shall enshrine
 The subtler part within the grateful hearts
 Of future unborn ages.

Turn we now
 To yon large gloomy pile—the abode of guilt
 And wretchedness. Yet virtue stays to weep;
 For she is all too wise and pure to fear
 That tears, e'en for the guilty, e'er can stain
 One dazzling fold in which herself is wrapt.
 Oh! virtue stern and cold were liker far
 A statue, than the warm and breathing form
 Which mortals long to clasp! Alas she knows
 The tempter's power which comes in equal strength,
 Though varied guise, unto the silken couch
 And pallet rude,—and though she dares not touch
 The scale of Justice, turns aside to weep!

Mark you the faint and glimmering light which falls
 From yonder casement dim? Is it the watch

Untiring love still keeps beside the bed
 Of death or sickness? or doth there the young
 Aspiring student seek to hive the store,
 The golden priceless store, from wisdom's page?—
 Or doth an aching heart forbid the eye
 To close? Imagination quickly weaves
 A thousand unsubstantial webs,—and now
 The sleeping city in its hush'd repose,
 Looks like the phantom of its waking self!

There is a burst of revelry that breaks
 Upon the solemn stillness of the hour,
 But near the boisterous crew which homeward wends
 Gaunt famine stalks, and holds the shrivelled hand.
 Ah, yes! they turn, the homeless wretch relieve.—
 I cannot hear her low and broken words,
 But they, the young and gay, are silent now,—
 The chord of sympathy by pity waked
 Has dull'd their selfish mirth.

But morning breaks
 In all its glory. See! the silver moon
 Has doff'd her shining crown, and all the stars
 That made the sky a jewell'd mirror, melt
 In the pale azure of the early dawn.
 Man wakes again to joy, and peace, and hope,
 Day-dreams, and bright reality,—to toil,
 Or ease and luxury—alas, as well
 To pain and sin, to care and suffering!

“HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS FROM
 GHENT TO AIX.”

FROM “BELLS AND POMEGRANATES,”

By Robert Browning.

I.

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and He,
 I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all Three;
 “Good speed!” cried the watch as the gate-bolts undrew—
 “Speed” echoed the wall to us galloping through;
 Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to rest,
 And into the midnight we galloped abreast.

II.

Not a word to each other, we kept the great pace
 Neck by neck, stride for stride, never changing our place ;
 I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight,
 Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right,
 Rebuckled the cheek-strap, chained slacker the bit,
 Nor galloped less steadily Rowland a whit.

III.

'Twas moonset at starting ; but while we drew near
 Lokeren, the cocks crew, and twilight dawned clear ;
 At Boom a great yellow star came out to see ;
 At Duffield, 'twas morning as plain as could be ;
 And from Mecheln's church-steeple we heard the half chime,
 So Joris broke silence with " Yet there is time !"

IV.

At Aerschot, up leaped, of a sudden, the sun,
 And against him the cattle stood black every one,
 To stare thro' the mist at us galloping past,
 And I saw my stout galloper, Rowland, at last
 With resolute shoulders, each butting away
 The haze as some bluff river headland its spray.

V.

And his low head and crest, just one sharp ear bent back
 For my voice, and the other pricked out on his track ;
 And one eye's black intelligence,—ever that glance
 O'er the white edge at me, his own master, askance !
 And the thick heavy spume-flakes, which aye and anon,
 His fierce lips shook upward in galloping on.

VI.

By Hassalt, Dirck groaned, and cried Joris, " Stay spur,
 Your Roos galloped bravely, the fault 's not in her,
 We 'll remember at Aix "—for one heard the quick wheeze
 Of her chest, saw the stretched neck and staggering knees,
 And sunk tail and horrible heave of the flank,
 As down on her haunches she shuddered and sank.

VII.

So left were we galloping, Joris and I,
 Past Looz and past Tongres, no cloud in the sky ;
 The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh,
 'Neath our feet broke the brittle bright stubble like chaff,
 Till over by Dalhem a dome spire sprang white,
 And " Gallop," gasped Joris, " for Aix is in sight !"

VIII.

“How they’ll greet us”—and all in moment his roan,
Rolled neck and croup over, lay dead a stone :
And there was my Rowland to bear the whole weight
Of the news which alone could save Aix from her fate,
With his nostrils like pits full of blood to the brim,
And with circles of red to his eye-socket’s rim.

IX.

Then I cast loose my buff-coat, each holster let fall,
Shook off both my jack-boots, let go belt and all,
Stood up in the stirrup, leaned, patted his ear,
Called my Rowland his pet name, my horse without peer ;
Clapped my hands, laughed and sang, any noise, bad or good,
Till at length into Aix Rowland galloped and stood.

X.

And all I remember is friends flocking round
As I sat with his head ’twixt my knees on the ground,
And no voice but was praising this Rowland of mine,
As I poured down his throat our last measure of wine,
Which (the burgesses voted by common consent)
Was no more than his due who brought good news from Ghent.

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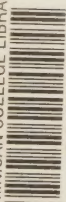
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